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Carrington to visit Jerusalem

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, is to visit Jerusalem in the next few weeks. It is expected to be one of the most controversial official visits to Israel in recent years and will take place when Israeli-British relations are at one of their lowest points. Much of the Israeli hostility is aimed at Lord Carrington personally

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John Grigg to join the SDP

The writer John Grigg, a former Tory parliamentary candidate, is resigning as president of his local Conservative Association in Greenwich to join the Social Democrats. He said that as "an unhappy wet Tory" he felt that control of the party, to which he had belonged all his adult life, was passing into the hands of people he could not agree with

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Dinner staff win on closed shop

An industrial tribunal ordered Walsall Council to reinstate four school dinner ladies who were dismissed because they refused to join a union. The council admitted the women were unfairly dismissed but said there would be trouble with unions if they got their jobs back

Page 2

Ministers in Budget talks

Ministers will get their chance to argue for a tax-cutting Budget at a specially-extended Cabinet meeting next Thursday. The Cabinet discussion was agreed after ministers objected to being surprised by Sir Geoffrey Howe's measures last year. This year's Budget is on March 9

Split in 'save the whale' lobby

A split has developed in the campaign to save whales. All but one of the leading conservation groups have urged the British Government not to raise the issue of the bowhead whale, hunted only by Alaskan Eskimos, to enable the United States to take a strong stand on commercial whaling

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Bosses' bid for Jetsave rejected

A management buy-back offer of less than £3m to Associated Communication Corporation for Jetsave, the transatlantic package holidays operation, was rejected yesterday. An increased offer is expected from Mr Reg Pycroft, Jetsave chairman

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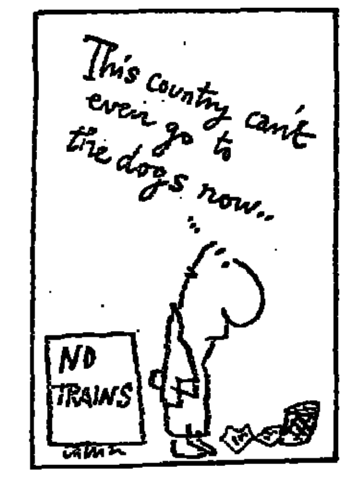
Youths break in jewellers' shop

Extra police were drafted into south London last night after a gang of about 20 youths smashed the front of a jeweller's shop in Deptford and helped themselves to valuables. One arrest was made. A larger gang carried out a similar raid in Lewisham on Tuesday

Howe gets tough with Japanese

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has told Japan it must reflate its economy and let the yen rise on world money markets. He has also called on the Reagan Administration to get its budget deficit under control

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No rapist will go free, Whitelaw pledges

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Home Secretary is to accept an amendment to his Criminal Justice Bill, which would introduce mandatory custodial sentences for rapists.

The Bill received its second reading in the Commons last night and will now be subject to amendment as part of its committee stage.

Mr William Whitelaw said in his opening speech yesterday: "The Lord Chief Justice has made it clear that in all but wholly exceptional circumstances, those who commit rape must expect immediate custodial sentences. It is right that society should mark its horror of violent crime in this way."

It is understood that Mr Whitelaw is willing to put his words into action; by accepting a backbench amendment to the Criminal Justice Bill, which is expected to become law later this year.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk and chairman of the all-party Penal Affairs Group in Parliament, said last night that he would be tabling such an amendment.

This is expected to take the form of a new clause, which would, in terms, state that "a person convicted of rape shall be sentenced to imprisonment unless it appears to the court that there are special circumstances, whether relating to the offence or the offender, whereby another method of dealing with him is more appropriate."

The exclusion clause would be designed to deal with mentally abnormal offenders, who would be detained in a special hospital.

The main emphasis of the Bill is on the need for fewer and shorter custodial sentences, but Mr Whitelaw assured MPs that it also carried out the Government's commitment to tougher sentences in appropriate cases including violent offences causing so much worry at the present time.

The changes in sentence structure proposed in the Bill were designed to ensure that all violent and other dangerous offenders would receive custodial and, if necessary, long sentences.

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, Scotland's Solicitor-General, will make a statement in the Lords and Commons this afternoon on the decision not to prosecute three youths accused of raping a Glasgow woman before repeatedly slashing her with a razor.

A report in yesterday's Glasgow *Evening Times* newspaper said Mr Fairbairn would endorse the decision.

He is quoted as saying: "The overriding factor which finally decided the matter was the simple, inescapable fact that the prosecution did not have sufficient, competent or available evidence to stand any chance of gaining a conviction."

The Minister was reported to have said that the decision not to prosecute was correct, and that the victim's state of mind and her ability to give evidence in court had been irrelevant.

Earlier reports said the case was abandoned because psychiatrists had advised that the victim would suffer permanent mental damage if she gave evidence.

The woman said on Tuesday that she was prepared to appear in court.

Mr Fairbairn's reported remarks brought an immediate angry reaction from MPs who had been expecting a Commons statement yesterday.

Mr Donald Dewar, Opposition spokesman on Scottish affairs, said it was outrageous that the minister should make a statement to a newspaper while denying a statement to the Commons.

Mr Gordon Wilson, Scottish Nationalist MP for Dundee East, said: "The Solicitor General has abused his office by rushing ahead with premature comment before his statement to MPs".

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, last night wrote to the Prime Minister to ask for a comprehensive inquiry into rape law.

He says: "Public anxiety is mounting as one rape scandal succeeds another. Although ministers have responded with commendable speed to recent events, an ad hoc approach of this kind is hopelessly inadequate.

"What is now needed is a comprehensive inquiry. I am writing therefore to ask you to order an investigation by the Lord Chancellor and the Home Secretary into the law relating to rape, the operation of the law, and the attitude of the police o the victims of this crime.

"Among separate and specific complaints voiced recently are the inadequacy of existing law, the evasion of some of the present provisions, inadequate or disparate sentences, the failure of the Crown to prosecute and the failure of some police to deal properly with women's allegations of rape and to pursue this crime with their usual vigour."

The Scottish Home and Health Department is examining 100 sexual assault cases in an attempt to discover why so many cases are either discharged by the courts, or abandoned after police investigation.

The department's Central Research Unit is looking at police and medical procedures.

Procurator's role page 3
Parliamentary report page 8

Tuesday January 19

Wednesday January 20

John Manning

Train guards threaten new strike

Two views of London Bridge at 8.50 am illustrate the effect of the rail strike on commuters. The first (left) was taken on Tuesday when trains were still running, and the second (right) during yesterday's stoppage.

The absence of City-bound traffic is likely to be repeated today and tomorrow when a strike by train guards is threatened; and next Wednesday and Thursday, when Aslef is planning stoppages.

Attempts to revive talks between rail unions, British Rail management and the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service are continuing.

The guards, who are threatening to strike tomorrow, are members of the NUR, which has accepted the flexible rostering at the centre of the dispute. The guards side with the Aslef drivers. Delays are expected on trains to Kings Cross, parts of the Southern Region, and to Derby and Crewe.

But it appears that although some commuters were up before dawn to tackle the difficult travelling conditions, most of them chose to leave home no earlier than usual. The absence of a traffic jam on London Bridge shows how few people were reporting for work at their normal hour.

Heart of the dispute, page 2

Britain wins cuisine star war

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The proudest award in catering finally arrived in Britain yesterday when the Michelin organization announced that it had awarded three stars to Le Gavroche restaurant in Mayfair, London.

It is the first time that a British restaurant has been deemed worthy of three stars and therefore of a special journey to enjoy a meal, since Michelin published its first guide to Britain in 1911.

Michelin's anonymous chief inspector said: "The three-star award gives the lie to the national sport of denigrating British cooking. We award three stars very seldom, demanding exceptional standards of dedication, flair, imagination, artistry, service and comfort."

The Michelin men enjoyed 14 unannounced meals at Le Gavroche before deciding that they could award the precious third star. Inspectors from France were called to examine the restaurant incognito before the decision was confirmed.

It makes M Albert Roux, chef-proprietor of Le Gavroche, an outright victor in the culinary star wars. His total tally of stars in the 1982 Michelin *Red Guide to Great Britain and Ireland* is brought to a constellation of nine, since he shares with his brother, Michel, the honours for the Waterside Inn at Bray on Thames (two stars) and Le Poulbot in the City (one star).

"I am over the moon", M Roux said yesterday when his success, predicted last week in *The Times* Diary was confirmed. He quickly denied, however, that his brother would be "sick as a parrot".

Michelin has raised M Roux to rank with Bocuse, Troisgros, Guerrard, Vergé, Chapel, and the otaher millionaires of French cuisine. But M Roux denied that he would be entering what the French call "le business", the art of reaping financial spin-off from the world of haute cuisine's highest award.

"We shall not even be raising our prices", he said yesterday. A business lunch at Le Gavroche costs £16.50, but there were nine empty tables in the restaurant yesterday afternoon. "Lunch has been quiet since we reopened the restaurant in its new premises", M Roux said. "At the old place we did not open for lunch."

The old, overcrowded premises in Lower Sloane Street have reaped a rapid consolation prize. Reopened as a brasserie called Gavvers only six months ago, the establishment has qualified for one of Michelin's 55 red Ms, denoting "perhaps less elaborate but none the less always carefully prepared meals".

Nearly half the kitchen brigade at Le Gavroche are British, and M Roux is looking forward to seeing his first British apprentice, Mr Peter Chandler, graduating to a restaurant of his own next year, at Woburn Abbey

Jaruzelski to announce easing of martial law in Poland

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 20

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of Poland's ruling Military Council, is expected to announce the easing of some martial law restrictions at the opening of Parliament next Monday. Party sources say that a number of measures are under consideration, including more liberal curfew hours and improved travel within the country.

It is not clear how far the new policy represents a response to pressure or how far it is simply the next planned stage of martial law—"some sugar to sweeten the medicine of food price rises", as one official put it.

However, the draft at the general's speech was prepared before President Reagan declared that United States economic sanctions might be stepped up unless martial law was scrapped in Poland. It also pre-dates the latest letter from the Polish episcopate to General Jaruzelski. This letter is evidently intended to keep the Government under pressure. Indeed, another letter has been prepared for reading out in churches, probably on the first Sunday after the general's speech. Church displeasure is thus to receive a wide audience throughout the country.

The Church has been talking with the Government for the past two days in the forum of the joint Government-episcopate commission. Broadly speaking, both sides agreed on the need to establish some institutionalized form of dialogue between Church and state as a way of phasing out martial law. The Church complained at the meeting about police harassment of former Solidarity activists; but the bishops failed to reach any identity of view with the Government about the future shape of trade unions.

There was, however, agreement on the problems caused by economic sanctions. According to a final joint statement: "Participants in the meeting agreed that economic aid is indispensable for the nation in the extremely hard coinditions that the country is facing and said economic sanctions seriously hamper the process of overcoming the crisis and the return to full implementation of the process of renewal."

□ President Reagan today issued a proclamation declaring January 30 as Solidarity Day (Nicholas Ashford writes from Washington). He called on the people of the United States and other free nations to observe the day in meetings, demonstrations rallies and other expressions of support for the Polish people.

The American Government's principal contribution to Solidarity Day will be the production of a television spectacular entitled *Let Poland be Poland*.

Mr Charles Z. Wick, head of the United States International Communication Agency (Usica) which is organizing the show, told a press conference today that it will be "the biggest show in the history of the world".

Usica is putting up half a million dollars to cover the show which, if Congress approves, will be broadcast to 300 million people around the world. It will consist of a mixture of reportage about Poland, statements by world leaders including Mrs Thatcher and Herr Helmut Schmidt and contributions by American and European performers. Frank Sinatra will sing a song in Polish entitled *Ever Homeward*.

However, some American diplomats are concerned that the show could produce an adverse reaction overseas, particularly if the theatricality of the approach is seen to be trivializing the suffering of the Polish people.

Welsh fail to swing pit pay vote

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

South Wales miners have failed to swing the pithead ballot in favour of a strike, and the only question left to be answered by the official result this morning is whether there is a simple majority for or against the coal board's 9.5 per cent pay offer.

It now appears that the miners have not only refused to give their leaders the 55 per cent majority required to mount an all-out strike, but may have voted by a small margin to accept the board's £102m package.

Left-wing sources in the Welsh coalfield indicated last night that there had been a majority for the NUM executive's recommendation to sanction industrial action, but it was not nearly large enough to overcome the votes in the moderate coalfields against militancy. Not even the traditionally militant Kent miners have reached the 55 per cent figure, falling short by 2 per cent.

The official result will be declared this morning on conclusion of the count by the independent Electoral Reform Society in London last night.

What ministers think, page 2

Up to £55,000 for redundant dons

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

University teachers made redundant will get lump sums equalling two months pay per year of service under a national redundancy scheme, nearly all of which has been accepted by the Government. An announcement is expected in the next few days.

Under the scheme, put forward two months ago by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, and based on a similar scheme for so-called mobile civil servants, any don under the age of 50, with or without tenure, would receive the lump sum, as well as a deferred pension and another lump sum payable at the age of 65.

A professor or senior lecturer aged 49 earning £15,500 with 24 years service in universities, would receive an immediate £55,000, plus a pension on reaching 65 of just over £4,500 and a further sum of nearly £14,000.

A don aged 39 with 14 years service earning £11,000 a year would receive an immediate £21,000, plus a pension at 65 of just under £2,000 and a sum of nearly £6,000.

For dons aged between 50 and 54, the committee suggested that in addition to the pension and lump sum for which they are already eligible under the early retirement scheme, a further lump sum be paid, related to their age, length of service, and salary. It also recommended that their pension be increased annually in line with inflation, as already happens from the age of 55.

That is understood to be the only part of the scheme to which the Government objects. The pensions of those opting for early retirement will not be index-linked between the ages of 50 and 55.

For those aged 55 and over, the new scheme will make little change to what most universities already offer. The main advantage will be that all academics in that age group will automatically get pensions with the maximum permitted enhancement of up to 10 years, which means their pension will be the same as if they had retired at 65. They will also be index-linked.

A professor, aged 59, on an average salary of £18,500 with 34 years service will get a pension of just over £9,000, plus a lump sum of nearly £28,000.

The scheme, which will be administered by the University Grants Committee (UGC), will be advisory, not compulsory, in the sense that it will still be open to individual universities to set up their own redundancy schemes if they so wish. However, the UGC will not reimburse a university for payments made above those payable under the national scheme.

It will also still be open to any don with security of tenure who is made compulsorily redundant to seek additional compensation through the courts.

The Government announced last month that it is to give the UGC £50m in the next financial year to help to meet the cost of redundancies and to pay for new developments. That is in addition to the £20m already set aside by the UGC.

The Government is expected to make a similar additional sum available next year, but the universities have said it is not nearly enough.

The UGC has estimated that nearly 6,000 academics will lose their jobs over the next two and a half years because of cuts in the universities' grant, and that about half would have to be compulsory redundancies.

It will not know how accurate those estimates are until the end of this month, the time by which each university has been asked to submit its forecast of job losses.

Bank moves to stop home loan misuse

By Peter Wilson-Smith and Lorna Bourke

The Bank of England has taken action to prevent mortgage loans being used by consumers as a cheap form of finance for other purposes. In a statement to all banks and licensed deposit takers the Bank says it want to ensure that home loans are used only for buying or improving property and not as a means of consumers realising capital profits on their houses.

Since entering the mortgage market in a big way 18 months ago, bank lending for house buying has risen dramatically. Home loans from Barclays, for instance, have risen from virtually nothing to £750m in the last 14 months. The banks are now lending one in three of all new home loans.

There have been suspicions that some consumers have been remortgaging their houses with larger than necessary loans and using part of the proceeds to fuel their own spending on cars or other consumer goods. The same practice is thought to have been happening with home improvement loans.

There are obvious attractions in doing this because with bank base rates at 14¼ per cent overdrafts cost from 17¼ to 19¼ per cent but the rate for home loans is only 15 per cent. Tax relief cuts the cost even further to home buyers who move house. Those who do not move house but take out a larger loan do not get tax relief on the excess.

The Bank wants to stamp out this practice because, if left to flourish, it could cause a consumer boom and destroy attempts to control inflation.

The clearing banks yesterday welcomed the guidance from the Bank but said it would not affect growth in their home lending.

Building societies deny that similar spending on consumer goods is occuring through their lending.

Church cashes in on Pope's UK visit

By David Hewson

Television companies wishing to cover the Pope's visit to Britain in May have been faced with commercial demands from the Roman Catholic Church, described by a programme executive as unprecedented for a public event.

Agents acting for the church originally asked companies to pay what amounts to royalties in return for facilities to cover the visit. The demand has now been dropped, only to be replaced with a claim for the BBC and ITV to agree not to produce home video cassettes of the visit for commercial sale.

Papal Visits Limited, a company set up by the church to handle the promotion of the visit, wants to produce the sole commercial video of the event, in conjunction with its advisers, International Management Group, which acts for such clients as the boxer Muhammad Ali, newsreader Angela Rippon, and a host of celebrity golfers.

Both the BBC and ITV were reluctant to discuss the progress of negotiations for television facilities for the visit last night. Neither apparently wishes to prejudice talks and there is also the possibility that one of the two will be asked by Papal Visits Ltd to produce the official home video.

But the terms demanded by Papal Visits Ltd received a shocked reaction within the British television establishment. One leading programme executive, close to the deal, pointed out last night that to accept that royalties should be paid for what, in the eyes of many, is a State visit, was to set a precedent which the companies have never previously countenanced. Although television companies are normally prepared to pay for outside broadcast stands and other facilities commercial payments to the organisers are unknown.

Mr Brian Venner, television director of IMG's television subsidiary and the leading adviser to Papal Visits Ltd on television rights, said yesterday: "We mooted various things with various people last July, one of which was some sort of restriction on how many repeats should be done of it but it never got further than being mooted.

"People's reactions were varied."

Mr Venner said the church wanted its own commercial video recording of the event in order to make pastoral good out of the visit in years to come. Father Pat Oliver, chief press officer of the Catholic Information Office, said last night that the church had taken no final decision

Ulster soldiers cleared

Two soldiers were acquitted at Belfast Crown Court yesterday on charges arising out of the death of two Londonderry youths, James Brown, aged 17, and James English, aged 19, during rioting in the city. The verdict was greeted with protests from relatives of the dead youths.

Lance Cpl Stephen Buzzard, aged 23, was found not guilty of reckless driving, causing the deaths of the youths, and Colour Sgt Hugh Smith, aged 33, was cleared of aiding and abetting Cpl Buzzard. The soldiers, who served with the Royal Anglian Regiment, denied the charges.

The two youths were in a rioting crowd last Easter Sunday during protests over the Maze hunger strike. Cpl Buzzard, was driving the Army Land-Rover down Creggan Road to arrest rioters.

Labour alarm over Trotskyist alliance

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Leading Labour right-wingers are becoming increasingly concerned about the activities and influence of the Socialist Organizer Alliance, a little-known Trotskyist coalition on the hard-left of the party.

Some MPs are so incensed by a Socialist Organizer campaign on the future of the party, that the alliance could yet provide the provocation, or the pretext, for a breakdown in the Bishop's Stortford peace agreement.

The alliance, which consists of supporters of far-left groups such as the International Communist League, Workers' Action, the Workers' Socialist League, Women's Fightback, and the founding Socialist Campaign for a Labour Victory, has come out against the top-level party truce.

Some Labour leaders feel strongly that Socialist Organizer, like Militant, is acting in breach of the party constitution because it maintains a separate membership, structure, policy programme and newspaper.

But they have been forced to accept that Mr Michael Foot and the party's national executive will probably draw the line at the present investigation into Militant.

The alliance, whose newspaper, carries a weekly report of its own far-left policy programme, maintains local groups "in most big towns", and has appealed to its readers to "become a card-carrying supporter".

The importance of the alliance is that it brings together a large number of separate sects and, unlike Militant Tendency, it goes out of its way to fight for minority rights.

Militant is judged to have a poor record on women's rights, the rights of ethnic minorities and the gay community. *Socialist Organizer* has filled that gap on the far-left.

The alliance has instigated the formation of the National Left Wing Youth Movement, with its own newspaper, to challenge Militant's pre-eminent role in the Labour Party Young Socialist movement.

It has also established informal links with the non-Trotskyist London Labour Briefing, which made headlines last year with Mr Peter Tatchell's views on extra-parliamentary activity.

A recent Socialist Organizer analysis of Mr Foot's counter-attack on Mr Tatchell says bluntly: "Foot lies to himself and to the Labour movement about the present condition of parliamentary democracy.

"For Foot, radical, direct action is not superseded by Parliament. The Labour movement must bow down to Parliament." But the alliance states that the workers have every right to resist, to make it impossible for the government to govern, and bring it down.

Mr John Bloxam, the alliance secretary, says in the latest edition of the Organizer's weekly newspaper that Labour's Bennites have given up the fight against the right.

He says they would appear to have accepted the basic argument "which has crippled the left again and again: that Labour must sink its differences to win elections, and that therefore, since the right-wing won't give ground on essentials, the left must".

And at the launch meeting of yet another left grouping, Labour Liaison 82, this coming Saturday, the Socialist Organizer will argue that the fight must be maintained on all fronts; to recapture complete

Mr Bloxam states: "The existing leadership does not fight for party policies, and must be replaced.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Closed shop victory for women

Labour-controlled Walsall council has been ordered to reinstate four dinner staff dismissed last May because they refused to join a union closed shop (Our Birmingham Correspondent writes).

The West Midlands Council could face paying substantial compensation awards to the women if it defies the ruling by a Birmingham industrial tribunal yesterday that the women were unfairly dismissed.

One of the four, Mrs Doris Todd, aged 36, of Fosseway Drive, Erdington, told the tribunal she was sent to Coventry by her workmates because she refused to be a union member. She blamed the union for that.

Mr William Gage, counsel for Walsall, told the tribunal: "I concede that these women were unfairly dismissed," but he said it would be unpractical to reinstate them.

Mr Richard Smith, the tribunal chairman, who said he believed it was the first case of its kind under the 1980 Employment Act, ordered the women's reinstatement within two months, and said compensation payments could be inflated if the ruling was not heeded.

Oil sponsorship aids theatre

The National Youth Theatre, which ran into financial difficulties when its Arts Council grant was withdrawn last year, had its future assured yesterday with the announcement of £65,000 in sponsorship for the coming year from Texaco Ltd.

Although both parties were coy about the sums involved and the duration. it seems certain that Texaco intend to sponsor the National Youth Theatre for some time.

The announcement was made by Sir Ralph Richardson, president of the National Youth Theatre, who said Texaco had been very generous.

Humanists call for law reform

The British Humanist Association has proposed in evidence to the Law Commission that all offences specifically related to religious belief should be done away with, our Religious Correspondent writes.

But the National Board of Catholic Women has urged the commission to uphold the law of blasphemy on the ground that it is "an assault upon the mind and spirit" analogous to physical assault.

Inquiry postponed

A public inquiry into plans to build a controversial pressurized water nuclear reactor at Sizewell, Suffolk has been postponed until next year, so that safety studies can be completed and the findings published.

Lawyer wins tussle to keep clients

By Frances Gibb

A leading libel lawyer yesterday won the right in the Court of Appeal to continue to act for clients he used to represent when with his former firm.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, sitting with Lord Justice Kerr and Lord Justice May, ruled that it would be contrary to public policy if a client could not have the solicitor of his choice.

He allowed an appeal by Mr Peter Carter-Ruck, formerly a senior partner with Oswald Hickson, Collier and Co, against a High Court order made by Mr Justice Jupp in November, that he could not continue to act for the firm's clients, except for those he introduced.

In particular, Lord Denning granted Mr Carter-Ruck the right to continue to act for one client at the centre of he dispute, a Lloyd's libel insurance syndicate called the Frank Barber Syndicate, which Mr Carter-Ruck had represented for some 40 years.

Yesterday's ruling was the latest round in a dispute which has torn Oswald Hickson, Collier and Co, for some four years. A notice to dissolve the partnership issued in 1978 against Mr Carter-Ruck by some of the partners is still at arbitration after a hearing lasting 60 days.

Mr Carter-Ruck retired from that firm and set up his own under the name of Peter Carter-Ruck and Partners.

Oswald Hickson, Collier and Co had argued that according to a clause in the deed of partnership drawn up in 1975. partners leaving the firm were prohibited for two years from acting for any client of that firm other than those they introduced.

The Frank Barber Syndicate, the firm said, was not introduced by Mr Carter-Ruck. It had been a client of the original firm of Mr Oswald Hickson, which Mr. Carter-Ruck bought on Mr Hickson's death in January, 1944.

Lord Denning said such a prohibitive clause could not be right and that since Mr Carter-Ruck had spent nine months without a partner in 1944, the syndicate was therefore one of his clients, which he had introduced to the new partnership.

TUC considers half-hour protest over Tebbit Bill

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The TUC is to consider mounting a 30-minute continental-style general stoppage of public transport throughout Britain in protest at the Government's proposed legal curbs on trade union rights.

The proposal, by the Transport and General Workers Union, is among options being examined by the TUC's employment policy and organization committee in preparation for a special policy-making conference of union executives being held on April 5.

In a letter to the TUC, Mr Mostyn Evans, the general secretary of the TGWU, says: "If this were timed at, say, 11 am across the whole country, it could be called the 'eleventh hour protest', to get across the message that it is not too late for the Government to withdraw the Bill."

The employment policy and organization committee, which is drawing up the campaign against the package of labour law reforms of Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, will examine next mnhto the scope for "some form of protest action against the Bill".

But union leaders on the employment committee yesterday sent back the preliminary policy document for the conference drawn up by staff at Congress House as being not tough enough. They want unions to be instructed rather than advised to work closely with any union whose support may be needed to make industrial action against the new law effective.

New ITV shows go to top

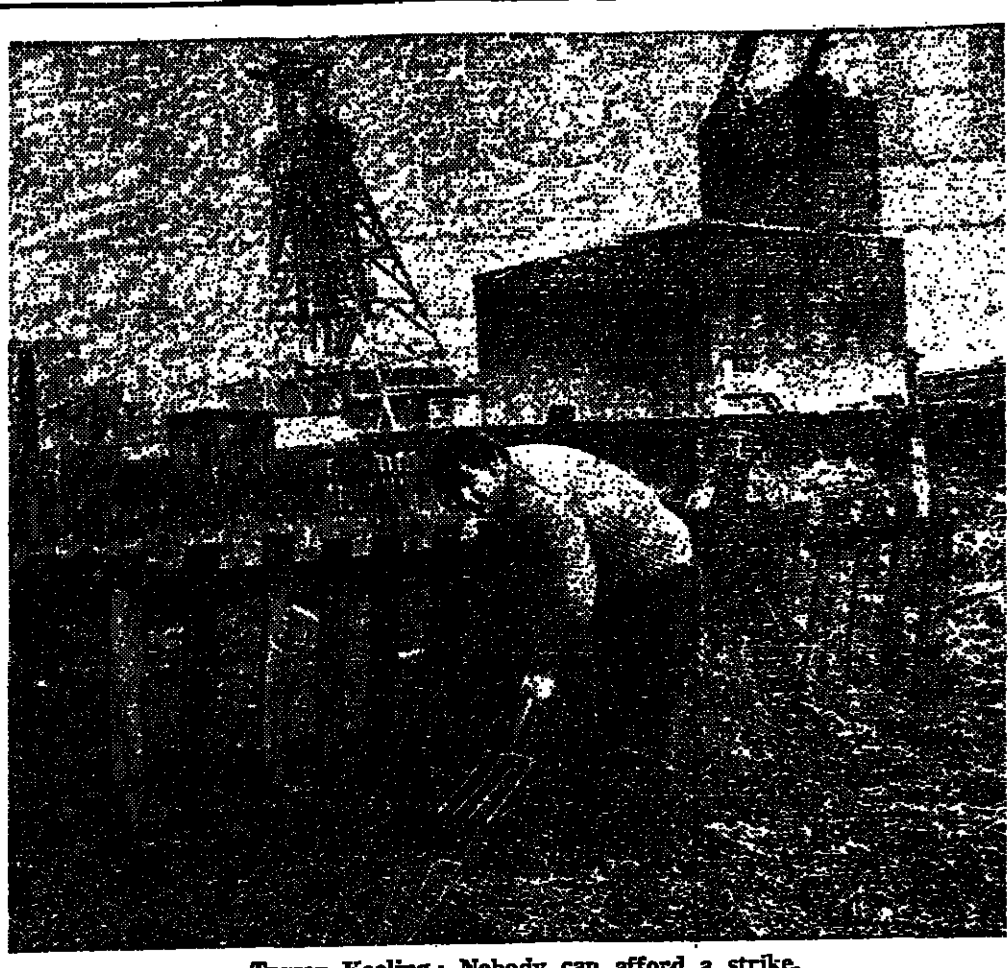
Independent television's new programmes are drawing more viewers than the BBC's, according to the Broadcasters Audience Research Board's figures for the week ending January 10.

None of the seven peak BBC 1 new winter quarter series made any impact, while four out of independent television entries were among the most-watched programmes. The most successful was the comedy series, *Shine on Harvey Moon*, networked by Central on Fridays, which was watched by 16,370,000 people.

It benefited from preceding *The Gentle Touch* (London Weekend) which rose to the number four position, with 18,120,000 viewers.

Let There Be Love, starring Paul Eddington of *Yes Minister* (Thames, Monday) was hard on its heels with 15,580,000. The same company's *Wish You Were Here* at 7 pm, which is about planning holidays, did well to attract 13,480,000 against the recast and rescheduled *Dr Who*, which could draw no more than 9,120,000.

Of the other BBC 1 hopefuls, only a revival could be counted a success: *Last of the Summer Wine* drew 14,200,000 people, to make it the seventeenth most-viewed show. But *Wildlife on One* did manage 12,500,000 on Thursday, against independent television's *Ryan's Daughter*, which could do no better than a million more.



Trevor Keeling: Nobody can afford a strike.

What miners think: Nottinghamshire

'We're not a battering ram'

By Nicholas Timmins

In the isolated village of Newstead, Nottinghamshire, with its battered nineteenth century miners' terraces, totally dominated by the pit, there are few signs of the X-registration cars and the mortgages that Sidney Vincent, the Lancashire miners president, said affected the ballot. But there is still a strong feeling that the miners cannot afford a strike.

Although some at the Newstead colliery, where 1,200 miners produce 750,000 tons a year from the 127-year-old pit, insist the vote is evenly split, there seems little doubt that the traditionally moderate Nottinghamshire miners have voted against a strike.

"The time isn't right", said Mr Alan Pickering, aged 46, a miner and a face worker at Newstead for the past 27 years.

Sitting in a bus with 20 face workers just off the day shift, almost all of whom said they voted against the executive, he said: "I voted for a strike in 1972 and 1974 and I voted for Arthur Scargill because he's the best man for the job whether he's left or right. But it's up to us to decide what we want to do. We are not going to get a deal more from a strike, not in this climate". The offer, he said, was not great.

"But it's better than a kick in the eye and it's the highest any union has had."

Several said they could not afford a strike. Others that there was political motivation behind he ballot. "Some of the men thought they were using us as a battering ram to get Maggie out," one said. "I would rather have the money in the pocket than be walking round the street wondering what to do next."

If some of the face workers, who take home between £100 and £110 a week feel they cannot afford a strike, the same goes for Trevor Keeling, aged 29, a surface worker at the pit baths who takes home about £70. With a daughter aged nine months, a council house and a spell of unemployment three years ago before he returned to Newstead, he said, "I do not think anybody can afford a strike to be honest.

"If there was a strike, the pit would shut itself. You don't vote for money and not have a job." Managing on the money was a struggle, he said, but a strike would have cost more than it gained.

Those who voted for the executive insisted that the offer would have been improved without a strike. They believed the pre-poll article by Mr Joseph Gormley, rapidly pinned up by the management at some pits, had its effect.

"It was every talking point," said Brian Walker the branch secretary. "People here have taken notice. It frightened them. It's indefensible when a president does that."

"That Joe Gormley," said a burly underground repair man at the colliery, gesturing towards a 200 foot high lighting pylon at the pit, "he wants hanging on that pylon by the longest rope you can find. A lot of people listen to him. He should have kept his mouth shut, he is retiring."

He voted for the miners' executive recommendation that it should be given power to call industrial action if necessary, but conceded that Mr. Gormley's intervention probably did not alter the way the ballot has gone at Newstead.

"There's too many young lads with too much debt around their necks," he said.

Wales

Close vote puts jobs before pay

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Militant miners' leaders in South Wales appeared last night to have misjudged again the mood of their members as *it seemed that the area would* fail to give overwhelming backing to the national executive's call for the power to authorize a strike, if necessary, over pay.

Some lodge [union branch] officials were even predicting that the area identified as being staunchly in support of Mr Arthur Scargill, the president-elect, would fail to back the executive by falling short of the 55 per cent of votes needed to demonstrate its support.

Because of the blizzards, the *men did not vote until Tuesday* and militants were hoping that widespread support by the 27,000 miners could hold the key to the national result.

Mr Joseph Gormley, the outgoing president, and the national press emerged as the villians.

Mr Tom Bowden, lodge secretary at Bargoed, said: "I was at the pithead at 5 am and before going down about 70 miners condemned Mr Gormley. To call him a Judas would be polite and once again he has proved he is a turncoat.

He added: "*At present our* members are more concerned about job retention than they are about wages."

Mr Ivor England, of the Maerdy colliery, accused Mr Gormley of hypocrisy.

From Wyndham-Western colliery another miner expressed a contrary view: "I voted for the 9.5 per cent pay offer because I felt a long and bitter strike would achieve very little

Scargill blames 'unholy alliance'

By Lucy Hodges

Mr Arthur Scargill, president-elect of the National Union of Mineworkers, yesterday scornfully suggested that Mr Joseph Gormley, the outgoing president, might be elevated to the peerage for his part in opposing strike action.

Interviews on BBC Radio Four's *Today* programme Mr Scargill said: "How any national president, having a national conference decision and national executive decision and special national delegate conference decision to go for industrial strike action, can come out and argue against his own union is beyond my understanding.

"Joe Gormley is going to leave this union in a few weeks time with a very sour taste not only in his mouth but in our mouths as well."

Mr Scargill also attacked the National Coal Board

He said the board had spent "thousands and thousands of pounds of money earned by my members" on a campaign to urge people to vote against their own union.

"The sum total of that kind of combination, an unholy alliance between Ezra and Gormley, resulted in the defeat. I have no doubt that we shall be seeing very shortly that unholy alliance of Lord Matthews, who runs the *Daily Express*, and possibly Lord Ezra, who is chairman of the coal board, and possibly Lord Gormley sitting in the House of Lords contemplating what they did."

That was not sour grapes on his part, Mr Scargill said. The executive committee, with one exception, disagreed with Mr Gormley's action.

I'm staying, Ripper police chief says

From Ronald Kershaw
Wakefield

Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, said last night that he had no intention of resigning.

He also said that he had no regrets over the Yorkshire Ripper investigation except perhaps that officers who were fully committed to the inquiry had been castigated in the Byford report the way they had been.

Emerging from a three-hour meeting of the West Yorkshire police committee, Mr Gregory was asked if he was to retire. He said he would in not more than four years but he acknowledged it might be before that. However, he added: "I am going to sort all this out". Mr Gregory said there had been no discussion at the meeting about resignation or retirement.

Mr Gregory said morale in the West Yorkshire police force was high. It had been a bit low because no officers from West Yorkshire were going to be accepted for promotion to assistant chief *constable*. Now two were being considered.

Mr Gregory said he was sure the police had not lost the confidence of the public in West Yorkshire. The people had appreciated the difficulties at the time of the Ripper investigation. "The super policeman who can make the right decision at the right time has not been born."

The committee adopted a mildly belligerent attitude when considering the statement by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, in the Commons on Tuesday on the shortcomings of the West Yorkshire police during the Ripper hunt.

The committe criticized the Home Secretary for not making available to it the full report of Mr Lawrence Byford, HM Inspector of Constabulary, and called for a meeting to be attended by Mr Byford and Sir James Crane, HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary.

Mr Gregory told the committee that Mr Byford was in some difficultiy in conducting the inquiry into the police investigation because he had inspected the force while the investigation was under way.

Mr Gregory said he had not seen the report but knew of the two main points of criticism, one about tapes, thought at one stage to have been sent by the Ripper, and the other about the compilation and collection of information.

He said: "We sought the use *of a computer in 1977 and we* were told it would take two years to convert the information we had to the computer, and in the police service in the country there was no computer for us to use".

SCHOOLGIRL RAPISTS JAILED

A girl aged 15 held prisoner and raped by three men on royal wedding day, had been so wickedly treated that she still had to have psychiatric help twice a week, a judge at the Central Criminal Court heard yesterday.

Judge Peter Mason QC, told the attackers: "This is the sort of offence which fills the public and this court with horror and disgust. Who knows what effect her ordeal will have on her for the rest of her life?"

Michael Lloyd, aged 20, his brother, Paul, aged 19, and Orville Dixon, aged 20, all unemployed of Marvell House, Camberwell, London, were convicted of raping the girl and indecently assaulting her friend.

They were each jailed for six years and Dixon for four years.

Mr Timothy Davis, for the prosecution, said the two girls were shopping when the three men spotted and chased them.

☐ A man charged with rape, was found hanging in his cell at Canterbury Prison yesterday. Michael James Ryan, aged 18, had been remanded by Ramsgate magistrates until January 26.

Rail dispute

The conflict at the heart of the matter

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Two understandings on pay and productivity reached at the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service offices in London last August lie at the heart of the dispute between British Rail and the footplatemen's union.

BR insists that the pay element is dependent on agreement to productivity improvements, but the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) argues that the two understandings were separate.

The Acas talks were called last summer after BR said it could not afford to implement a two-stage 11 per cent pay award made by the Railway Staff National Tribunal (RSNT).

The Acas meetings ended with the Railway Staff National Council (RSNC), BR's highest negotiating body, being convened. The document signed by BR and the three rail unions said: "The RSNC has reached an understanding on pay. Stemming from paragraph 190 of RSNT decision No 75, a separate understanding has been reached on productivity".

The relevant paragraph of the tribunal's findings read: "We fully appreciate that given the financial and market constraints that press on the industry, adequate pay and conditions must continue to be dependent on what can be done to maintain and improve productivity."

Arbitration formula sought

Leaders of Aslef called next week's strikes as attempts were made by Acas to reconvene Tuesday's talks. It is possible that Mr Pat Lowry, chairman of Acas, will ask the three rail unions and British Rail management to join talks today and it is expected that further attempts will be made to find a formula which would allow arbitration as a means of settling the dispute (David Felton writes).

The guards who are threatening to strike tomorrow are members of the NUR, which has accepted the flexible rostering proposals that are at the heart of British Rail's dispute with Aslef.

Mr Raymond Buckton, general secretary of Aslef, said after his executive's meeting yesterday morning that the present pattern of two-day strikes each week, no Sunday working and bans on overtime and rest day working would continue.

A minute of the staff council discussions at Acas refers to proposals put to BR by the National Union of Railwaymen on behalf of all the unions.

The basis was that the tribunal decision should stand; and that introduction of the shorter working week should be delayed until January 1982, when the second stage, 3 per cent, of the award should also be paid, backdated to August 3.

The stated understanding on pay closely followed the lines of the unions' counter-proposal, with a few small additions.

The understanding on productivity falls under six headings and while the unions made no commitment to introducing measures, dates were *set by which negotiations* should be completed. They were:

Open station concept, to remove barrier staff from checking tickets at stations and allow more inspection on trains. Talks to be completed by last October 31. Progress was made and experimental schemes introduced.

Manning of passenger trains, with the NUR being asked to agree to the removal of guards from the new Bedford to St Pancras services from this May. No agreement.

Flexible rostering, to replace the eight-hour working day with shifts of between seven and nine hours. NUR and the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association have agreed but Aslef has refused to concede changes. *Discussions* were to have been completed by last October 31st.

Single manning of traction units, which entails one man only in the cab of most locomotives, but not high speed trains. Discussions to be complete by last October, but no agreements have been reached.

Freight train manning, in some cases BR wants to stop having a guard at the back of the trains. Some progress has been made but there are no agreements.

Trainman concept, under which the NUR and Aslef agreed to have joint discussions on railwaymen and guards being able to gain promotion to the engine cab No progress; discussions were due to have been completed by this month.

Science report

Vitamin E may save sight of babies

By Our Medical Correspondent

Very small premature babies commonly have immature lungs and need to be nursed in an incubator with extra oxygen if they are to survive. Without enough oxygen the baby's brain may suffer irreversible damage. Unfortunately, if the paediatrician gives too high a concentration of oxygen another complication may develop; damage to the blood vessels in the eyes, a condition called retrolental fibroplasia, which if severe can cause permanent blindness.

The connexion between excess oxygen and retrolental fibroplasia has been recognized for 30 years but it has become more important recently as improvements in neonatal medicine have led to the survival of more of the smallest babies, in whom the risk of retrolental fibroplasia is greatest.

Despite a number of research studies no level of oxygen can be recommended

A partial solution may, however, be found in vitamin E

Early trials of treatment with vitamin E gave somewhat inconclusive results, but some more encouraging figures have emerged from a project at the Baylor College of Medicine in Texas. One hundred and one premature babies weighing under 1500g (3.3 lb) were divided into two groups. Those given vitamin E had substantially less severe retrolental fibroplasia than the controls and none of the treated babies developed the most severe, grade three, damage to their eyes.

New England Journal of Medicine, December 3, 1981, p 1365.

BINGO WAR BOOSTS NEWSPAPERS

By Robert Jones

Fleet Street's popular daily newspapers increased their circulation by a total of 540,000 copies to 13,072,058 in the past six months of 1981, thanks to bingo. That would mean an increase of about £6m in revenue compared with the annual cost of the present bingo competitions which are estimated by one City analyst at about £15m.

It could be argued that the circulation gain from bingo has been greater because, without bingo, circulation might have been expected to fall, given the long-term trend and the effects of the recession. On the other hand, had it not been for the intensive competition generated by the bingo war, newspapers might have increased their cover prices more to take account of increases in costs.

The *Daily Star*, which began bingo first in the regions early in 1981, held on to its initial circulation gain and increased by 474,000 to 1,500,000. The circulation of *The Sun*, which began bingo in June, went up by 396,000 to 4,100,000. However, both the *Daily Star* and *The Sun* held their prices at 12p. The *Daily Mirror*, which increased its price by 2p to 14p in September, suffered a loss of 185,000 in circulation to 3,600,000 on the half year. The *Daily Express* and the *Daily Mail*, which increased their prices by 3p to 15p in July, showed falls of 68,000 to 2,100,000 and 61,000 to 1,900,000 respectively.

Overall, the popular Sunday newspapers, which have not changed their prices, have suffered a loss of 140,000 to 14,600,000 in combined circulations.

The biggest loser has been the *Sunday People*, down 163,000 to 3,600,000.

The national "quality" newspapers have lost 52,000 in circulation to 2,200,000. The biggest loser has been *The Daily Telegraph*, whose circulation fell by 91,000 to 1,300,000. following an increase of 3p to 18p in the cover price last August. *The Times* increased its circulation by 19,000 to 298,000 and *The Guardian* by 18,000 to 397,000. Despite a price increase of 5p to 30p in August the *Financial Times* put on 2,000 to 198,000, helped by an extensive television advertising campaign.

Among the "quality" Sunday newspapers, the circulation of *The Observer* has fallen by 42,000 to 887,000, that of *The Sunday Telegraph* by 85,000 to 917,000 and that of *The Sunday Times* by 66,000 to 1,400,000.

TALKS PLEDGED

Controls for vetting the type of jobs senior police officers may take after they leave the police force are to be discussed by Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, with chief constables after criticism of the appointment of a senior officer at Scotland Yard to an executive position in the reconstituted Playboy gambling empire.

Earlier this month Mr Peter Neivens, deputy assistant commissioner in charge of publicity, retired to join Trident Television, which has bought Playboy's casinos



Overseas sell'ng prices
Austria Sch 28. Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon L1 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 13; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£6.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

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Doctors face threat of abortion prosecutions

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Several doctors have been reported to the Director of Public Prosecutions by the Department of Health and Social Security for allegedly failing to provide full medical reasons for the abortions they carry out.

Under a new abortion notification form introduced last March, doctors no longer have the option of stating non-medical grounds for carrying out an abortion.

They are being asked specifically to name the main medical condition that would make continuation of the pregnancy a greater risk to the physical or mental health of the mother than its termination.

Some doctors have resisted the new form and have failed to fill it in fully. One doctor, for example, named pregnancy as the main medical condition causing the patient to need an abortion.

The department is referring those cases to the DPP for an opinion on whether the abortions were legal. If the DPP decides they were not, the doctors will face prosecution.

The change in the form is seen by many pro-abortionists as a back-door attempt to change the working of the Abortion Act, 1967.

The National Abortion Campaign said: "The Act says that doctors may take a woman's social circumstances into account when determining whether continuing her pregnancy would be a risk to her health.

"We believe the DHSS has undermined the actual wording of the Act by interpreting this to mean that there must be a medical condition, present or anticipated, to justify an abortion.

"anti-abortionists have repeatedly failed to get legislation through Parliament on these lines, and we believe this restriction is an attempt to accomplish through administrative means what has failed in open debate."

A doctor who was not familiar with the Act might feel legally unable to perform an abortion unless the woman had a specifically medical conkition it said.

The DHSS denied that it was trying to tighten up the working of the Act, but said it had a duty to ensure the law was being obeyed. "In no way are we putting pressure in doctors not to perform abortions.

"The form changed because on the old form the information was not always completed properly. We were being criticized because there was no systematic data about the medical condition of the women.

"We are not saying that social conditions should no longer be taken into account."

The British Medical Association said it was very disturbing that doctors were being reported to the DPP, but declined to comment further until more details were available.

It said there had not been very good consultation with the profession over the change of form, but association committees found that it reflected the terms of the Act, which the BMA supports.

"If this is shown not to be the case then we shall have to make inquiries byt we have had complaints so far from our members."

Life, the anti-abortion group, said it was "delighted that at last the DHSS is doing its job".

Training in mental health law proposed

By Lucy Hodges

Social workers shoud be trained in mental health law and civil liberties, according to draft guidelines drawn up by a government-organized group which is consulting interested parties.

The proposals arise from the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill, progressing through the Lords, which says that only approved social workers will be allowed to undertake such jobs as committing people compulsorily to mental hospitals.

Until now social workers with no special training in mental health were able to do that. Moreover there has been confusion about the role of social workers in relation to the client and the doctors involved in a case.

Under the guidelines a national register of approved social workers will be established and a crash training programme organized before the new Act is implemented.

The guidelines say that each local social services department should set up a panel to handle the training programme. Authorities which have mental welfare officers will have to ensûre they are retrained within two years of the passage of the Act.

□ There is to be no formal National Health Service inquiry into a series of suicides at a psychiatric unit on the fifth floor of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham. Instead the unit may be reopened in order to save funds. Twelve patients have jumped to their deaths from windows.

It closed last year after three such deaths in succession. But the West Midland Regional Health Authority yesterday rejected local requests for an inquiry.

The authority's board meeting was told by Dr Angus McGregor, the regional medical officer, that suicide was not listed as a cause of death on returns made by hospitals



From the wilderness: Angela Whittington and Julia Moorhouse with Mrs Kath Brown and friends from the 11th Dewsbury Guides and Brownies, who won £400 for transporting derelict land in West Yorkshire into Baden-Powell Park, a public garden specially for the disabled.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Council told how to save £1m

A team of businessmen that investigated Peterborough City Council say £1m could be saved by cutting staff and increasing efficiency—

The report says recruitment should cease; staff should be dimissed and overtime working out. There should be more sub-contracting of council work; telephoe calls from the town hall monitred; municipal office space reduced; more charged for council swimming pools and the number of free car parking spaces for employees cut.

Mr Charles Swift, the council's Labour leader, welcomed the report as objective and consteuctive. He invited the team to return in six months to judge whether their criticisms had been answered.

August baby for Frosts

David Frost, the television personality, and his wife Lynn Frederick, the actress, are expecting their first baby in August.

Mr Frost, announcing the news in London yesterday. He said: "Both Lynn and I are ecstatic. We are over the moon".

The baby will mean less travelling for Mr Frost but he said he will still be joining independent television's breakfast network when it goes on the air in May next year.

Cinema project is launched

A 300-seat auditorium for Filmhouse, Scotland's leading film centre in Edinburgh, opens next month.

The project will cost £600,000 and at its London launch yesterday, Mr Jim Hickey, director, said £180,000 was still outstanding.

LSE Tories challenge union

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The London School of Economics' students' union will meet today to decide whether to proceed with plans to give £100 to three southern African liberation movements, after being told that the Attorney General considers that such a payment would be illegal.

Last November, the students' union passed a resolution committing it to making an annual payment of £100 divided between the South-West Africa Peoples Organization, (Swapo) the African National Congress, and the Pan-African Congress.

Members of the Federation of Conservative Students at the LSE immediately approached the Treasury solicitor's office, asking for a ruling on whether such a payment would be legal under the union's constitution.

A letter from the office, earlier this month to the president of the LSE students' union, said that the Attorney General would "take a very grave view" of the payments.

Mr Steven Pound, president of the union, said yesterday that the LSE anti-apartheid group, which had moved last November's resolution, would now be putting forward a motion to fund a scholarship at the LSE for a black African student

Scottish rape case

Solicitor-General to answer MPs

By Alan Hamilton

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, Solicitor-General for Scotland, will attempt to explain in a Commons statement today the controversial decision by the Scottish law officers not to prosecute three teenagers for the alleged rape and attempted murder of a Glasgow woman, aged 30.

The widespread outrage at the decision has shattered the cosy image of Scotland's independent prosecutors, the procurators-fiscal, nurtured by the actor, Iain Cuthbertson, in the popular television series *Sutherland's Law*, and has brought obloquy on the head of the prosecuting system's chief law officer, the Lord Advocate.

Scotland's legal roots lie in Continental Roman law rather than English common law; while English law is traditionally based on precedent, Scots law is based more on principle. The main difference is that Scotland has always separated the functions of investigation and prosecution. In England the police prosecute in most cases; in Scotland, rarely so.

Procurators-fiscal, who are attached to the sheriff courts throughout Scotland, are civil servants appointed by the Crown. Most are solicitors by training. It is they who take the police evidence and decide whether there is a case to answer, and it is they who prosecute.

Lord Mackay of Clashfern: Discretion on prosecutions

Serious case are referred to the headquarters of the fiscal service, the Crown Office in Edinburgh. All rape cases are referred, and, if proceeded with, come before the High Court.

The Crown Office is headed by the Lord Advocate, at present Lord Mackay of Clashfern, aged 54, a former leading member of the Scottish Bar, and a political appointee of Mrs Margaret Thatcher in 1979. Edinburgh legal circles describe him as having been an outstanding lawyer with a wide general practice. Inparticularly serious or notable cases Lord Mackay would himself appear in court as prosecuting counsel.

Extremely wide discretion is given to the Lord Advocate in deciding whether a case should proceed, but his main considerations are whether there is sufficient evidence to constitute a *prima facie* case, and whether prosecution would be in the public interest.

Probably the most significant rule governing his actions, and one which certainly applies in the Glasgow case, is that once the Crown Office has sent letters to individuals who might have been prosecuted, stating that the case is being dropped, there is no mechanism for reversing the decision.

Private prosecution is virtually unknown in Scotland, but it is theoretically possible, once the Lord Advocate has refused a prosecution, for an injured party to apply to the High Court in Edinburgh for a grant to pursue a private prosecution.

Patrick Meehan, released after a seven-year sentence on a murder charge, failed in his attempt to pursue a private prosecution against the police for perjury.

Conservatives in dispute over electoral reform

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

A dispute was building up in the Conservative Party last night over the publication of a pamphlet opposing electoral reform.

The document, published today by the Conservative Political Centre, is written by Sir Angus Maude, the former Paymaster General, and Mr John Szemerey, a political journalist.

It argues that reformers must produce a precisely detailed scheme, tailored for Britain's regional and other problems, which could eliminate the risk of corruption, gerry-mandering and political instability evident in other systems, and concludes: "We do not for a moment believe they can do it".

Yesterday the Conservative Action for Electoral Reform group (CAER) issued a statement saying the pamphlet was a ragbag of clichés which contributed nothing to party needs.

The authors, it said, had not answered the central argument in favour of electoral reform: that Britain, in acomparison with her mian tadng rivals, jhad been noticeable unsussesssful since the Second World War. Conservatives who favoured electoreal reform bbleieved the electoral system to be an important factor contriuting to that decline.

Mr Anthony Wigram, chairman of Conservative Action for Electoral Reform attacked the authors for paying little heed to the threat posed by the Liberal-SDP alliance. "For a pamphlet written and published by an intellectual element of the Tory Party to skate over the alliance in a couple of paragraphs is not good enough."

Mr Richard Holme, diretor of the all-party Campaign for Electoral Reform, said the pamphlet was obiously a propaganda exercise and should not be taken seriously. "The dwindling body of those who oppose PR are swimming against a flood tide of public opinion. Repeated opinion polls have shown that those MPs who oppose reform speak only for a few vested interests."

The pamphlet says the first-past-the-post system generally produces effective governments with adequate working majorities, whereas other systems can produce unstable coalitions and that enables close contact between the individual and his constituency MP and allows by-elections.

Under proportional representation, it says MPs owe their entire allegiance to the party chiefs. Months can be wasted in wheeling and dealing between parties aftr elections.

Why electoral change? The case for PR examined. (CPC, 32 Smith Square, London SW1, £2)

Jobs go as Navy drops radar deal

A total of 750 jobs at the Marconi defence complex are to be lost because of the Ministry of Defence's cancellation of a multi-million pound final order for tracking and surveillance radar for the Royal Navy's Sea Wolf missile.

The Navy said the order was cancelled as part of a process of adjusting weapons and equipment programmes to match the reduced size of the surface fleet.

Under last June's defence review it was decided to halt construction of the Navy's super frigates, the type 22's worth £120m each, after seven orders and to scrap modernization of the older Leander-class frigates.

Both classes of ship were to be fitted with the Mark One heavyweight Sea Wolf, a weapon designed to destroy attacking enemy sea-skimming, anti-ship missiles.

The job losses will be at Marconi plants in the Chelmsford, Essex, area and at Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, the company said yesterday.

The company said it reviewed the employment levels its reduced business could sustain after the cancellation. "Consequently, and with much regret, the company has notified its employees, trade union representatives and the Department of Employment of 460 redundancies in the Chelmsford area. The Gateshead establishment has also been affected where 290 jobs had become redundant."

□ The RAF is to boost Britain's anti-aircraft missile defences by setting up three new bases in East Anglia in the next two years, Whitehall officials confirmed yesterday. The RAF is calling back three flights of ageing Bloodhound missiles, which first became operational in 1964, from British bases in West Germany to strengthen missile stations in Britain.

The missiles from Bruggeen and Wildenrath will be moved to Barkston Heath, Lincolnshire, and Wyton, Cambridgeshire, early next year.

□ Pakistan is to buy the Royal Navy's 6,300 ton destroyer HMS London. It is the latest ship to be sold as part of the surface fleet reductions.

Tory unease over SDP

By Our Parliamentary Staff

Mr Cecil Parkinson, chairman of the Conservative Party, yesterday demonstrated the party's unease at the prospect of meeting combined Liberal/SDP AND labour onslaughts at the next general election, athough he said he was positive that the Tories would enjoy resounding success.

In a speech to the Parliamentary Press Gallery yesterday, Mr Parkinson dismissed those inclined to write off the Labour Party. "Those who think that the Labour Party will go into the next election in its present state are totally wrong", he said.

While conceding that the SDP had had its successes, Mr Parkinson rounded on its leading figures and in particular Mr Roy Jenkins, the new candidate in the forthcoming by-election in Glasgow, Hillhead. He branded Mr Jenkins as the most deflationary Chancellor of the Exchequer since the war, and attacked the credibility of the "Gang of Four" who presently share the SDP joint leadership.

He pointed out that unlike the Liberals, the SDP leadership had had and used power. They had had the opportunity to do things and judged by that standard they were vulnerable, Mr Roy Jenkins in particular.

In his budget of 1968 Mr Jenkins had put up direct taxes by £3,000m, especially the duty on whisky. In every budget he had raised taxes and pursued highly deflationary budgets, except that in April, 1970.

Puzzle of London rate rebates

By David Walker

Fewer than 15,000 London households and firms have asked for a refund of the supplementary rate levied in the autumn to pay for the Greater London Council's "Fares Fair" cheap travel policy.

An estimated 600,000 of Greater London's 3.2 million rate paying houses and companies had paid some of the levy before the Court of Appeal declared it illegal in November. None will get interest and few will get a cash refund because most borough councils intend to credit ratepayers' ordinary accounts.

However, some councils are preparing to repay the supplementary rates whether ratepayers ask or not. For example, 17,000 people in the borough of Barnet who paid the rate will get the money back in a week or so. They will get a cash refund or have their February rates instalment adjusted. Council tenants will have their combined rent and rates payments temporarily reduced.

If the Prime Minister, who maintains a home in Flood Street, had paid the supplementary rate, she would have to ask Kensington and Chelsea borough council for a refund, but so far about only a hundred requests have been made.

Most boroughs have rescinded their decision to levy the supplementary rate as a legal formality, but consider the costs of refunding cash to be too high and prefer crediting ratepayers.

In the inner London boroughs, calculations are complicated by part of the supplementary rate which was to pay for extra spending by the Inner London Education Authority.

The London Boroughs Association has advised that a fresh rate has to be levied to cover this amount. In some cases supplemantary rates already paid will be credited against the new charge.

Westminster is likely to levy a fresh rate, but neighbouring Camden plans to pay ILEA out of its cash reserves.

That policy difference emerges from yet another of the legal puzzles uncovered by the GLC fares ruling. Camden has been advised that the rating laws prohibit boroughs from making a fresh levy while they hold money in their reserves.

The London Boroughs Association has received conflicting opinion, but until the issue is settled, the inner-London councils will not make a final decision and will be unable to repay any money.

Mr John Marlowe, director of finance in Camden, explained that much as he would like a settlement, he cannot by law repay the 500 local ratepayers who have asked for a refund until the council rescinds the old supplementary rate and decides on a new one.

Mr Marlowe said the idea that supplementary rate payers should get interest was misconceived. The cost of calculating interest was high, and so would impose a burden on all ratepayers. He said it was not in their interest and was therefore probably illegal.

□ Somerset County Council's rates are to increase in 1982-83 by only 6.9 per cent, which is likely to be one of the lowest rises in the country.

Import of whales to be curbed

By David Nicholson-Lord

The Government seems certain to tighten its restrictions on the import of dolphins and killer whales for oceanaria after the death in captivity last month of a whale newly shipped from Iceland.

The whale, one of three brought to a dolpainarium at Clacton Pier, Essex, apparently suffered a ruptured kidney after being butted by its companions.

But scientists from the Nature Conservancy Council believe lack of space in the pool may have been partly responsible and they are understood to have rejected an application by Clacton to import a fourth whale as a replacement.

Mr Tom King, the Minister of State for the Environment, is being recommended to lay down stricter guidelines for the granting of import licences. Those are thought to cover standards of transport and accommodation. They are likely to affect the operations of many smaller oceanaria, particularly if they are applied to animals already in Britain.

Imports matter to oceanaria because cetaceans generally, and certainly the killer whale, do not breed in captivity,

But the Clacton case has also highlighted aspects of the Endangered Species Act of 1976 which have drawn fire from conservationists and, in one instance been acknowledged as anomalous by Department of Environment officials.

When granting licences under the Act, for example, the department is not required to take account of the welfare of the animals in the exporting country.

The three Clacton whales were kept in Iceland in a "seaquarium" where conditions have been alleged by Greenpeace, the international environment group, to be disgraceful.

Incidents at the seaquarium, it says, include two whales in an exposed pool dying of frostbite.

The Clacton case has been raised in a Commons question by Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour's science spokesmen, who said yesterday that the dimensions of the pool housing the three animals appeared totally inadequate. Mr David Howe, director of Clacton Pier, declined to comment.

According to Mr Mark Glover, Greenpeace wildlife campaigner, the trade in whales is legal, "but we still think it is wrong.

Police union chief criticizes Scarman

by Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation last night criticized Lord Scarman's diagnosis of one of the causes of the Brixton riots.

He spoke of 'an upside down world" in which Lord Scarman was persuaded to believe that action against mugging was a probable cause and Commander Brian Fairbairn, the officer in charge locally, had felt it necessary to apologize for high-profile policing.

"In my view Lord Scarman has not been able to provide a satisfactory answer to the most important question that he asked: 'How do the police in the inner city deal with a very high level of street crime, while at the same time retaining the support of all

Mr Jardine, speaking in Guildford, Surrey, said that many old people were afraid to go out in the areas in which they were born and bred and spent the whole of their lives.

A police commander had to look for measures to bring short-term results when faced with a surge of muggings. It would not be stopped by doubling the number of officers sent round to schools to talk to children. Nor would public appeals to the muggers work.

The only way was to cut dramatically the odds against a mugger being caught by making sure the police were on the streets.

But he agreed with Lord Scarman that police training should be improved.

Mr Jardine wants probationer police officers to have longer and better training. "We are not going to be fobbed off with a couple of extra weeks for lectures on how to be polite to the public, the meaning of body language of or the exact significance of a Rastafarian's dreadlocks."

□ Violent crime continues to increase on Merseyside according to details Mr Kenneth Oxford, the chief Constable, will present to the county police committee next Tuesday (Our Liverpool correspondent writes).

The figures include the street rioting in Toxteth and other areas in the summer. In the first 11 months of last year woundings and assaults rose by 15.3 per cent to 4600 compared with 1980 and just over half of them were detected.

All told 119,089 crimes were recorded, an increase of 16,947 or 16.6 per cent and 39,916 were cleared up, a detection rate of 33.5 per cent. There were 30 cases of rape, half of which were cleared.

□ Michael Blaney aged 28, who claimed he was attacked by a policeman using a machette in the Toxteth riots is to be prosecuted for wasting police time. The allegation was investigated by officers from outside Merseyside lead by Mr Ron Thompson, the assistant chief constable of Northumberland, The director of Public Prosecutions recommended that Mr Blaney should stand trial.

□ Mr David Moore, aged 23. who died in the Toxteth riots had multiple injuries, an inquest in Liverpool was told yesterday. Mr Moore, of Avondale Road, Waverton, Liverpool, suffered shock and heavy loss of blood in the clashes.

Dr Charles St Hill said he found internal injuries and several fractures when he examined Mr Moore's body.

Mr Roy Barter, the coroner, adjourned the hearing, saying that two policemen, Keith Wilkinson and James Keenan, had been committed for trial at the city's Crown Court, accused of unlawful killing.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Candle ban at Manilow concerts

Fans of Barry Manilow were banned yesterday from performing the ritual of lighting candles for the American singer at the end of his Manchester concert. The city council's environmental services committee told the management of the Apollo theatre that because of the fire risk it must take all steps to stop people taking candles into the auditorium.

The council said that if the management failed it would be prosecuted for breaching the conditions of its licence, and it could be revoked. Defiance of the ban would lead to the council seeking a high court injunction to stop performances tonight and tomorrow.

"There are no candles to be lit by Barry Manilow or his entourage on the stage" the council added. A press officer for the singer said yesterday: "I have spoken to the promoters and they are aware of the situation. As they come in people are being told not to bring candles, and the situation will be monitored."

Ex-detective killed himself

A former detective superintendant stabbed himself through the heart because he was anxious and depressed, an inquest at Oxford was told yesterday.

Mr Philip Fairweather, aged 58, was found lying in the back garden of his home at Kidlington, Oxfordshire, on December 8. A kitchen knife was besides his body.

Mr Fairweather's wife, Mrs Barbara Fairweather, said her husband had attempted suicide once in the weeks before he died. "Something was causing him great distress and continuous worry", she said.

Mr Nicholas Gardiner, the coroner, recorded a verdict of suicide.

Sark seeks own stamps

Sark's Parliament decided yesterday to ask Guernsey's post office board to issue regional stamps for the feudal island, which has a population of only 490.

The move comes after Guernsey's agreement to issue stamps for Alderney, which had considered running its own postal service.

Fitter gets new heart

Mr Donal Nelson, aged 47, a maintenance fitter, from Eastcote, Middlesex, received a new heart in a transplant operation at Harefield Hospital, Middlesex, yesterday. It is the twenty-seventh heart transplant to be performed at the hospital by Mr Magdi Yacoub the surgeon, and his team. His condition was said to be good last night.

Scaffolder dies in fall

Mr Patrick Carey, aged 48, of Drake's Avenue, Didcot, Oxfordshire, fell to his death on a 156ft metal platform while dismantling scaffolding at Didcot power station yesterday.

Man admits shooting McAliskey

An electrician yesterday admitted attempting to murder Mrs Bernadette McAliskey, the former MP for Mid Ulster, and her husband, Mr Michael McAliskey, who were shot at their home near Coalisland, co Tyrone, last year.

Andrew Watson, aged 25, of Seymour Hill Dunmurry, admitted 17 charges, including having guns and bombs, causing explosions and trying to kill Mr William McConnville, a Roman Catholic garage owner, at Dromard, co Down, in November 1980. Belfast Crown Court deferred sentence while three other men face trial on similar charges.

Thomas Graham, aged 39, of Carntogher Road, and Raymond Smallwoods, aged 31, of Edenvale Gardens, both Lisburn, co Antrim, each deny two charges of attempted murder. Both face three other charges. Their trial is expected to start today.

A fourth man, Julian Nelson, aged 25, from Dromore Street, Ballynahinch, co Down, denies attempting to murder Mr McConville and two other charges.

□ Army bomb disposal men yesterday defused two bombs in a petrol tanker close to the Northern Ireland border. The tanker was abandoned by the Provisional IRA under a rail bridge at Meigh, south of Newry, on Sunday, and the bombs had been disrupting rail services

Graduates face bleak job prospects

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The employment situation facing this year's university and polytechnic graduates is expected to be the worst since the Second World War, according to the three main organizations involved in graduate supply and demand.

Representatives of the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services, the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates and the Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services predicted yesterday that up to 20 per cent of this year's graduates could still be seeking jobs six months afer graduation.

In a normal year 5-6 per cent can expect to be unemployed by the end of the year in which they graduate. In 1980 that figure rose to 8½ per cent, and early estimates suggest that about 13 per cent of last summer's graduates are still jobless.

The unemployment rate among polytechnic graduates is as usual, higher than among university graduates, averaging 15 to 16 per cent, but rising in some cases to 30 per cent. Universities like Manchester and London are reporting unemployment rates among last summer's graduates of about 11 to 12 per cent.

The situation is expected to worsen, partly because there will be about 9 per cent more graduates seeking 10 per cent fewer jobs.

However, Mr David Jowett, chairman of the standing conference, predicted an improved demand for graduates within two or three years.

Mr Brian Putt, director of the central service unit, also saw signs that the worst might nearly be over.

As in the past, graduates in arts, some social science subjects, and the biological sciences could find difficulty in getting jobs this year, Mr Jowett said.

But even engineers and physical scientists, may now have to be prepared to look outside the confines of their subject.

□ Hampshire Education Authority yesterday defended a £41,000 voluntary redundancy payment for a senior official after criticism from the National Union of Teachers (the Press Association reports). The authority confirmed that Mr Geoffrey Lumb, aged 60, one of two deputy county education officers, had accepted voluntary redundancy from April after an economy review.

Mr Lumb will get a lump sum superannuation of £30,000 and a redundancy payment of £11,000, on top of his £10,000 a year pension. Mr Jack Chambers, president of the National Union of Teachers said teachers seeking early retirement should get a similar "square deal."

Trident 'no more of a deterrent'

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The purchase of the Trident nuclear missile to succeed Polaris in the 1990s should make little difference to Britain's security, Lord Zuckerman, former Chief Scientific Adviser to the Government, said yesterday.

It would not help Britain to discover a new role in the world, nor replace that which she lost with the Empire. As for the argument that the four Polaris submarines would have worn out by 1990, he said that one should despair of the Western world if international relations had not lost their warlike tone by then.

"We accept the threat now as if it were toothpaste", Lord Zukerman said at a press conference in London called to introduce his book Nuclear Illusion and Reality.

In the book Lord Zuckerman says that there are powerful reasons why Britain should not opt for unilateral disarmament. "Nuclear weapons exist, the knowledge of how to make them exists and cannot be made to vanish", he says.

If Britain were to switch her resources to improving her conventional forces she would play a far more influential role in the defence of the free world than she does at present. He urged speedy progress towards a comprehensive test ban.

Solicitors face ban

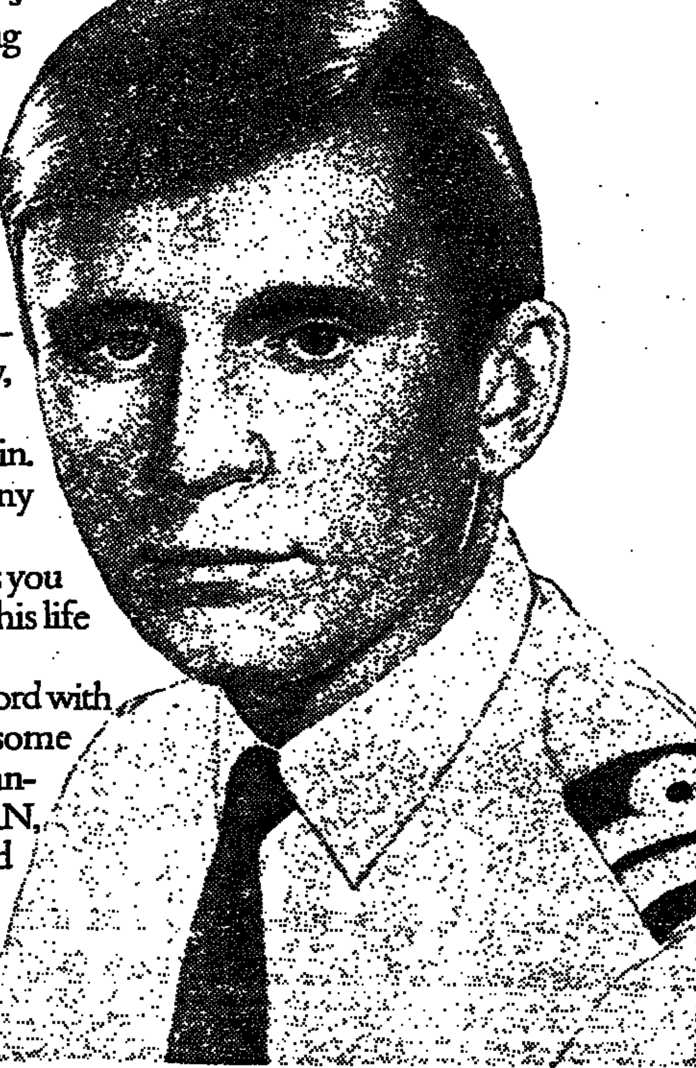
Three solicitors were ordered by the Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal in London yesterday to be struck off for unbefitting conduct.

Emlyn Oliver Gribble, aged 69, of Heol Trelai, Ely, Cardiff, was convicted on his own confession at Cardiff Crown Court on November 5, 1980, of theft and was jailed for nine months.

Mr John Thorneycroft Woodgate, of Heighton Street, Firle, near Lewis, East Sussex, was found guilty of breaches of the solicitors' accounts rules and of using clients' money for his own purpose.

Matthew Gibb, of Grays Inn Square, London, was found guilty of using clients' money for his own purposes and for other clients' purposes. Each has 14 days in which to lodge notice of appeal.

□ Mr Philip Altman, of Northwood Hall, Hornsey Lane, London, is to have his name restored to the roll of solicitors. In November 1975 the Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal ordered Mr Altman to be struck off for using clients' money for his own purposes



Chauffeur sold Crosby antiques

A chauffeur who told a jury at Middlesex Crown Court that he was a police informer, claimed he sold antiques worth £19,500 stolen from the late Bing Crosby, to gain the confidence of art thieves.

Stanley Reginald Addersman, aged 56, of Bulstrode Road, Hounslow, was convicted yesterday of dishonestly assisting in the realization or disposal of a gold snuff box, a gold enamelled cigarette case and two Russian icons, and obtaining £1,200 and a carriage clock from Ekstine Ltd, antique dealers, of Jermyn Street, Westminster, by deception.

Mr Georges Khayat, for the prosecution, said that during Bing Crosby's last tour in October, 1977 his flat in Davies Street, Mayfair, was burgled while he was on stage at the London Palladium.

Part of the property stolen included the icons, snuff box and cigarette case. In May, 1980, Addersman sold the snuff box and case to Eckstine for £1,200 and a carriage clock. He left the icons with a Chelsea dealer

Addersman told the jury he had previous convictions and had served two prison sentences. Since about 1973 he had been a police informer, because he had been "treated badly by the criminal fraternity".

He told the court he had been asked by a high-ranking Flying Squad officer if he had any information about stolen art treasures. When asked by a man in Soho to sell the Crosby property he agreed, believing he could win the confidence of art thieves. "The police did not tell me to sell the property, but I had to prove to the man that I was one of them," Addersman said.

Plea to Joseph on Welsh activist

From Our Correspondent
Ludlow

Parents in mid Wales have sent a telegram to Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, urging him to allow Mr Wayne Williams, the Welsh language activist, to keep his teaching job.

A High Court judge suspended Mr Williams, a former chairman of the Welsh Language Society, from teaching Welsh at Llanidloes High School, Powys, after parents said they did not want him teaching their children, because of his conviction and prison sentence for conspiracy to damage broadcasting equipment.

But there is growing support for Mr Williams. One hundred and fifty people attended a meeting at Llanidloes on Tuesday, and decided to send the telegram to Sir Keith.

A spokesman for parents supporting Mr Williams said: "He is an excellent teacher and has never attempted to introduce his political views into the classroom."



Mr Wayne Williams: Banned from school.

□ Mr Williams, aged 28, has spoken of his experiences in Swansea prison, where he served six months of his nine-month sentence (Tony Samstag writes).

He said he had been appalled at the number of people unable to read or write, who consequently spent much of their day sitting around with nothing to do. He said he had offered to teach remedial reading, his offer was refused.

Mr Williams, who was released at Christmas, travelled to London on Monday to put his case for reinstatement to the Department of Education and Science. He felt his interlocutors had been "very fair in the whole matter, although they were not really au fait with anything that has happened in Wales".

He emphasized that he had been convicted because of his formal responsibility as chairman of the Welsh Language Society for activities in which he played no direct part.

His chairmanship had since expired and under society rules he could not hold the position again.

The department had assured him that it was aware of the element of urgency in his case, although there was no indication when a decision might be made.

Government action on fuel bills urged

by Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux yesterday demanded immediate Government intervention to help people unable to pay their fuel bills. The association said the Government was responsible for the growing amount of fuel poverty which last year led to about 400,000 people seeking help from local bureaux.

"Our bureaux are already inundated with inquiries from people with serious and multiple debts, among which those for fuel inevitably loom large", Lady Ricketts, chairman of the association, said yesterday.

"I dread to think what the situation will be when fuel bills for the current quarter, with its unusually hard weather, start coming in. It is essential that action is taken immediately to meet an exceptional situation."

The association, in its response to the review of the fuel industries code of practice conducted by the Policy Studies Institute, said the basic difficulty could not be resolved without reference to fuel poverty. That was caused by low incomes combined with the high and increasing cost of fuel.

"The high cost of fuel is a result of government policy and unless this is changed, and, for example, fuel subsidies are reintroduced, the fuel industries can do little to lighten the burden on the domestic consumer", the association said.

The association also said that only government action could remedy inadequate supplementary benefit levels and unrealistic heating allowances. It cited several case studies from bureaux files to illustrate the difficulties some people experienced over their fuel bills.

One pensioner faced with an electricity bill for £116 took a job at a holiday camp to try to pay it at £10 a week. A single parent earning £54 a week and paying £10.48 rent received a bill for £1,019 because the electricity board said the meter had not been read for three years.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Crash jet's black box found

Washington. — The chances of discovering the cause of the crash of the Air Florida jet in Washington a week ago rose as recovery teams brought the aircraft's "black box" recorders from the icy river Potomac (Nicholas Hirst writes).

A spokesman for the National Transportation Safety Board said divers recovered the flight data recorder and cockpit voice recorder from the river shortly after resuming the recovery operations. The flight recorders are particularly valuable in pinpointing the cause of the crash.

Salvage teams had hoped to recover the recorder when the tail section of the aircraft was lifted but they appear to have slipped back into the river as the wreckage was raised. Seventy-eight people died in the crash.

Gaddafi's secret Algiers mission

Algiers. — Colonel Gaddafi and President Chadli of Algeria continued their talks on the third day of the Libyan leader's unexpected visit here.

The details have been kept secret but an Algerian official source said that Colonel Gaddafi was emphasizing the need to "close Arab ranks" against Israel and the United States. There was no confirmation of a claim by the Libyan news agency that the two leaders had reached agreement on important preliminary steps to union between the neighbouring countries.

Iran bans women from ski slopes

Tehran. — Women have been forced off the ski slopes at Dizin, Iran's most popular winter resort, after an Islamic clergyman said their presence was leading to un-Islamic and unscrupulous activity.

Local sources said the district's revolutionary prosecutor had been alarmed at the tight clothes worn by women skiers

250th oil death

Madrid. — A 12-year-old girl became the 250th person to die from consuming toxic cooking oil in Spain since last May. More than 400 other victims are still in hospital.

Paris to force through bank nationalization

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Jan, 20

The socialists will resort to the blocked vote proceedure, which they frequently condemned when it was used by conservative governments in the past, to get the new nationalization through the French parliament in record time.

Three days after the Constitutional Council's decision that the original Bill was unconstitutional, the Cabinet today approved the new draft and decided to make it a matter of confidence. This means it will be regarded as adopted without a vote unless a motion of censure is carred against it. With the present Socialist absolute majority in the assembly there is no risk of that.

It is the first time the Socialist Government has used this procedure. M Raymond Barre, when he was Prime Minister, restorted to it several times, *notably at the end of 1979*, to secure the passage of the budget.

The Socialists declared at the time that the use of the blocked vote was contrary to the spirit of the constitution. But to avoid the risk of delay and obstruction by the opposition, and to reduce to a minimum the period of economically damaging uncertainty before the nationalization takes effect, they have resigned themselves to using it now, some socialist leaders even suggested that the Govenment should carry out the nationalization by decree.

As it is, the Government is being compelled to carry out the nationalization of banks, as it was of industrial firms, in two stages. Eighteen out of 36, which are not quoted on the stock exchange, will not be nationalized before the beginning of next year after a special committee of experts has estimated the value of their shares.

The new nationalization bill complies with the decision of the constitutional council. It drops the method of compensation for shareholders proposed in the previous bill and proposes that it should now be calculated on the basis of the highest market price in the six months to March last year, with a 14 per cent appreciation to allow for monetary erosion.

This means that most of the shareholders will get more than under the previous proposals but some will receive less. The cost to the government, and therefore to the taxpayer, will be some 8,000m francs (£730m).

M Laurent Fabius, the Budget Minister, suggested yesterday that the increased cost should be financed by the rich, through a raising of the wealth tax or companies tax. The Socialist and Communist parties and the trades unions agree, but to do this would hardly encourage employers to invest and the Government is in something of a cleft stick.

This inevitably may lead the left to step up its attacks against the Constitutional Council, which it regards as a reactionary institution that has gone against the popular will. In fact, since the left took office the council has rejected a number of actions against Government Bills



Hot pursuit: A French contender in the hot-air balloon world championships hanging above the Austrian alpine village of Filzmoos. The winner must travel the greatest distance across the Alps.

Drug squad chief accused over undercover deals

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Jan 20

The founder, leader and inspiration of Belgiums elite anti-drug squad (BND), Commandant Léon François, went on trial in Brussels this week on charges connected with the drugs trade.

There are 14 other names on the charge sheet—including that of an agent of the American Drugs Enforcement Administration and three other BND officers. Also on trial is the method of fighting drugs trade in Belgium as it has been created by Commandant François over the past decade.

In the early 1970's he was sent to the United States to study methods of tackling the narcotics trade. His training taught him that it was the accepted practice in America for drugs enforcement officers to work undercover, buying and selling narcotics in order to be able to trace networks to their source.

This was contrary to Belgium Law, but Commandant François was able to convince his superiors that it was the only way in which to produce results. Accordingly, a blind eye was initially turned on his small squad's activities. Working undercover they were allowed to drive cars with false number plates and buy themselves into the confidence of the underworld.

The squad became quickly effective. In 1975 Commandant François began tracing the way drugs came into Europe through American Air Force bases. The BND found a good informer, and Commandant François was able to "borrow" 1.6m Belgian francs (£191,500) through the police in order to buy into a cocaine drug ring.

From then on things began to go wrong. The drugs were bought and then found to be of poor quality. The potential buyer withdrew and the BND found itself having to try to recoup the money. A first attempt to sell the poor quality drug to coloured American servicemen failed. Commandant François took the initiative to have the drug purified and mixed with an analgesic powder in order to sell it in Holland.

This much of the evidence has been admitted by Commandant François, who has told the court that he was merely following methods used in the United States to break drug rings. The prosecution has alleged, however, that his real aim was to pocket the money

He is also alleged to have appropriated two kilograms (4.4lb) of cocaine used to help to train police dogs to sniff out drugs. This was added to the purified quantity and offered for sale to two Dutchmen with whom contact was established in Breda. The Dutchmen turned out to be undercover agents for the Dutch narcotics squad

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

Berlinguer party at turning point

There is no doubt that the new official statements by the Italian Communist Party on the Polish crisis and the Soviet system represent a turning point in the history of the party, and in Italian history.

They amount to an "excommunication" of the Soviet Communist Party, they declare that it has exhausted its propelling force and indicate that its "serious pressures" and "unacceptable interferences" are the main reasons for the Polish tragedy and for all the "dramatic recurring crises" in Eastern Europe.

This analysis is accompanied by a total ideological rejection of the Soviet model and by a categorical statement that democracy is necessary for socialism, which might have been signed by Karl Kautski.

Some of the oldest of the Italian Communists Party (PCI) now recognized that the split caused by the Communists in the Italian Socialists Party *in 1921* was a fatal mistake; and that the great social-democratic leader of the time, Filippo Turati, was right when he condemned the split and said that the Communists would, one day, recognize their error.

These are weighty words, though obviously they have come very late. The returning prodigal son is always met by a warm reception. In this particular case, as a matter of fact, the reception by Italy's democratic parties has been mixed.

Everybody has welcomed these resolutions, and the fact that they were reached through an open debate in the party before being approved by its central committee with the sole opposition of Signor Armando Cossutta.

The Christian Democrats, through their leader Signor Glaminio Piccoli, have gone as far as admitting that after this turning point in the history of the PCI, the Communist problem appears in a new light. This admission implies that the possibility of government cooperation with the Communists could again be considered by the Christian Democrats indeed, the "Communist problem" should be a central issue in the Christian Democratic Party's conference to be held next April.

But these views are not universal. The Socialist leaders have been very critical of the fact that the PCI, while rejecting the Soviet model, still condemns in harsh terms the social democratic experience in the West, while obscurely suggesting that a new third way must be found. The Socialists reply: there is no third way, the lack of a clear Western choice by the PCI still reveals many ambiguities and dangers.

There will be many more such debates between the PCI and the other parties. Indeed, it is important that the Communists should be kept under constant pressure, considering the strong resistance against the announced changes in the party line by a considerable portion of the Communist rank and file. A counterpressure from outside the party is necessary and useful.

But it seems to me that the real problem in the near future will not be that of measuring correctly, day by day, the pilgrim's progress towards the Western home. I believe that what has happened will by itself already remove many of the ideological obstacles that have prevented the PCI from being accepted as a potential government partner by the other parties, and by Italy's allies.

From now on, Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist leader will seriously challenge the attempt of Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, to become the arbiter of Italian politics.

At present, in the middle of a serious East-West crisis, there remain many obstacles which make it impossible for the PCI to join a government coalition. The PCI opposes any retaliation against the Soviet Union or Poland, or any limitation of the West's economic assistance to Poland; it also opposes Nato's Euromissiles. If the PCI had been a member of a government coalition right now a government crisis might have been unavoidable.

But while many responsible people consider that the Communist presence in a government coalition now would be a very bad thing and would weaken the West (and I share this view), the conditions might change,

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Ecologists lose airport struggle

Bonn. — The ecologists' have failed to prevent the building of a third runway at Frankfurt international airport with the rejection by the *Hesse High Court* of a petition for a *Land* referendum (Patricia Clough writes).

The decision was the latest and possible decisive blow to the ecologists and local inhabitants in their 15-year legal, political and often physical battle to preserve the last forest in the area.

The court upheld the view of the Hesse Government that the referendum petition was directed at civil aviation laws which were not the responsible of the *Land* Government. The consortium building the runway said construction, held up pending a decision would continue as soon as possible.

Admiral jailed in Argentina



Buenos Aires. — Retired Admiral Emilio Massera, a former junta member left for the navy garrison in Azul to serve a ten-day sentence imposed on him by the Navy high command.

A Navy source said last night that the Admiral had been arrested as a result of his demands that the government make public a list of people who had disappeared in the "dirty war" against left-wing terrorism. It was his second arrest for criticizing the junta.

Concorde flights cut

Paris. — The French Government has asked Air France to withdraw its Concorde services to Rio de Janeiro and to Caracas, by April 1.

The airline said the Concorde service would have 11 flights a week to New York, of which two would continue to Washington and two to Mexico. On average, only 47 per cent of seats on Concorde flights from Paris to Rio de Janeiro had been used last year compared with 68.3 per cent in 1979. The occupancy rate on flights to Caracas, dropped to 36.1 per cent last year.

French viewers dissatisfied

Paris.—Sixty-eight per cent of French viewers are dissatisfied with their television programmes, according to a Sofres poll published in *Le Parisien Libéré*. By comparison with two years ago, the number of satisfied ones has dropped by half.

The results make rather disappointing reading for the Socialists whose ambition is to raise the cultural standards of television. Forty-five per cent are in favour of a fourth private channel, an idea which is anathema to the left.

President Zia meets the Pope

Rome.—President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan, was received in audience for half an hour by the Pope. It is taken for granted that he described the condition of the 2.5 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan (Peter Nichols writes).

The Pope will presumably have called for information on human rights in Pakistan. The situation has recently been the subject of a highly critical report by Amnesty International.

Canada Indians appeal delayed

The Appeal Court in London has reserved judgment on an appeal by the Indian Association of Alberta against the High Court's rejection of their claim that the British Government is still bound by its eighteenth and nineteenth century obligations.

The Indians began their legal action after Britain and Canada agreed that any obligations owed to them now rested with the Ottawa Government. They claim that the Royal Proclamation of 1763 was still active and was separate from the Confederacy Act.

Top KGB man

Moscow.—Mr Semyon Tsvigun, the second most powerful man in the KGB, the soviet security police, has died Soviet Television reported. He was 64. He was also an Army General

Spanish police seize five tons of arms

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Jan 20

Spanish police today made their biggest arms find when they seized a five-ton cache in a pre-dawn raid on a farmhouse near the Basque city of Bilbao.

The Interior Ministry described it as the main arsenal of the political-military wing of the separatist movement ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty). The action, carried out by specially trained anti-terrorist squads, was the second serious blow against ETA in three days. Police moved into the northern mountain village of Trasmoz last Sunday under cover of darkness and rescued Dr. Julio Iglesias, the kidnapped father of the millionaire singer, from ETA-PM (political military).

Today's swoop was said to have been carried out on the basis of information gained from one or more of the four suspects captured last Sunday at the house where Dr Iglesias was held.

The arms included half a ton of plastic explosives, gunpowder, Soviet-made rocket launchers, mortars, sub-machine guns, automatic rifles, pistols and ammunition. The Arsenal was stored in a room under a terrace in back of the house, with a hidden entrance under a fixed wash basin.

Police also capture two suspected members of ETA-PM. In a related development it was learnt in Madrid today that the Government had called a halt to the progressive transfer of suspected and convicted Basque extremists to a prison in the Basque country.

The prisoners were being moved in response to a cease-fire declared last February by ETA-PM in the wake of the attempted coup d'etat. However, when it was discovered the political-military wing was responsible for the kidnaping of Dr Iglesias, the authorities considered the truce ended.

The successful operations against ETA-PM coincided with a growing movement among businessmen in the Basque provinces to refuse to pay "revolutionary taxes" demanded by ETA under threat of injury or death.

Señor José María Vizcaino, the president of Adegui, the Basque management association, and the owner of a small manufacturing firm, was quoted in a two-page interview in the liberal Madrid daily *Diario-16* today, explaining his decision to refuse to submit to ETA extortion.

A resurgence in neo-Nazi violence

Sad legacy of the Holocaust

From Patricia Clough Bonn, Jan 20

In the ornate villa by Berlin's Wannsee where 40 years ago Nazi leaders agreed on the "final solution to the Jewish problem" German Jews and gentiles today remembered the Holocaust.

Adolf Eichmann, who masterminded the plan, and Reinhard Heydrich, the security chief who was to carry it out, outlined to four state secretaries and a number of high government officials their arrangements to deport and "deal with" 11 million Jews. The Nazis could not bring themselves to use the words "kill", "gas", or "exterminate".

At his trial in Jerusalem years later Eichmann recalled: "All participants were highly satisfied and happily agreed to participate . . . The whole business lasted less than an hour and a half." The ready agreement of the others had meant that he "like Pilate, could wash my hands in innocence".

While Herr Richard von Weizsacker, Chief Burgomaster of West Berlin, Herr Heinz Galinski, the head of the city's Jewish community, and other dignitaries were honouring Eichmann's six million victims, West Berlin police were continuing their search for the bombers who attacked a Jewish restaurant last Friday, killing a baby girl and injuring 24.

They suspect it was the work of a Palestinian group but do not exclude the possibility that it was the work of German neo-Nazis out to mark the anniversary in their own way.

Forty years after the holocaust, Germany still has its Jews and, to an increasingly alarming extent, its neo-Nazis. The Jews — 30,000 in the West and 20,000 in the East — are only a tiny fraction of the two million in Germany before the war.

The security services estimate that the membership of the numerous, mostly tiny neo-Nazi groups rose steeply in 1981 to nearly 20,000. Worse, increasing numbers are turning to terrorism and in 1980 alone 20 people were killed and 220 injured in bomb attacks and murders. Most of their violence, however, is directed against foreign immigrants rather than Jews.

The number of right-wing extremists is probably no bigger than in other western countries, and probably smaller than in the United States, but neo-Nazism among the people who murdered the Jews and started the second World War inevitably has a different dimension.

The immense weight of the past is also felt intensely by the Jews. Before the Nazi era no one was more passionately patriotic than the Jews, they were proverbially more German than the Germans. Now the relationship to their homeland is often complex.

Very few now are original German Jews. Most came from Eastern Europe as displaced persons of refugees and stayed either by chance or convenience, using the Government's compensation money to make a new start. Some, however, are German survivors who emigrated to Israel but found they needed their native land and language, no matter how terrible the memories.

Two years ago the Germans' psychological block was broken by the television film *Holocaust*. Many of the more sensitive, intellectual Jews complain of a subconcious anti-semitism, ignorance and an often appalling insensitivity towards Jewish feelings.

Carrington going to Jerusalem

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem, Jan 20

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, is due arrive in Jerusalem within the next few weeks for what diplomatic observers confidenty expect will be one of the most controversial official visits to Israel in recent years.

A senior Israeli official told *The Times* today that direct contacts had now begun with the Foreign Office to decide a date for the visit. The main consideration is to avoid a clash with the separate arrivals of President Mitterrand of France and President Mubarak of Egypt, both due here shortly.

The official said talks with Lord Carrington would be wide-ranging, covering bilateral relations, the Middle East peace process and matters related to the European Economic Community.

Other Israeli sources say that the initiative for the visit came from Britain last year during a heated meeting at the United Nations headquarters between Lord Carrington and Mr Yitshak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister. It was decided to pick a date after Britain had relinquished the prsidency fo the EEC Council of Ministers.

Israeli-British relations are at one of their lowest points, with much of the hostility felt by the the Israeli Government and the public at larged aimed directly at Lord Carrington himself.

Israeli political sources predict that the visit is likely to provoke anti-British demonstrations from Israelis who have been infuriated by what they regard as Lord Carrington's undisguised support for many of the aims of by Palestine Liberation Organization.

DEATH OF WARTIME SPYMASTER

From Our Own Correspondent Jerusalem, Jan 20

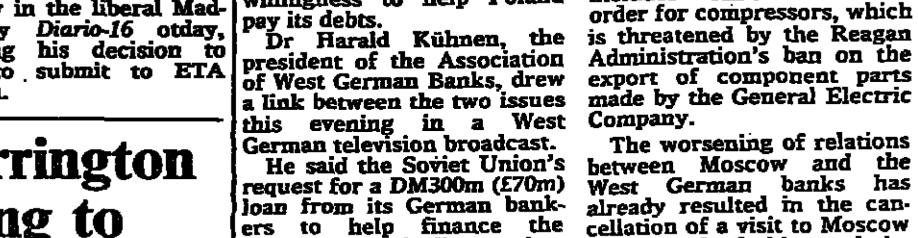
Mr Leopold Trepper, one of the best known spymasters of the Second World War and leader of the anti-Nazi "Red Orchestra" espionage network, was buried in Jerusalem today. His death, at 77, came eight years after winning a bitter struggle with the authorities in his native Poland to emigrate to Israel.

Mr Trepper's espionage network was founded in Belgium in the late 1930s and at its peak comprised 290 agents living under different *guises in occupied France*, Belgium (where it began), The Netherlands and even inside Nazi Germany itself.

Mr Trepper's connexions with the Soviet Union began in 1932 when he arrived in Russia to be active in the Comintern, three years after being expelled from Palestine by the British authorities because of his involvement with the Palestine Communist Party.

After imprisonment and escape during the war, Mr Trepper was imprisoned on his return to Russia in 1945, apparently under suspicion of having Western contacts. He was released in 1955 after Stalin's death, and has since been a forcefull defender of the "Red Orchestra" against a minority of European critics who have variously accused its members of being traitors and of being involved in black marketeering.

Obituary, page 12



Line of duty: Polish soldiers with historical caps and fixed bayonets celebrating the anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw in the city' Victory Square. It was the first public ceremony in Warsaw since martial law.

Banks tell Russia: Help Poles pay debts

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Jan 20

West German banks have made it clear that they will grant the Soviet Union new credits only if it shows a willingness to help Poland pay its debts.

Dr Harald Kühnen, the president of the Association of West German Banks, drew a link between the two issues this evening in a West German television broadcast.

He said the Soviet Union's request for a DM300m (£70m) loan from its German bankers to help finance the Siberian gas pipeline project had to be judged against the background of the Polish crisis. It was important, he added, that Poland should soon pay the $300m (£150m) or so it still owes to Western banks from 1981 and sign the agreement rescheduling the $2,400m of private bank debt that fell due last year.

Herr Kühnen's remarks came a day after the German banking consortium met in Frankfurt in the headquarters of the Deutsche Bank to consider the Soviet request. Although the Deutsche Bank has refused all comment on the meeting, Herr Kühnen's remarks confirm that as a group the banks are not prepared to lend Russia more money at this stage.

Poland is not the only issue making German bankers angry with the Soviet Union. The banks, industry and the Government in Bonn *all feel badly let down* because very few firm orders have been placed by the Soviet Union in Germany for equipment for the pipeline project.

According to well qualified observers, firm orders so far are worth less than DM1,000m, and this total includes AEG's DM700m order for compressors, which is threatened by the Reagan Administration's ban on the export of component parts made by the General Electric Company.

The worsening of relations between Moscow and the West German banks has already resulted in the cancellation of a visit to Moscow at the end of this week by Herr Wilhelm Christians, one of the two chief executives of the Deutsche Bank, and the postponement of a meeting of the banking and credit committee of the joint West German-Soviet commission for economic cooperation that was due to take place at the end of this month.

☐ Warsaw: Poland's theatre season opened last night with a play that concentrates on conflict between a political prisoner, an *agent provocateur*, a secret policeman and a general (Roger Boyes writes). It seemed a fitting way to mark the return of evening entertainment after five weeks of martial law.

The ironies were not lost on the audience who laughed, presumably out of a form of passive resistance, in all the wrong places. When the *agent provocatuer* entered wearing what has virtually become the uniform of the *secret police here — green* mackintosh and odd Tyrolstyle hat — he was greeted with a ripple of applause, instantly recognized by the audience.

The play, *Policja* (police), is about a nameless police state ruled by a prince regent. The state has been so effective in wiping out opposition that only one political prisoner remains. He alone is the *raison d'être* for the thousands of secret policemen, warders and prison officials that form the backbone of the regime.

The problem is that the prisoner, having served 10 years for unsuccessfully trying to blow up a general, is now a completely loyal citizen. He demands to sign a declaration of loyalty — not dissimilar to the ones having to be signed by members of the Polish state administration since martial law was imposed. The policemen try unsuccessfully to dissuade the prisoner from pledging loyalty.

The plot takes on the complexity of a farce: in the end the policeman succeeds in persuading the *agent provocateur* to throw a bomb at the general and thus make himself a political prisoner to replace the man who has recanted.

The play, written by Slawomir Mrozek, was originally performed in Wladyslaw Gomulka's Poland in 1958: then too it had to be played as a farce to be acceptable to the censor.

Afterwards it was quietly dropped and reemerged on Solidarity's Poland, *performed in August, 1981*. This time it was acted as the playwright had wished — with sardonic humour but without slapstick as a serious comment on Poland.

That the authorities have allowed the play to be staged again is viewed by some Poles as an encouraging sign, but, *to make it tolerable for* the martial law authorities, it has lost its edge.

Foreign ministers to meet in Spain

☐ Madrid: A high-level discussion on Poland, with many Western foreign ministers taking part, will be held here when the European security review conference resumes on February 9 (Richard Wigg writes).

Among those expected to attend are Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, M Claude Cheysson, his French counterpart, and probably Mr *Alexander Haig, the American* Secretary of State, who originally made the proposal for the Madrid discussions.

It is not yet certain whether Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, will come, as he may have difficulty in fitting the meeting into his timetable.

Last month the Soviet Union stubbornly refused to permit any consideration of Poland's "internal affairs" at the Madrid conference, let alone Moscow's responsibility for the Polish crisis. The Soviet delegation has always been headed by a deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Leonid Ilyichev.

☐ Brussels: Poland has been arranging transport for the 8,000 tonnes of beef, given by the European Community at the end of last month.

Egypt's President to visit Britain next month

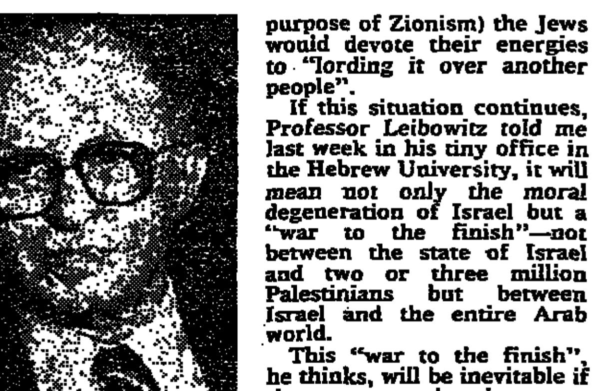
By David Spanier

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt will pay an official visit to Britain on February 6 and 7, during which he will have talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Chequers, it was announced yesterday. He will be accompanied by Mrs Mubarak.

The main purpose of the discussions will be to review the European Community's role in the search for a Middle East settlement. The Egyptian President will also visit Bonn and Paris on his return from talks in Washington on February 3 and 4.

The talks at Chequers are seen as a key part of Middle East consultations after the final approval of European participation in the Sinai multinational force. Israel's confirmation is expected this week. The Foreign Office said yesterday that "one minor aspect" of the Sinai arrangements still seemed to be causing some difficulty, but the matter would no doubt be resolved.

Lord Carrington, not the most popular west European politician in Israel, is hoping to pay an official visit to the country in the next few weeks.



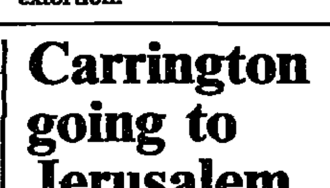
Desert triumph: Bernard and Claude Marreau, French brothers in a Renault 20 turbo, are sure of victory today in the Paris to Dakar rally, in which Mark Thatcher, the Prime Minister's son, was lost for six days.

Why Israeli Premier is popular

Begin's attitudes reflect the national mood

From Edward Mortimer, Jerusalem

Whatever the rest of the world may think of him, Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, undoubtedly enjoys popularity inside Israel itself. He is especially popular with the working class Jews originating from North Africa, who see him as an ally against the socialist and cultural Establishment of European origin, represented by the Israeli Labour Party. But above all Mr Begin is popular because he has cocked a snook at the world, and got away with it. Indeed, such opposition as has developed on Mr Begin's right (and on the issue of Sinai withdrawal, it has been serious) is based on the argument that if you can get away with so much, why stop there?



Mr Begin: Workers see him as an ally against the Establishment

Mr Begin has acted, with even greater verve, on the maxim of his old enemy Ben-Gurion: "It doesn't matter what the *Goyim* say, it matters only what the Jews do", and so far he has been proved right. The Arabs are unable to react effectively, and the Americans either cannot or will not. The latest example is particularly striking. After the annexation of the Golan Heights, the Americans announced the "suspension" of the recently signed memorandum of Understanding on Strategic Cooperation.

Mr Begin replied with a series of very insulting remarks about President Reagan and declared the memorandum null and void. Yet Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, was in Jerusalem last week, not to demand an apology, but to assure the Israelis that their place in America's affections could never be threatened by a little tiff like this. Golan was not even mentioned. Strategic cooperation apparently, is to be revived in another form.

There are dissenting voices. Professor Yeshayahu (Isaiah) Leibowitz, sometimes called "the Conscience of Israel", and now 79 years old, has been giving warnings ever since 1967 that the Jewish state could not incorporate the Arab population of the occupied territories without a fundamental change in its nature. It would become a "state ruled by Jews" rather than a "state of the Jewish people". Instead of running their own affairs (which in his view was the essential purpose of Zionism) the Jews would devote their energies to "lording it over another people".

If this situation continues, Professor Leibowitz told me last week in his tiny office in the Hebrew University, it will mean not only the moral degeneration of Israel but a "war to the finish"—not between the state of Israel and two or three million Palestinians but between Israel and the entire Arab world.

This "war to the finish", he thinks, will be inevitable if the present situation continues—that is, if Israel does not withdraw from the territories—in two or three years. Who could bring this about? "There is only one man who can do it, and that is the American President—by shutting off the tap." A withdrawal of American support, he has no doubt, would "bring about a reversal of the political situation here".

Today he feels that much of what he predicted has already come to pass. Writing last year in *The Jewish Chronicle*, he referred to "disquieting signs of a moral degeneration spreading in the Israel Defence Forces", and made the striking observation that "on Muslim religious festivals all building activity stops in Israel because the workers [meaning the Arabs] rest, on these days hundreds of Jewish restaurants are closed, because the kitchen staff [Arabs] do not go to work. Even operations in some departments of Jewish hospitals have had to be postponed because the laundry, staffed by Arabs, did not function. In this Jewish state . . . the normal, daily existence of Jews depends on Arabs".

These views are echoed, *with some variations*, by Israeli liberal intellectuals who do not share Professor Leibowitz's strong religious commitment. They are appalled by the growing strength of a quite different type of religious fervour, which could perhaps fairly be called fundamentalist, a school of thought which not only holds that the *whole* "land of Israel" belongs to the Jews by divine right, but advocates "the understanding that our state is not like all the Western states, in which all citizens have equal rights regardless of religion, race and sex, but that this is the 'Jewish state' where only Jews are citizens with voting rights and all those who are not Jews can only be foreigners among us".

This formula, put forward in the journal of the Israeli settlers in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, is of course a mirror image of the more extreme proposals for an Islamic state that one hears put forward among Muslims (including some Muslim inhabitants of those same territories).

It is the ideological superstructure corresponding to a wide range of attitudes and behaviour towards Arabs, at the popular level, some of which, it is fair to say, have been criticized in the settlers' journal itself. For instance, a mother who "amuses" her child, when they pass an Arab on a donkey, with the remark: "Look, there are two donkeys". Arab students are harassed by gangs of right-wing thugs in the *universities. Arab shopkeepers are driven out of Jewish neighbourhoods* and, if Arabs complain, they are asked why they don't go and live in an Arab country.

Of course, such attitudes do not correspond exactly to official government policy. But the Government does nothing to discourage them, and several Ministers give the strong impression that they personally share them. The whole political atmosphere in the country has shifted far to the right.

The spotlight now switches to the revived "autonomy talks". That Mr Begin will concede a form of autonomy *meaningful* enough to do anything other than exacerbate the Palestinian problem seems most unlikely, and it is doubtful whether Mr Haig can seriously expect it. Probably he hopes, by keeping Israel and Egypt talking, to lessen the risk that Israel will either renege on its commitment to pull out of Sinai, or launch a new military adventure to the north. But it is not certain that this calculation will work. Mr Begin might well decide that threats of violence by the settlers in Yamit are a more serious matter than threats of American displeasure.

Peace talks offer to rebels in Angola

By Fred Bridgland of "The Scotsman"

A number of complex diplomatic initiatives have been launched to try to end the civil war in Angola. They are running in conjunction with the talks for a settlement of the Namibian dispute.

The initiatives include the first offer by Angola's Marxist government to negotiate with Unita insurgent forces in the nearly seven years of fighting since the former Portuguese colony became independent.

In addition, as reported in *The Times* last week, two Soviet airmen being held prisoner by Unita are to be exchanged soon for two American prisoners held by the authorities in Luanda. Twenty-three Portuguese prisoners also held by Unita forces are to be released after four years in captivity.

But before negotiations begin between the adversaries in Angola the war could become more intense. After a ten-week visit to the United States and seven countries in Black Africa, Western Europe and the Middle East, Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader, is returning home with Soviet-made missiles.

His war funds have been boosted by several million pounds.

In an interview in an African capital earlier this week he confirmed that he had received a message from Luanda inviting him to begin reconciliation negotiations.

"It is true that there are now indications that the MPLA (the government party) is willing to talk to us. I have received a message from the MPLA. I have replied that Unita is always ready to talk. I said that for us the main obstacle to reconciliation is the Cuban presence in Angola." (A Cuban force roughly 20,000 strong helped to bring the MPLA to power in 1976 and has remained in the country since then).

Although there has been no official confirmation from Luanda, Dr Savimbi said contacts would be made through intermediaries for at least the next two months. He was delaying his return to Angola until mid-February in case these were important developments.

He was sending Mr Jeremias Chitunda, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to Washington later this week to coordinate indirect contacts with the Angolan authorities.

Diplomatic sources said they hoped that face-to-face meetings would begin by April. If they could establish a mutually agreeable framework — negotiations would then move to a higher level.

Dr Saimbi said one of Luanda's conditions for talks was that Unita ends its relations with South Africa, *which entered the 1975-76* Angolan independence war in support of Unita and another Angolan movement, the FNLA.

As part of the developments on Namibia and Angola, Mr Paulo Jorge, the Angolan Foreign Minister, last week met Dr Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. Dr Crocker had already met Dr Brand Fourie, Director General of the South African Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Luanda in seeking diplomatic recognition by the United States — withheld since independence — and is offering to cooperate in finding a solution to the Namibian problem.

هكذا في الأصل

Dankert to cut EEC red tape

From George Clark, Strasbourg, Jan 20

Mr Piet Dankert, the Dutch Socialist, who was elected last night as president of the European Parliament, said today that he intended to go over the heads of the Council of Ministers and EEC commission to the member-states' governments and parliaments to enlist their aid in obtaining greater legislative powers for the European Parliament.

He said he would include in his personal cabinet people from different parts of the EEC, including someone from Britain, so that he will have direct links with politicians and ministers in the European capitals.

Although MEPs of all parties welcomed Mr Dankert's firm commitment to what he called the struggle to increase Parliament's powers and influence, and to justify its existence to the European electorate, the Conservatives were doubtful about his plan for "direct links".

In his first speech as president, Mr Danbert paid generous tribute to the achievements of Mme Simone Veil, his predecessor, both in Parliament and on the world stage. He quoted Mr David Wood of *The Times* as saying that she had succeeded in getting the Parliament accepted as "a presence if not a power, in international relations".

He won applause for his declaration that before the next direct elections in 1984 the Parliament had to demonstrate to the electors that it could play a positive role in determining the Community's policies.

Mr Dankert is acknowledged by members of most parties to be an effective *champion* of the peoples' representatives in the running battle with the Council of Ministers and the governments of the member states over the role which the European Parliament is entitled to play in European affairs.

Coming to the Parliament in 1977 after playing a prominent role in the Council of Europe, the Western European Union and the Nato Assembly, he made it clear that he wanted to achieve more democratic control over the actions of the EEC Commission and the Council of Ministers.

He had the chance to put his ideas into practice when he was general *rapporteur* of the European Parliament on the 1980 budget. Largely on his arguments, the MEPs rejected the budget, and the struggle began to assert Parliament's right to influence the political aims of the Community, as expressed through expenditure.

Mr Dankert was particularly intent on cutting back the proportion of the budget that went to agriculture, and putting more into social and regional spending as the world economic depression deepend and unemployment figures increased.

Since then he has been a member of the Parliament's conciliation delegation which waits on the Council of Ministers when there is a budget dispute — there has been each year since MEPs were directly elected — and he has earned the reputation of being an astute negotiator.

As an apprenticeship to the job he now takes over, he has been a vice-president (deputy speaker) at the plenary sessions since 1979.

Mr Dankert was born in Steins, in The Netherlands, read history and became a secondary school teacher. From 1960 to 1962, he was chairman of the Young Socialists in his country and excelled in the Atlantic Young Political Leaders' Association. From 1963 to 1971, he was deputy, then chief international secretary of the Dutch Labour Party, becoming a member of the Bureau of the Socialist International and of the liaison office of the EEC's Socialist and Social Democratic parties.

From 1968 to 1981 he was an elected member of the Dutch Parliament.



Mr Piet Dankert: The people's champion

Zimbabwe white exodus slackens

From Stephen Taylor Salisbury, Jan 20

There is some cheer for the Zimbabwe Government in the latest emigration statistics which show a sharp drop in the number of skilled whites leaving the country. The figure of 1,005 for November was the lowest for any month since before independence and was down by almost half on October.

However, the overall number of emigrants for the first 11 months of the year went up to 18,747 more than have left in any full year.

While the November figure suggests that perhaps the departure rate has bottomed out, sources gave a warning against over-optimism, pointing out that prospective emigrants with children at school might have delayed their departure until the end of the school year in December.

November also brought good news in the shape of the number of skilled immigrants to the country. Five departing engineers were replaced by 19 arriving and although three doctors left eight others arrived. There was a substantial gain in teachers but a net loss among mechanical workers.

The departure of Zimbabweans with skills, mainly to South Africa but also to Australia, remains one of the country's most pressing problems. Their replacement by expatriates, many on contracts, can only be a temporary measure.

Ministers cleared of Bihar blindings

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi, Jan 20

The Central Bureau of Investigation has absolved the Bihar Government of complicity or negligence in the blinding of 32 people awaiting trial by the state police. However, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the district magistrate in Bhagalpur are found to have had prior knowledge of the practice of blindings and not acting to prevent it.

The Supreme Court of Indis is hearing a case in which as many as 32 people were said to have been blinded between July and November, 1980, and that Mr Jagannath Mishra, the Chief Minister of Bihar, did not act to stop the blindings even when he was allegedly told about them in September 1980.

The Supreme Court had requested the central Government to find out how far the state was involved in the incidents.

In its report, the Central Bureau of Investigation says the blindings were only an instance of isolated crime, without any conspiracy.

The blindings had rocked India and the debate has continued since. The bureau findings will have wide repercussions because it tries to shift the blame away from the Chief Minister and top state officials. Both the opposition and the press have been pressing Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, to dismiss the Bihar government for refraining from action when it had "prior knowledge" of the blindings.

The Bihar CID had registered 24 cases against the police in December, 1980. The bureau says that there is evidence for criminal prosecution in 10 of them. In nine cases there was not enough evidence and hence it recommended only departmental action. In the remaining five cases no one was found responsible.

☐ Ten people were killed and at least 35 injured in the states of West Bengal, Uttar Prafesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu after one-day strikes throughout the country yesterday to protest against low wages and repressive measures of the central Government.

Official sources said that six of the deaths were in clashes between supporters and opponents of the strike and the rest were killed when the police opened fire.

More than 10,000 arrests were made in different states in the last two days. Among them are 10 MPs.

The strike was almost total in the communist-run state of West Bengal and Tripura. An official release said that in key economic sectors like petroleum, fertilizers, steel, telecommunications and transport were, by and large, normal everywhere, but the functioning of banks and insurance offices were disrupted.

No daily newspaper, except for the Congress (I) Partys *National Herald* came out in Delhi. The flow of information was inadequate since the two main news agencies, Press Trust of India and the United News of India, were on strike.

Moonshine enjoys a timely success

From Christopher Thomas New York, Jan 20

A company in North Caldwell, New Jersey, is reporting brisk sales of a one-handed clock with a cycle of 24 hours, 50 minutes and 30 seconds, which supposedly helps to keep track of body rhythms.

It is geared to the passage of the moon which, if the company's salesmen are to be believed, governs a person's state of mind. Mr Louis Schelling, the inventor, said: "With the knowledge that the moon's effect is maximum at noon today you might schedule lunch with an important client."

He contends that the moon's cycle matches the human body's circadian rhythm.

His claims, however, have brought a swift response from Mr Wilse Webb, a psychologist at University of Florida's sleep research centre and one of the country's leading authorities on the subject. He said the lunar cycle was 15 to 20 minutes shorter than the average person's circadian cycle and the evidence that the moon influenced human behaviour was "very, very weak".

Mr Schelling claims that he is selling the clock to colleges, doctors, astronomers and people interested in astrology. But in an unguarded moment he confessed: "I Don't believe in it myself."

Sihanouk aid plea to China

From David Bonavia Peking, Jan 20

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed Cambodian leader, says he will again serve as head of state if China can help him and his supporters and other resistance groups to drive out the Vietnamese occupation forces.

Last year Prince Sihanouk declared his irreversible retirement from politics. However, he said in an interview here that China was his best friend, and he would do whatever China wanted. He said he knew the Khmer Rouge did not want him to lead a coalition consisting of themselves, his supporters and the anti-communist nationalist forces led by Mr Son Sann, a former Prime Minister.

Accepting that his future role will have to be determined by outside forces, Prince Sihanouk said: "That is all right by me.

The flamboyant former ruler who helped the North Vietnamese in their war against South Vietnam and the United States, said he now had only a few hundred armed followers, but could have many thousands if China would supply arms, food and medicine.

Asked why he formerly allowed eastern Cambodia to be used as a transit route and sanctuary for the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong, he said that in the 1960s he had no other option.

☐ **Fighting grows:** A wave of refugees crossed the Cambodian border into Thailand last night after the third day of intensified fighting between Vietnamese-led forces and the Khmer Rouge (David Watts writes from Bangkok).

The fighting is the latest manifestation of the new Vietnamese policy of using forces of main force strength to attack Khmer Rouge strongholds and to turn over as much of the fighting as possible to troops of the Vietnamese-backed Government.

According to the Thai Supreme Command, about 3,000 refugees have fled into Thailand. They are expected to return to Cambodia as soon as the fighting dies down.

The Thais are afraid that this latest outbreak of heavy fighting, which follows a heavy attack on a key Khmer Rouge supply base, could spill across the border.

Japanese to ban sex tours

From Peter Hazelhurst Tokyo, Jan 20

The Japanese Government is drawing up legislation to prevent Japanese men from travelling to the developing nations of Asia in large groups on organized sex tours.

A draft Bill to penalize travel agents who organize group sex tours was first suggested last year after many politicians said the practice was tarnishing Japan's reputation in North-East and South-East Asia.

A champion of the proposed legislation, Miss Takako Doi, a Socialist MP, told Parliament recently that the "sex tours cast great shame over Japan's image. There is no other country whose men travel abroad in organized groups to purchase women in groups". There have also been protests from women's rights organizations in the Philippines and South Korea in recent months.

The proposed ban on sex tours is expected to be introduced by the Ministry of Transport in the form of a Bill which will revise the regulations under which travel agents obtain their licences. Travel agents will lose their licences if they organize group tours which offer "services" in violation of the laws of foreign countries.

The proposed steps against disreputable travel agents were announced in the wake of another recent scandal over the behaviour of Japanese businessmen who are posted abroad. Japan's large trading houses are up in arms because Mr Michio Watanabe, Japan's Minister of Finance, recently alleged that businessmen spoilt the country's image by ostentatiously enjoying themselves abroad.

"Japanese businessmen never contribute towards charities and churches when they are abroad. They engage in drunken revelry night after night, in night clubs, creating a bad impression."

In any event, Japan's image has been tarnished in recent years by a spate of organized sex tours to South Korea, Thailand, the Philippines and other countries.

Reputable travel agents who oppose the practice estimate that as many as 1.5 million Japanese men travel in all-male groups to Korea and South-East Asia every year after paying a package price for their fare, hotel rooms, cabaret shows, and the promise of sex.

Unesco tries to get cash for Third World media

From Stephen Downer, Mexico City, Jan 20

Third World delegates attending the Unesco conference on the International Programme for the Development of Communication in Acapulco have accused Western nations of controlling Third World news. Mr Christopher Nacimiento, of Guyaa, claimed yesterday, at the first working day of the conference, that the plight of the world's poorest was "not as portrayed by the media monopoly of the North".

The seven day conference, inaugurated by President José Lopez Portillo of Mexico, on Monday, is seeking ways of funding improved mass communications in the poor countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

It is the second conference organized by the United Nations body which is trying to satisfy Third World requests for $73m (£38m). So far only $5m (£2.6m) has been promised. The United States and some other industrialized countries have refused to give money to the scheme, although they have said they will fund some Third World communications programmes directly.

Many Western publishers and editors believe that the money may be used to establish government media monopolies and to control the information flowing in and out of a country.

Mr Charles Scripps, president of the Inter-American Press Association and the head of the Scripps newspaper chain, said his association did not oppose the creation of new news outlets. But he thought they might be used to restrict the work of journalists.

PARLIAMENT January 20, 1982

Main Sizewell inquiry starts next January

ENERGY

The main hearing of the public inquiry into the application by the Central Electricity Generating Board to build a pressurized water reactor at Sizewell in Suffolk should begin early in January 1983, Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, announced in a statement. Sir Frank Layfield QC has already been appointed as inspector to the inquiry.

Mr Lawson said he wished the public and their representatives to have adequate opportunity to study the extensive information and documentation which would be provided. He was proposing the January 1983 date following recent consultations with those on whom the burden of preparing the principal documentation rested. The chairman of the CEGB had told him that the board expected to publish their pre-construction safety report at the end of April.

Dr Walter Marshall, as chairman of the PWR Task Force, will continue to coordinate the efforts of all the parties involved in the preparation of this report (he said) and will keep me informed of progress. The CEGB also intend to issue at the end of April a full statement in support of their application.

The Nuclear Installations Inspectorate of the Health and Safety Executive have told me that they expect to publish a report on Safety issues by the end of June.

There will therefore be an extended period for the study of both CEGB documentation and the NII report.

Earlier preliminary hearings will be held by the inspector at which those parties that wish to put their views before him on the general arrangements for the conduct of the inquiry and the scope of the evidence can do so at a time well before the main inquiry begins.

The main hearing (and at least one of the preliminary hearings) will take place in Suffolk. I hope that arrangements can be made for the main hearing to be held within easy reach of the Sizewell area; an announcement on this will be made soon.

The Government are convinced that nuclear power has an increasingly important role to play in electricity generation in Britain. Nevertheless, any specific proposal has to be judged on its own merits. The arrangements for the Sizewell inquiry which I have just described will ensure that the CEGB's application is thoroughly and properly examined.

Mr Merlyn Rees, chief opposition spokesman on energy (Leeds, South, Lab) said that American experience with the pressurised water reactor wse a cause for concern and ought to be carefully considered during the inquiry.

Are cost factors (he went on) to be included in the inquiry, including environmental costas? Does the Secretary of State accept that because of the nature of nuclear power with its horrific military antecedents and hazards, intangible and invisible, that the sandards set should be far higher than for any other industry?

Mr Lawson: Cost factors, including environmental costs, will be taken into account in the inquiry. My predecessor (Mr David Howell) made it clear that the three main issues covered by the inquiry would be safety, environmental and economic.

Mr Rees linked, inappropriately in my view, the military nuclear question with nuclear power. These are separate issues. (Labour interruptions) It is significant that much of the early impetus behind the desire to have a peacful nuclear power programme was the desire of those who had been involved in earlier wartime nuclear matters,to beat swords into ploughshares.

It is vitally important that our own very high standards of safety are fully satisfied. That is one of the main matters which will be at issue in the inquiry.

Mr Tony Benn (Bristol, South-East, Lab): Will the Secretary of State give a clear undertaking that before the inquiry takes place he will publish all the information available to him — some of which was available to me as Secretary of State for Energy — including serious doubts about the inherent safety of the PWR design?

He asked if the inquiry would be broad enough to allow people to argue that the money involved would be better spent on insulating homes, which create jobs, save lives and save more energy than the PWR which he doubted would work.



Rees: Highest standards

Benn: Doubts if PWR will work

Mr Lawson: There will be a massive amount of documentation available — a greater amount than has ever been provided before.

All the other matters Mr Benn referred to will be part of the subject matter of the inquiry.

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham, North-West, Lab): Will the question of danger from terrorism be covered by the inquiry.

Mr Lawson: On terrorism, it is up to the inspector to decide if a detailed examination of this issue will be appropriate

Priority for domestic rate reform

ENVIRONMENT

The Government's prime concern at present was to deal with alternatives or reform of domestic rates, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said during questions. In that context he would have to consider the implications for commercial and industrial rates.

Mr Jocelyn Cadbury (Birmingham, Northfield, C) had asked Mr Heseltine when he expected to complete consultations arising from his green paper on local government finance.

Mr Heseltine: Comments have been invited by March 31. On Monday, January 18, 10 representations had been received advocating a variety of solutions.

Mr Cadbury: Before he completes his consultations, he should take account that the burden on ratepayers has been greatly exacerbated by the present two-tier system of local government which in effect means two layers of councils competing in spending the ratepayers' money.

The daunting task the Government faces in reforming the rating system would be made easier if the upper level of local government was abolished and we returned to the previous unitary system.

Mr Heseltine: I know there are pressures to look at the structure of parts of local government. These pressures would be reduced if some of the councils were less free with their spending policies. I see the Government's immediate priority in this matter is to deal with the financial aspects centred on the green paper.

Mr Sydney Chapman (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C): Since domestic rates bring in only 16 per cent of local authority revenue and domestic rating is an inherently unfair tax, its replacement by a tax or taxes collected nationally would not be detrimental to local government freedom because local government has never ever had any real financial freedom.

Mr Heseltine: That is a fairly controversial assertion, but there is merit in the underlying argument behind what he says. I would now ask him to bear with me until we get to the end of the consultation period before he expects me to reach conclusions.

Mr John Sever (Birmingham, Ladywood, Lab): Many of the representations received concerning local government finance boil down to the simple fact that Mr Heseltine is starving local government of finance and not giving it sufficient funds to enable it to carry out its duties.

Mr Heseltine: It is difficult to square that statement with the thought that the first investigation into alternatives of local government came when reverse policies were the practice.

Mr John Ward (Poole, C): He should remember the problems of the commercial and industrial ratepayers also mentioned briefly in the green paper, who bear a high proportion of local government finance and are threatened out of existence by some local authorities.

Mr Heseltine: I hope he will not misunderstand the difficulty of avoiding problems to all ratepayers. I am aware that a great deal of concern is now being expressed by the commercial and industrial ratepayers who find themselves paying ever increasing rate bills without any form of direct representation on the authorities.

Labour attack on housing record

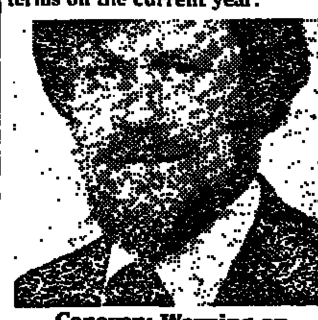
The number of new council houses started in 1981 was the lowest for 70 years and, because of the Government, 1982 would be even worse, Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, said during questions.

To loud Labour cheers he said the Government should increase the housing investment programme allocations by £1,000m, put 120,000 building workers to work and house the homeless.

Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, said that if Mr Kaufman was really interested in housing the homeless he should withdraw immediately the Opposition pledge to abolish the present shorthold policy.

Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock, Lab) had asked what were the latest figures available for the number of local authority housing starts and completions and if that number could be increased.

Mr Stanley: In the first 11 months of 1982 there were 20,000 local authority and new town housing starts in England and 32,000 completions. The gross provision for local authority housing capital expenditure in 1981-82 shows an increase in real terms on the current year.



Canavan: Warning on ticket touts

Mr Roberts: Would he come clean and admit that the Government's policies have destroyed local authority housing programmes and that the only result has been to destroy all hope for hundreds of thousands of people, desperate people, on council house waiting lists?

Mr Stanley: Far from destroying all hope there has been a considerable number of people whose hopes of owner occupation have been fulfilled under this Government. There has been a considerable contribution on the rented side as well.

Mr Anthony Durant (Reading, North, C): What capital receipts have there been from the sale of council houses? Would he urge councils to spend that capital before the end of the financial year on housing?

Mr Stanley: The estimate we made at the beginning of the present financial year was that there would be something over £400m in housing capital receipts. That estimate looks like being fulfilled if not exceeded.

It is imperative that local authorities give every possible attention to making full use of that allocation and the very substantial sums represented by way of addition to that allocation from capital receipts — housing and non-housing receipts.

Mr John Heddle (Lichfield and Tamworth, C): The best way to restore hope to the hundreds of thousands of people waiting for council houses is for the Labour Party to withdraw its blind, dogmatic objections to the Government's shorthold proposals and so restore to those people the right to rent their own home?

Mr Stanley: He is right. If Mr Kaufman had not made the particular commitment he has done on behalf of the Labour Party on shorthold there would be many thousands of additional rented opportunities available now.

Sport minister to have World Cup talks

Mr Neil Macfarlane, Minister for Sport, is to make a two-day visit to Madrid next month to discuss arrangements to combat hooliganism during the World Cup football matches.

Mr Macfarlane said that he met the chairmen and secretaries of the football associations of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales on December 1 to discuss the general problems of hooliganism abroad by British football supporters, and the possibility in particular of hooliganism in Spain during the World Cup series.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab): What steps are being taken to ensure that football fans get a fair allocation of tickets without being exploited by unscrupulous ticket touts and travel agents? What steps are being taken to warn all football fans in advance to be on their best behaviour in Spain, especially in view of some of the recent examples of hooliganism on the part of English football fans abroad?

Mr Macfarlane: He might have included some commiseration for the Welsh who should have been there.

Mr Macfarlane: I am deeply concerned about some of the problems. My officials are in Spain visiting all the centres with the Spanish representatives. One of my officials chairs a working party which comprises representatives of the Football Association, the Foreign Office and Supporters World Travel. All these matters are under discussion. I will be visiting Madrid on February 4 and 5 to discuss it.

Earlier, Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth, Sutton, C) asked what representations had been received from the national sporting bodies about that extraordinary episode last month when Mr Macfarlane tried to pressure the secretary of the Football Association into dropping the bulldog logo of the World Cup emblem on the grounds that the Spanish might find it provocative. The responsibilities of the Minister of Sport were even under the most generous interpretation somewhat amorphous and excessive zeal in defending foreign sensibilities was not among them.

Mr Macfarlane: I have had no representations from the Football Association.

Anglers upset over Royal ponds ban

Mr Neil Macfarlane, Minister for Sport, said during question time that he had received a petition bearing 800 signatures protesting at the prohibition of fishing in 1981 in three ponds in Home Park, Hampton Court.

Mr Toby Jessell (Richmond upon Thames, Twickenham, C) asked: Will he consider very carefully what is happening in Hampton Court where for 30 years people have been fishing without any hindrance whatsoever in ideal fishing ponds? But now a new inspector has been appointed and he is turning everyone away simply because these three ponds are not listed on the permits alongside the five others.

Mr Macfarlane: The problem here is conservation, the successful management of wildlife, and the fact that these ponds have been fished for 30 years or more seems to suggest a need to rotate the fishing in the eight ponds.

Whitelaw supports prison sentences for rape

JUSTICE

There was a need for more effective and flexible sentencing t take account of the need for tough sentences in appropriate cases and shorter sentences in others, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said, when moving the second reading of the Criminal Justice Bill.

The Bill's primary purpose was to provide the courts with more flexible and effective powers for dealing withe the diversity of offenders who came before them.

In its election manifesto, it recognized the need for more flexible and effective sentencing to take account of the need for tough sentences in appropriate case and shorter sentences in others and the importance of effective non-custodial sentences in which the courts had the fullest confidence and the needs of the victims of crime.

It is our judgment (he said) that appropriate cases means in particular those violent offences which are causing so much worry at the present time.

The Bill abolished imprisonment for offenders under 21 and with it a large number of restrictions which section 3 of the Criminal Justice Act 1961 placed on the passing of sentences of between six months and three years and also abolished the indeterminate sentence of Borstal training. It replaced them with a more flexible structure of detention centres and youth custody sentences whose length was within statutory limits to be determined by the courts. The policy was clearly stated in Clause 1 — no court might impose a custodial sentence on a young offender unless it was found that no other method of dealing with him was appropriate.

By broadening and strengthening existing non-custodial powers, the Bill would allow the courts to avoid a custodial sentence except where one was necessary.

It proposed in such a case that the court would be empowered to impose a sentence of no more than three weeks. This gave effect to the Government's policy that young people should only be locked up when it was unavoidable and then for as short a time as possible.

The new detention centre order provided by Clause 2 would have a new minimum of three weeks. In place of Borstal and imprisonment for the under-21s, Clause 4 provided the courts with the power to impose the new sentence of youth custody for the precise period over four months which they considered necessary. This meant that it was for the courts, not the executive, to decide how long a person should be deprived of his liberty.

Under the Bill the young offender with a youth custody sentence of more than four months to not more than 18 months would be detained in a youth custody centre. That guaranteed a training regime and it applied to a wider effective sentence band than the present Borstal sentence.

Changes to the supervision of court orders would mean additional financial burdens on local authorities. These provisions would be brought into effect only when the additional resources were available. It is our intention (he said) to find these resources as soon as possible so that local authorities can give effect to these new orders.

The Bill also provided for the extension of community service orders to 16 year-olds. They would be subject to the conditions that already applied to offenders aged 17 and over, except that there would be a maximum of 120 hours instead of 240 hours.

Commmunity service had already proved its value to the older group. The number of orders made had continued to rise since its introduction and the figures for 1980 showed a proportional increase in the use of community service.

There would be careful preparation before this extension of community service was introduced and he would have to be satisfied that the arrangements were adequate.

There were at present rather complex provisions which enabled courts to order parents or guardians in certain circumstances to pay fines, compensation or costs awarded against juveniles. The law could make a greater contribution.

The changes made to these provisions were therefore designed to strengthen and clarify the courts powers. The courts must order that fines, compensation or costs should be paid by parents or guardians unless in all the circumstances the court thought it would be unreasonable to make them pay. The parents had a right to be heard and to appeal against the order.

There was also a useful power under which parents or guardians could be bound over for up to three years to take proper care of a child and exercise proper care over him. If they were to enter into an undertaking of that kind, the recognizance could be set at a maximum of £500, an increase on the previous maximum of £200.

The changes in sentence structure were designed to ensure that all violent and other dangerous offenders would receive custodial and, if necessary, long sentences. He shared the concern which many had expressed at the level of crime in our society.

This is something we cannot and must not tolerate (he said). The maximum sentences already provided by law for crimes of violence are very severe indeed.

As regards the type of sentence to be selected by the courts, I note that the Lord Chief Justice has made it clear that in all but wholly exceptional circumstances those who commit rape must expect an immediate custodial sentence. It is right that society should mark its horror of violent crime in this way.

At the same time the courts would be offered a more flexible range of sentences for use where justice of the case did not demand the offender was taken into custody. When the necessary preparatory work had been completed new powers would enable the courts themselves in cases where sentences of immediate imprisonment of between six months and two years seemed inevitable, to reduce further the actual term to be served in prison.

He was confident this would be used to reinforce the welcome move there had been already towards shorter sentences.

The Imprisonment (Temporary) Provisions Act introduced a power to enable magistrates' courts to remand in custody people in their absence. It was generally agreed that that provision when it was in use during the industrial action worked well. No evidence had come to his notice that it had caused difficulty to the defence. The Bill made that power a permanent part of the law. It was reasonable to allow three consecutive remands without the defendant being present.

Fears had been expressed in some quarters that the rights of the accused would in some way be undermined. A hearing in the defendant's absence would be possible only if he was legally represented and gave his consent. It would be open to him if he gave his consent to withdraw it at any time and so secure his production before the court.

He saw no reason to fear that the defendant's right would be diminished. If a reasonable number of defendants elected to take advantage of that provision some much needed relief would be provided for the hard pressed police and prison services.

He had been encouraged by the increased use of the probation order and of the community service order. The Bill provided an opportunity to relax some of the controls over the probation service now exercised by central Government.

Until now the revision of maximum fines for summary offences had been a slow and piecemeal business. A large number of fine maxima remained out-dated, and the penalty structure for summary offences generally suffered from gross inconsistencies.

The Bill laid the basis for a more rational and cohesive penalty structure. It introduced a standard scale of fines for summary offences and assimilated all maxima in Acts of Parliament to that scale. It took over the fine level scale established by the Criminal Law Act, 1977, updated to it all maximum fines for summary offences in Acts unaffected by that Act or subsequent Acts, and assimilated to the levels on the scale all summary maxima so that they might be altered by order.

The Bill would also improve the law on fine enforcement procedures. A magistrates' court would be able to set a time when a person ordered to pay a sum by instalments should appear before it if at that time any instalment remained unpaid, and a court would be able to vary the number, amount and timing of instalment payments of a fine.

The need to pay special attention (he said) to the victims of crime is an issue to which the Government attaches the greatest importance. This Bill provides a timely opportunity to extend and to clarify, in the interests of the victims of crime, the general compensation power in section 35 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973.

The Government considered it right that, where an offender's means were limited and he could not afford to pay both an appropriate fine and the appropriate compensation, the interests of the victim should prevail over the interests of the Crown and preference given to the ordering of compensation; and that, if the court in a particular case saw fit to dispense with a fine completely, leaving the compensation order as the only sentence imposed, it should be free to do so. This was already the case in Scotland, under the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1980.

Courts could order the compensation they thought appropriate in a particular case, without the precise value of the victim's loss necessarily having been agreed or proved. This would rectify the results of certain court cases which had had restrictive effects on the use of powers of the courts to make compensation orders.

Labour want to suggest many changes

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on Home Affairs (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab) said that on the entire issue of custodial sentences Britain sent too many people to prison and many of those who had to receive custodial sentences were imprisoned for far too long.

The corollary is (he said) that we continue to neglect, and neglect at our peril, the proper attention that should be paid to non-custodial sentences.

The size of the prison population was crucially affected by the length of sentence imposed by law, the range of sentences given, and by things like remand, parole and release.

Some powers in the Bill would certainly reduce the length and incidence of custodial sentences. Some would undoubtedly increase the numbers detained in one institution or another. Increase or reduction could depend on how the powers were used by the courts.

The Opposition would propose amendments at committee stage of the Bill which would ensure that new sentences, new techniques, new attitudes and new proposals were used wherever possible to reduce the prison population, to reduce the numbers sent to custodial sentences and reduce the length of sentences which were inevitably imposed.

The Opposition would not vote against the second reading of the Bill, much of which was good and could be built upon. Continuing support would depend on the Government's cooperation with the Opposition's suggestions to ensure that the new sentences and powers were used in a way which it was believed the Home Secretary had intended.

The youth custody sentence and the introduction of residential care centres might result in more 14-17-year-olds passing through some sort of compulsory detention, which would be wholly undesirable, not least because of the effects of this on this age group. It had been found that 83 per cent of people leaving Borstal training were reconvicted within two years.

There is little there (he said) to convince us of remedial effects of such institutions.

Residential care orders were not likely to provide very much better results. There was not a single organization concerned with difficult children that supported the residential care notion. Directors of social services were opposed to it root and branch because the scheme would cause diversion of necessary resources from general work of social welfare.

He was deeply sceptical about the concept of the short, sharp shock, and the detention centres were more the product of party politics than of careful penal research. He much preferred the approach of a single system of youth imprisonment and humane, educative and rehabilitative treatment for all offenders.

If the proposals in the Bill resulted in more young people going to detention centres, this was wrong. The Opposition proposed to put down an amendment incorporating the idea that this was only a sentence imposed when there was no other reasonable alternative. This, he hoped, would limit the number of potential detainees in detention centres.

The Home Secretary should immediately use the power to grant early release which the Bill provided to release people in prison for soliciting, vagrancy, drunkenness and maintenance defaults.

Law on civil liability to be updated

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Government intends to use the Administration of Justice Bill, which it hopes to introduce in a few weeks time, as a vehicle for implementing recommendations of the Pearson Royal Commission on Civil Liability, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said during a debate on the commission's proposals.

He said that in the Bill it was proposed to implement the Pearson report by abolishing the obsolete action for the loss of the services of a domestic servant and the loss consortium of a wife as well as damages for the loss of expectation of life formulated as a separate claim.

It was also intended that when the victim of an accident died, his claim for income during the so-called loss years would die with him and would not endure to the benefit of his estate.

The Bill would include a number of recommendations which would be of particular benefit to plaintiffs. In fatal accident claims, the range of possible dependants would be increased and dependants would be made to include grandparents and grandchildren.

Benefits from the estate which accrued to the dependants who made the claim would be left out of account in assessing damages. This would benefit plaintiffs because they would get thereby a larger sum by way of award.

It was intended to introduce a provision for damages for bereavement. Among a number of other minor proposals it had been decided to accept the proposal for provisional damages.

The point of this was that where at the trial of a plaintiff's claim there appeared to be a risk, but still an unquantifiable risk, of a serious illness or disability occurring in the future, the court would not be bound to make a once-for-all award, as at present, but might, if the plaintiff so applied for it, make a provisional award on the assumption that the feared event might not occur but giving the plaintiff the right to apply for extra damages if it did.

Lord Allen of Abbeydale (Ind), a member of the Pearson commission, who opened the debate, said not many members of the community could altogether avoid the risk of road injury. The victim got no award from the courts unless he could show that someone was at fault.

It was not easy to find witnesses. Even if they could be found, their recollection of what happened, usually so quickly and unexpectedly, might not be all that reliable, particularly if they were giving evidence perhaps years after the event.

He would not quarrel with how an experienced solicitor put it in a letter to *The Times* when he said that the present law was a lottery depending on the skill of a lawyer, the whim of a judge and the availability and reliability of witnesses who might be inaccurate as to their recollections.

There was an accumulation of evidence to suggest that many people who were injured could not establish a claim and many did not even try. It was not surprising that over the years there had been calls for a change.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, said the Labour Party had not specifically decided upon the issues but its broad approach was to introduce a comprehensive income scheme for all disabled people varying according to the severity of the disablement, meeting the extra expenses created by the disability and compensating for the restrictions the disability may create.



Haisham: New Bill in a few weeks

He believed there would be general agreement on the need for legislation

Lord Winstanley (L) said he was glad to hear the Lord Chancellor's proposed measures.

As a lay person, he could not fail to be struck by the rather embarrassing and sometimes distressing occasions in court when a son had to sue his father, or a mother had to sue her dughter, in order to finally establish which particular insurance company had to pay

End to state involvement in North Sea

The Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill was read a second time on Tuesday night by 300 votes to 247 — Government majority, 53.

During the later stages of the debate,

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton, South, C) said all the evidence from the public sector was that there was a vast area for savings of money.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline, Lab) said he was sceptical of the suggestion that Scotland would benefit from BNOC being registered in Scotland. What was important was that the benefits of oil and gas should be felt by everyone in the United Kingdom and should not simply acrue to the multi-national oil companies.

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro, L) said that the Government were selling off a great national resource. No logical reason had been given by the Government for selling BNOC, and there would be no support from Liberal benches for it.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield, North, C) said the Secretary of State should permit the export of gas under strictly controlled conditions, for this was the only way to get competition and demand for significant supplies of gas that would be necessary to have an effect on industrial gas prices in this country.

Mr Edward Rowlands, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Merthyr Tydfil, Lab) said the Bill was an affront to every tradition of Parliamentary accountability and legislative scrutiny.

The Bill would lead to higher gas prices, a squandering of vital gas assets, a reduction in overall control of the nation's oil supplies, and to the sale of precious national asset½ at prices far below real value.

Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, said the Bill was a major step forward. It ended unnecessary state involvement in North Sea exploration and production and broke the monopoly in the purchase and supply of gas, which had resulted in a stagnant gas market, a reluctance to explore for and develop gas resources, and complaints about the ability to supply.

It would be the Government's intention that the articles of association of Britoil should be made available during the progress of the Bill.

EEC studying aid plea

WEATHER

The European Commission were giving urgent attention to the claim by the British Government for emergency aid following the recent weather damage in Wales, and it was hoped this aid would soon be announced, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said after making a statement on the situation.

He told Mr Raymond Powell (Ogmore, Lab), who had requested that a claim for aid had been made promptly to the Commission by the Government and the Commission was urgently assessing the damage.

It is hoped (he said) that the Commission will make an early announcement and I hope that aid will be forthcoming from that source.

Consumption of water in the Ogmore area was normally 400,000 gallons a day, but in the last few days it had been running at one million gallons a day, because of burst pipes and interruptions to the water supply.

The Welsh Water Authority had been wise to warn of possible difficulties due to lost water from burst pipes. The situation was under control, the water was fit to drink, and although there were still certain areas where the water supply had not yet been reconnected, they were relatively few in number and were quickly being dealt with.

Mr Edwards told Mr Powell, who had said that loss of the entire water supply in days had been threatened and that water was gushing out of burst pipes faster than it could be replaced that he was greatly exaggerating the situation.

In his statement, he said the water supply situation generally was improving and the vast majority of consumers were being supplied with properly treated water at normal pressures. The water resources were entirely adequate, but there were local problems due to leaks in distribution systems.

In parts of Wales still without water, every effort was being made by the Welsh Water Authority to reconnect the areas affected.

There will obviously be appreciable financial consequences of the emergency (he said) in particular for the local authorities who had the primary responsibility for dealing with it, and for the farmers. It is far too early to make a realistic assessment of the consequences.

We shall continue to assess the situation as information about the costs incurred by all concerned becomes firmer.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Home Office; Prime Minister. Debate on Opposition motion on closure of British Aluminium Smelter At Invergordon. Lords (3): *Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Bill*, committee stage.

Bill to prevent invasion of privacy

A private member's Bill on data protection and proposing the establishment of an independent data protection authority as recommended by the Lindop Committee in 1978 was successfully introduced by Mr Michael Meacher (Oldham West, Lab).

He said as the collection and use of personal information became increasingly computerised, legislative controls were needed to ensure that governments did not abuse the new technology in the name of efficiency or security.

The Bill would aim to remedy the major threats against privacy which arose from several sources. The use of most bugging devices and phone tapping was not illegal; the obtaining of confidential information by deception was not a criminal offence nor was its release; there was almost no right to bring an action for damages against invasion of privacy; individuals had virtually no legal right to see personal files; and criminal records were still far from secure against private agents or employers.

It was wholly in line with the Council of Europe convention for the protection of individuals regarding automatic processing of personal data which the Government had signed, but not ratified.

The Bill was formally read a first time.

Victoria's eldest child — a princess whom the Germans thought an English spy

The Other Victoria

The Princess Royal and the Great Game of Europe

By Andrew Sinclair

(Weidenfeld & Nicholson, £10)

"My idea of a liberal", replied the Crown Princess of Prussia when her mother had accused her of submitting to the contemporary equivalent of Radical Chic,

is simply a commonsense view of things, and a wish to be fair, and tolerant and charitable, and to try to improve at all times that which wants improving; in fact to try to raise each branch of existence into something as good as it can be made, not to change and destroy things because they are old and traditional, nor to preserve what is no longer useful merely because it is old.

It is, as you might expect, an excellent definition. Nearly a decade has passed since Daphne Bennett's splendid and moving *Vicky*, the first life of its subject for many years, reminded us that the eldest child of Victoria and Albert is one of the most articulate, intelligent and sympathetic women the British Royal Family has ever produced.



Empress Frederick in 1900, the year before her death

That Vicky remains comparatively little known here even today can only be because she left England to marry Prince Frederick William of Prussia at the age of 15 and spent most of the rest of her life in Berlin. That she is not very well known there, either, is because she was a woman, a reformer and English. These grave disadvantages are the subject of Andrew Sinclair's lively new book which retells a tale of courage, humour and aspirations pitifully dashed, and does it well, even if the tone of Sylvie (*Born to be Queen*) Krin does creep in from time to time.

No Queen of Prussia was ever loved before or after Louise (1776-1810), the brave and dimpled madonna of Neo-Classicism who tackled Napoleon at Tilsit like the heroine of *Emma*. Dying two years later, Louise passed at once into necessary sainthood, from delectable nursery picture-books in the style of Kate Greenaway and Walter Crane, to the chaste biscuit-porcelain figures still produced today.

Posterity, which has challenged Bismarck's assumptions on virtually everything else, is content to accept his contemptuous snorts at *Die Engländerin*, and "The Englishwoman" she has remained: even the exhaustive search conducted for the historic soul of Prussia in Berlin last year, turning whenever possible from the gun and the drum to the less familiar but genuine tradition of enlightment, tolerance and social reform, could pass from the ideals of 1848 to the rise of Social Democracy without so much as a hiccup of inquiry or acknowledgment to Vicky and Fritz. She was foreign: she had no right to a view.

She believed, with both her parents, that the British Constitution was the best and there is no doubt that Victoria and Albert agreed to the marriage of a loved child so early in order to further their vision of Germany allied to England and united in the causes of constitutional monarchy, parliamentary democracy, social and industrial progress, by protestant Prussia. It was a long-term strategy, not a plot, and if, as Wolfgang Prince of Hesse implies in a firm but friendly disclaimer at the head of *The Other Victoria*, it was Sinclair's intention to present the marriage "as an extraordinary event whose main purpose was to place a political agent and spy at the heart of the Prussian court" then he has failed, for the evidence is simply not there, nor was the Queen of England so crass.

But there is no reason to think that, once he familiarized himself with new territory, the novelist, historian of Prohibition, biographer of (among others) President Harding, J. Pierpont Morgan, Dylan Thomas and John Ford, ever intended to go so far. Rather is he content to show how Bismarck chose to believe in such an "English" plot and that what really happened was the vigorous survival of informal royal diplomacy into the age of the professionals: the affectionate kinship of mother and daughter, grandmother and grandson, could still temper the violence of Palmerston, Napoleon III, or Bismarck himself, who Vicky described to her mother as the "most mischievous and dangerous person alive".

The Times had foreseen conflicting areas of interest for the young girl even before betrothal was confirmed in 1856, and indeed there were three: England, Prussia, family. In the early years she wrote brightly of "our dear troops" when the Prussians marched off to take Schleswig-Holstein from the King of Denmark, although she had earlier helped to effect the marriage of his daughter to her brother the Prince of Wales, in a move intended less to embarrass Berlin or fortify London than to provide what they had all been seeking for sometime: Somebody nice for Bertie.

By the time of *Beloved Mama*, wearied by two decades of suspicion and constraint, when their older children had turned against her and Fritz and two young sons had died in infancy or childhood, she dropped all pretence in letters home. Writing of "We English", she urged her mother to prevent the treasures of the Hamilton sale from leaving London for Berlin (which, however, many did) and warned of the dangers of allowing the Germans to occupy New Guinea or build the railway to Bagdad. Hardly treasonable, but certainly indiscreet, even by royal messenger or diplomatic bag.

Vicky's political intelligence was inferior to Victoria's because she had no opportunities to refine it on the realities of power. The Queen could make concessions to fellow-monarchs certain in the knowledge that before long she would have the opportunity to exact repayment in kind. Vicky had no good cards and only the future to play with: she was married to a liberal, loving, but essentially dutiful soldier and opposed at every turn by the most ruthless and brilliant statesman of the century. When the Emperor William I lived to the age of 92 and Frederick contracted a hideous and painful cancer in the neck, not even time was on her side: between his horrible old father and his even more unspeakable son, Kaiser Bill, poor Fritz reigned for ninety-nine days, and "History to the defeated/May say Alas but cannot help or pardon."

Michael Ratcliffe

Bomb-burst into the Pacific: How the Japanese surprised Pearl Harbor

At Dawn We Slept

The untold story of Pearl Harbor

By Gordon W. Prange

(Michael Joseph, £14.95)

It is not surprising that this remarkable volume was sold out on the first day of its publication in New York. Not merely because it is the characteristic Big American Book (81 chapters, 875 pages, 37 years of research) or because it deals with the Big American Subject — for to a degree little understood in this country, Pearl Harbor is still an open wound in the American psyche. The reason must rather be a perception that in spite of the millions of words and the bitter controversies generated by a disaster on 7 December 1941, we have here a judicious, indeed a magisterial treatment which has perhaps only been equalled once, and in different terms — by Roberta Wohlstetter's classic *Pearl Harbor, Warning and Decision*, which appeared in 1962.

Professor Prange unfortunately died in 1980, and the 3500 pages of his uncompleted work have been trimmed into its present shape by two of his former students. Its special quality derives from his extraordinary grasp of the Japanese side of the story. For a number of years after the war he was Chief of the Historical Section in Japan, under General MacArthur, and was thus able to interview virtually every surviving Japanese officer who was concerned with the planning or the execution of the assault. Many of these contacts, particularly with some of the key personalities, ripened into confident friendship. The late Professor Marder's posthumous *Old Friends, New Enemies: the Royal Navy and the Imperial Japanese Navy*, which was published last year, was notable for its penetration of the Japanese mentality, but it is evident that during half a lifetime Professor Prange ranged more widely and probed more persistently.

It is particularly sad that Prange died in May 1980, for during the last 18 months a mass of contemporary documents has been declassified and lodged in the National Archives in Washington. But my own work, latterly, has involved an intensive study of the breaking of the Japanese codes and ciphers, and the value of the intelligence derived from this source, and I believe it is fair to say that nothing in the thousands of papers recently released substantially modifies the Professor's conclusions.

One can criticize specific points — he is quite wrong, for example, in saying that in 1941 the Americans supplied us with no fewer than three replicas of the Japanese "Purple" enciphering machine — but the broad sweep of his argument is indisputable.

He shatters the proposition, still sustained by political prejudice, that what happened at Pearl Harbor was the result of a Rooseveltian "conspiracy". He demonstrates in minute detail how Admiral Yamamoto's plan for a surprise attack was never a crucial part of the great Japanese offensive scheme, but was only accepted by the Naval Staff in Tokyo reluctantly and at the last minute. With exemplary evidence he reveals that the Americans had long been aware of the theoretical possibility of a raid on Pearl, but simply dismissed the notion as implausible.

Such a summary does no justice to the wealth of material — by way of documents and oral testimony — which buttresses Prange's assessment. In particular, it is impossible to describe briefly his account of the high professionalism and consistent attention to detail with which the Japanese prepared their bomb-burst into the Pacific. In techniques (torpedo-quality, night-fighting efficiency, pilot-experience) and in the amplitude of their strategic conceptions they were, for a few brief months, on a pinnacle. How infinitely creditable to the Americans, therefore, that by the battle of Midway, Japan lost not only the core of its navy but also a war which, as Professor Prange makes clear, the hard men in Tokyo had intentionally launched.

That there was much miscalculation and myopia in Washington — however venial — and grave misjudgment by the commanders at Pearl Harbor, Admiral Kimmel and General Short, has long been obvious to all but those blinded by prejudice or self-justification. But with our own record over Singapore, who are we to question Prange's final conclusion? "The stain of error permeates the entire American fabric of Pearl Harbor from the President down to the Fourteenth Naval District and the Hawaiian Department. There are no Pearl Harbor scapegoats".

Ronald Lewin

Losing one's innocence with Simone

Simone de Beauvoir

A Life of Freedom

By Carol Ascher

(Harvester Press, £9.95)

For a woman of my age and inclinations, approaching the Margaret Drabble middle ground of life, Simone de Beauvoir is a name (like Edith Piaf, ironically enough) which conjures vistas of nostalgia. Coffee bars with rubber plants; long Oxford conversations with friends dressed for existentialism in black polo-neck jerseys; intellectual musings on life and love and death. And when in the mid-sixties I went to join *The Guardian*, the chief reporter pressed into my hand a battered copy of *The Second Sex*, imagining that it might come in useful. Most astute.

Because by this time, especially on *The Guardian*, where the Housebound Housewives were emerging in full force, de Beauvoirization was everywhere apparent. In the States it penetrated even farther. *Penetrated*? Oh yes, touché. One finds that life is full of such complexities and pitfalls, the basic problem being that once one is de Beauvoir ized one's innocence is lost, and things are not the same again.

Carol Ascher, the American writer of this interesting, maddening new study of de Beauvoir, is a definite lost innocent: a one-time lecturer in Co-ordinated Women's Studies (can they really mean it?) at Sarah Lawrence College and the author of what is described as "a long novel" called *Respirations*. Phew. She is clearly in the thick of it.

The de Beauvoir story is a strange and an impressive one. I have always thought it should be turned into an opera, if one ever found an intellectual enough librettist. Carol Ascher does a very conscientious job in tracing, through an analysis of the de Beauvoir memoirs, her extraordinary progress from a strictly Catholic girlhood to become the very symbol of emancipated women. Though possibly the signs were there already in her childhood: said her startled mother, "if you raise as much as a finger to Simone, she turns purple in the face".

Ms Ascher is eminently thoughtful in her commentary, often illuminating on the everyday detail; for instance she reminds one that Simone and Jean-Paul Sartre, when they were young, at the Sorbonne and just after, spent a lot of time in cafés not just because they liked the free and easy café ambience but because the rooms they lodged in at the time were so damn perishing. She also faces bravely the abysmal contradictions in de Beauvoir's life and writings, not least the way the champion of women's independence is so loath to be alone and so terrified by death.

Such fascinating subject-matter rises above most things. And just as well, for Ms Ascher's book, though admirably thorough and in many ways quite sensitive, clearly exemplifies some of the worst effects of de Beauvoirization on literary endeavour. Much of the time its style is Women's Liberation turgid (a tendency de Beauvoir herself is not immune to), by which I mean that special tone of earnest self-indulgence, emotional heavy weather, so common among writers of the books-not-babies syndrome. Sometimes possibly the babies would have been a better bet.

"Dear Simone de Beauvoir", writes the author in a (thankfully) undelivered letter to her subject which forms her rather bizarre central chapter:

I am in the midst of writing my book about your ideas, and I have been badly troubled by you — by my book on you — over the past weeks. Often in the morning as I go to my desk, I feel resentful, begrudging, sick of the lack of reciprocity between us ... I want to work out my very difficult and confused feelings towards you.

Dear Carol Ascher. I think I must admit to a few complex feelings too.

Fiona MacCarthy

Eastern transports to the truth: Gurus, holy vibes, and quick rupees

The Shortest Journey

By Philippa Pullar

(Hamish Hamilton, £9.95)



Sensing that there must be more to a girl's life than drugs, drink and instant lovers (one the conductor of her last bus home to Putney), the author went three times to India to seek the truth from recommended holy men and, not altogether incidentally, to come back with a book. This is the book. From what follows here, it may not sound funny, perceptive, mind-churning and hugely readable: but I assure you.

The dedication says, "For Roy". Roy did the recommending, having had three years of the holy men, and returned a psychological mess, apt to run around naked in respectable hotels, shouting general insults: just the companion, Philippa naturally saw, for her travels. The relationship, like many, is left vague.

The journeys to India were the long journeys, to the shrine sites, often grotty, of the sadhus and sages: Hampi, Puttaparthi, Dhamavaram, Adoni, Mahabalipuram, Tiruvannamalai. I hope I have it right, and those are the sites, not the sages. An index and glossary would have eased my confusion. Was Hampi a sage, not a site? Possibly the one who materialized bottles of Scotch from the air, also hair brushes and a large porcelain dish? It was perhaps Adoni who exuded from his fingertips the healing substance, Amrit ... if that isn't the place where Swami Parvatikar, unless I mean Neelakantha Tathaji, departed from his body in an astral trance, leaving a shining blue light to mark the spot.

Intermittent shorter journeys were less exotic in destination. Neasden, where guru Dadaji, stopping off on a holy world tour, wasn't too interested in Philippa until he found she was writing a book, but then took to her, confiding the secret of what God smelt of. Dartmoor, to sit at the feet of the visiting Sat Prem, who advocated meditation through copulation, bought a yacht for conveniently transporting his disciples, but transported himself by white Jaguar.

He *differed* in this from the only teacher the author really got hooked on, Her Holiness Mataji Nirmala Devi, who drove a white Mercedes, and, in Finchley, not only allowed Philippa to sit at, but to wash her feet, in a mandatory mixture of flour, honey, ghee, yoghurt and milk. But Roy was present, sulking rudely when told by Her Holiness to sleep, for salvation, with seven limes and seven chillis under the mattress. This may have impaired the quality of Philippa's received vibrations: whatever the cause, she too went off Mataji Nirmala Devi in the end, concluding that the "shortest journey", of the title, was a voyage of discovery into herself. There was after all, says the book's closing sentence, "no need to go anywhere".

But vibrations she had received nevertheless, here and there. Mysterious surges of exaltation, floods of peace. By contrast, and often simultaneously, lots of laughs. Those, at least, the reader should be grateful to share: though this one remains in doubt whether there is holiness in those holy men, or just a sharp eye for the quick rupee.

Basil Boothroyd

Mailer's friend wasted by time

In the Belly of the Beast

Letters from Prison

By Jack Henry Abbott

Introduction by Norman Mailer

(Hutchinson, £6.95)

Norman Mailer tells us that as letters began to flow in from his prisoner friend a few years ago, he would read and find himself exclaiming, "Yes, he's right. My God, yes, it's true!" This reader occasionally found himself saying something similar; much more frequently there escaped a despairing groan.

Abbott's non-notorious story — almost continuous imprisonment since the age of twelve, release to a chorus of literary praise and his current trial — has been held up by conservatives as a classic instance of the credulous naivete of liberal intellectuals. But the letters should stand as a potent rebuke to them as well: decades of imprisonment are no better answer. Unless I am under grave misapprehensions about the American prison system, it is not designed to turn out unwordly, bitter Marxists. This is the self-portrait revealed.

He has the gift of a telling phrase which captures his nightmare. He has been "turned to steel by the smelter of endless time in confinement"; it is not strength he has acquired, he says, but mistrust of other men and he has lost his fear of prison. This — rather than the opportunity to take an intensive course in higher criminal education — is the reason why men walk out of prison and commit further crimes.

Jack Henry Abbott in chains, New Orleans, 1981

The prose swoops between maturity forged by dreadful experience and the childish petulance of a man brought up in a system which has worked to destroy most moral choice. There is a detailed passage of instruction on why and how you should stab a man who has insulted you. Abbott's voracious reading has brought him to embrace revolutionary violence, Cuba, and Russian. The saddest words in the book appear in the chapter heading "Foreign Affairs". Solzhenitsyn's *First Circle* revealed to him "how lenient the Soviet Union was with its prisoners.

The system which imprisoned Abbott and men like him leaves them with little but their rage. He makes one uncannily perceptive and prophetic remark about the pride and exhilaration which convicts feel when chained hand and foot. "The world has focussed on us for a moment. We are capable of threatening the world in some way, no matter how small a way." He could have been talking about pictures of himself which appeared in the paper this week as he went to court accused of murdering a waiter who died after a fight in Manhattan only weeks after Abbott's release from jail.

George Brock

Fiction

What We Talk About When We Talk About Love

By Raymond Carver

(Collins, £6.50)

A hazardous place, Raymond Carver's world, for characters and readers alike. Most of the 17 stories in this collection are set in lower middle-class America in the 1970s. Unemployment is constantly threatened, often experienced, though it never seems to leave the characters short of the price of a bottle of Scotch. But drink doesn't help. It just weakens resistance, sometimes fatally, to what Carver sees as the greatest threat to our survival — inarticulacy.

The typical Carver story opens with a couple at war. One partner has had enough of the other's drunkenness, shiftlessness or infidelity, and wants out. But the words will not come, or if they do, they are misunderstood. So the only way to express pain and anger is to pick up the nearest bottle or heavy object. It is a world in which reaching agreement to separate is a triumph of diplomacy. But the break can never be clean, because it has not been satisfactorily explained. Readers of these pages will know that words can be weasels. For Raymond Carver's characters they are more like undetonated shells — perilous to ignore, but often fatal to explore. The only people in *What We Talk About* who are truly at ease with language are the middle-class couples in the title story. But even they have failed marriages behind them, at least one of which gave way to a bloody aftermath.

In Mr Carver's hands, even the most mundane situation — a child's birthday or a drive in the country — can explode into grotesque violence. But it may not. By the end of every one of these stories, considerably more or mercifully less has happened than seemed probable at the outset. What gives them such tension is the writer's ability to conceal his hand until the last sentence. Where his characters struggle unsuccessfully to find words, Carver's own mastery of language is absolute. But pause for a moment to admire the austere precision of his sentences, or the perfection of each story's form, and you run a grave risk of being poleaxed. My advice is to read this book as fast as you can, to reduce the impact of the anti-personnel devices planted throughout it. Then start again, and find out why Frank Kermode has described its author as a full-grown master.

John D. MacDonald is an American master of a very different hue, and hue is the *mot juste*, since his latest novel, like all its predecessors in the Travis McGee series, features the name of a colour in its title. McGee is a curious character. He calls himself a Salvage Investigator, but is really an amalgam of contradictory facets of the American character. He is a glorified beach-bum who never seems to worry where the next tankful for his converted Rolls is going to come from, a (very) amateur philosopher whose opinions on matters ecological and psychological are derived almost exclusively from the pages of *Time* and *Newsweek* magazines, and — if pushed — a man of action who will cheerfully accept the type of beating handed out to Dick Francis's heroes if it helps him thwart the forces of evil and mend the heart of a pretty girl, Simon Templar-style.

Free Fall in Crimson (Collins, £6.95) is an example of MacDonald at, or close to, his best. It has a complex plot (which not only gives the author a chance to demonstrate his formidable technical skill, but also severely restricts the space available for his hero's tiresome soliloquies); an agreeably sensible heroine; and an assortment of villains sufficiently variegated to appeal to most distastes. McGee is trying to discover who has murdered a millionaire already suffering from terminal cancer. His enquiries lead him first to familiar Florida haunts, and then to the West coast, whence a TV game show queen dispatches him to the location of an ill-fated art-movie in rural Iowa.

Hot-air balloons allow McGee to display his fearsome physique in a new element. But the mighty muscles are aging — as well they might be, since this is the nineteenth book in which they have been sorely tried — so professional help is enlisted for the final shoot-out. Like his hero, John D. MacDonald is an old pro. He may have done it all before, but that's no reason to botch the job. The narrative flows smoothly, the dialogue is crisp, and the action is handled with cool authority.

Sadism is rampant throughout Buchi Emecheta's sixth novel, Destination Biafra (Alison & Busby, £7.95). But it is impossible to question (though harder still to bear) the brutality of her factional account of the Nigerian Civil War, when the atrocities committed by both sides in that gruesome affair are no less well documented than the despicable posture adopted by the British Government of the day. It must be said that Miss Emecheta has not been well-served by her editor, and she has been positively sabotaged by whomever read the proofs of this book. But for all its deficiencies as literature, *Destination Biafra* ought to be compulsory reading in whatever august academy the young men and women of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office learn their arcane trade.

David Benedictus's novelization of the film based on Brian Clark's play Whose Life Is It Anyway? (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £6.50) is another book of dubious literary value. But it may be enjoyed by readers who wish to be reminded of Tom Conti's remarkable stage performance as the sculptor whose paralysis after an accident leads him to fight the hospital authorities for the right to die.

John Nicholson

Murdoch dourly anatomized

Iris Murdoch: Work for the Spirit

By Elizabeth Dipple

(Methuen, £12.50)

Some say she is a witch, this quiet lady working quietly in Oxford, quietly writing novels; quite a few. 'Tis well said again; and 'tis a kind of good deed to say well. Iris Murdoch lights fuses under our addled, idle wits, detonating perceptions from end to end of her present score of stories.

She is a gift to Lit. Crit., of course. A Murdoch novel is what happens when muddled, maddening, human behaviour — yours and mine — meets a formidable (sometimes maddening) technique. She uses profound laws of causality; an enormous range of learned allusions; devastating accuracy in the detail of human character. From *Under the Net* in 1954 to *Nuns and Soldiers* in 1980 they are strange eventful histories; binary codes of formlessness versus form, would-be-saint versus would-be-artist; integrity, lies, the perils of the spiritual life in mythological frames. And such dreams as stuff is made of, called love.

"General" readers — *The Nice and the Good* — need not submit to trial by ordeal. We can add discomfort to delight, and *vice versa*, by marking the mighty precepts which govern her merciless, mesmerizing tales. But the books stand up and bark anyway. Professor Dipple, seeking to show "the depth of Murdoch's massive achievement", allows as much; though she seems a mite too mesmerized; not least by her own book on Miss Murdoch's works in their moral and religious context.

This American study is fervent in pursuit of the Snark. No "significance" goes unsung, no reference unremarked, in nearly 350 pages and a Name Index; weighted with thimbles and care, conscientious in "forwarding Murdoch's cause among her readers". *Cause?* Coo. But with forks and with hope you may find a Boojum. The analysis displays high moral fibre and authoritative leadership skills: a loyal, well-trained guide dog. Partially-sighted participants in our human comedy will continue to blunder along with Iris Murdoch leading shyly from behind. By God and Timaeus, children, keep thinking, in the rigour of your disbelief. Eros, or Jesus, or somebody wants you for a sunbeam; and Professors of English, or maddened reviewers, or Gobble-uns'll git you ef you don't watch out.

Gay Firth

Why I quit the Tories for the SDP



by John Grigg

The author was twice a Conservative parliamentary candidate, at Oldham in 1951 and 1955, and has just resigned as President of the Greenwich Conservative Association. He is an historian and political journalist who created a stir in 1957 when he criticized the Queen and her court for being stuffy and out of touch. He succeeded his father, a Conservative Minister as Lord Altrincham in 1955, but did not apply for Writ of Summons to the House of Lords and disclaimed the barony in 1963.

Comparatively few Tories occupying even modest positions in the party have so far decided to join the Alliance, though very large numbers of Tory voters seem to have done so — at least temporarily — in the secrecy of the ballot-box or the anonymity of the opinion poll.

The reasons for this are obvious. When a party is in government, loyalty to it can be represented as a public duty and in all sorts of ways discipline is easier to maintain (government being, for one thing, the principal fountain of "honour"). Moreover, the Tory Party, though deeply divided — more deeply than I can ever remember — is still in less of a mess than the Labour Party: and its leadership, though gravely defective, is all the same less so than Labour's.

Finally, traditional Tories are quiet people with a very marked disinclination to break with the past. That is both their strength and their weakness; but in present circumstances surely more of a weakness, because recently untraditional Tories, who are not at all quiet people, have been profiting from their inertia to take over the party and change its character. From being open-minded and realistic it has fallen under the spell of economic dogma, and from being on the whole tolerant and friendly it has become almost nasty.

My own sense of being no longer at home in it began when I watched highlights (if that is the right word) of the last party conference on television. The most outrageous scene was when a young man expressing unpopular but decent and thoughtful views in the law and order debate was virtually denied a hearing by a large proportion of those present, whose cultural level seemed to be approximately that of football hooligans. Mr Whitelaw was shocked at the time, as well he might be, and the other day said again (on Tyne-Tees Television) how distressed he was by the debate generally. But there has been no such reproof from Mrs Thatcher.

No less deplorable, though rather less widespread, was the barracking of Mr Heath when he spoke in the economic debate. As not only a former party leader and Prime Minister, but also one of the most respected public figures in the world, he deserved to be heard in polite silence even by his enemies. Instead he had to complete his speech in a growing tumult of noise. Again, Mrs Thatcher did not condemn this rowdyism, but in her own speech on the last day merely said she was pleased that Mr Heath had been allowed to address the conference.

Mrs Thatcher had, there what was probably her last opportunity to make a truly conciliatory gesture to her predecessor, whose record as Prime Minister has been so vilely distorted and traduced by her supporters. But she clearly lacks the magnanimity even to heal the wounds within her own party, so it is hardly surprising that she has failed to unite the country.

To judge from some of her remarks the Sunday before last on BBC radio's *The World This Weekend*, she believes that her economic policies would have succeeded better if she had not been restrained by fainthearts among her colleagues and parliamentary followers. One was painfully reminded of those who said, and still say, that the only thing wrong with the Suez policy in 1956 was that we did not go through with it, whatever the consequences. In fact, to have gone any further in that crazy and discreditable venture would have been to bring the country to utter ruin. And, by the same token, if the present Government's deflationary doctrines had been carried to their logical extreme, at a time of severe recession, there would have been very little left of the British economy or, for that matter, of British democracy.

At the time of Suez I was one who would have felt bound to leave the Conservative Party if there had been anywhere else to go. But the Labour Party had, as it still has, a built-in economic ideology, and was formally tied, as it still is, to a single sectional interest, while the Liberal Party was no more than a party of protest. Now, however, the situation is radically different. For the first time in the lives of most of us there *is* somewhere else to go, since the Alliance offers the chance of breaking away from economic dogmatism of Left or Right, and from sectional interest groups formal or informal.

At last there is the possibility of tackling the country's endemic problems, and of giving new life to its institutions — more especially its public institutions — with the backing of a substantial majority of the people.

This will only happen, however, it those of us who want it to happen do as much as we can to bring it about. The recent signs of dissension within the Alliance, and of a perceptible weakening in its popular support, have convinced me that I ought to join. To want it to succeed, and yet not to join it, would be shameful and craven, and it is, I believe particularly desirable for Tories to join and to do so openly.

I have, therefore, asked not to be renominated as president of the Greenwich Conservative Association, and have written to the chairman as follows: "I shall be joining the SDP, because it seems to me that only the Alliance now has the capacity, or even apparently the desire, to unite the country and inspire a genuine national effort. The Tory party of my dreams was truly national and free from ideology. The party as I *see it* today is neither."

Needless to say, the office in question is very minor, and I am — or was — a person of very little consequence in the Tory party. But I hope I may be one of many such deciding to take this step — and that more important people may follow in their own way and their own time.

I am joining the SDP component of the Alliance partly for personal reasons, but also because the Liberal rank and file has shown a tendency to unilateralism from which the SDP rank and file seems to be exempt. But I entirely agree with Dick Taverne that what really matters is the Alliance.

To those like-minded Tories who feel that they ought at all costs to stay and fight within the party, I would say that they are wasting their time. In the short term the battle is lost, and by staying they will only be acquiescing in policies which they know to be either entirely wrong or, at best, inadequate — while denying something in which they more truly believe.

Moreover, they should reflect that nothing is more likely to bring the party to its senses than a heavy defeat at the next election; 1945 did it a power of good. But the alternative today is potentially so much better, for the country, than the Labour Party in 1945.

The Pope with Archbishop Glemp: a crucial partnership

Can the Pope save Poland?

by Roger Boyes

Warsaw

The way out of the Polish crisis seems to hinge more and more on the intricate relationship between the Pope and the Polish Primate, Archbishop Josef Glemp. It is a personal and politically-inspired liaison that has been marked since the beginning of martial law, five weeks ago, by an almost daily flow of messages and signals, sometimes implicit in speeches and sermons, sometimes spelled out in missives carried by hand betweem Warsaw and the Vatican.

The church has been holding negotiations with the state virtually since the imposition of martial law on December 13 — indeed the church has become the only interpreter for the Military Council of the Polish people's needs.

With the Solidarity leadership locked up and the party obsessed with inner purification, the church claims to speak both for the people and, through its links with the Vatican, for the non-communist world. As martial law has evolved, so too have the church's aims. The first priority was to prevent bloodshed and this dictated the Primate's call for calm — widely misinterpreted as a sign of weakness — after the proclamation of military rule.

But two other goals have been running side by side, reflecting the differing priorities in the episcopate. On the one hand the guarantee of the existence of church rights and privileges, and on the other hand, the ending of internment without trial, improvement of prisoners' conditions, the release of Mr Lech Walesa, Solidarity's leader, and the recognition of the right to be a Solidarity member.

Some progress has been made. Mass is being broadcast on radio again after a gap of four weeks. The church has won the right to visit internees, deliver food and clothing, and about 1,000 of the officially admitted 6,000 have been released.

But all of this progress has been won by the application of pressure from the church. It is a sobering lesson of Polish politics that absolutely nothing has been achieved — throughout the 16 months of Solidarity but also before and after — without pressure being applied to the party and the Government.

It has been said (though not written) by a Polish journalist that if in June, 1981, the Government had voluntarily given half of what it was offering under pressure in November, the events of December 13 need never have taken place. Solidarity pushed hard because history had taught it that without push there was no give.

Now the church is doing the pushing, and neither the Pope nor the Primate need any lessons in Polish history. The Pope follows Polish events closely. Before the suspension of newspapers under martial law he used to read the Polish Catholic Weekly *Tygodnik Powszechne* and *Gazeta Krakowska*, once a controversial daily.

He is surrounded by Polish advisers and the Vatican Secretary of State, Cardinal Agostiono Casaroli, is rated as a top East European specialist. The Pope has met Mr Walesa three times — urging moderation on him — and has not been shy of receiving Polish officials, including, in October, a two-hour audience with Mr Josef Czyrek, the Foreign Minister.

But the main source of information remains Mgr Glemp and the Polish episcopate. Since Mgr Glemp succeeded Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski as Primate last July, the Pope's understanding — and some say control — of Polish events has increased.

Cardinal Wyszynski, a longstanding champion of the church in Poland and seen as a guardian of the national spirit, could scarcely have been dictated to by the Pope, the former Cardinal of Cracow. But Mgr Glemp is a man who understands the Pope, church sources say, and a man, too, who understands Polish politics.

He had spent about 12 years in Cardinal Wyszynski's secretariat (and has two doctorates in law) and as the Cardinal weakened, he helped to shape church policy towards the nascent workers movement. Cardinal Wyszynski's priority was to urge moderation on the Solidarity leaders and also prevent a divided nation.

But Mgr Glemp has evolved a different style, a more active political posture. First, he has chosen sides. That is, he is on the side of the workers' right to organize, articulate their demands, control their own destiny. In this he has received the full theological backing of the Vatican. Indeed, the Pope's third encyclical "Laborem Exercens" pronounced that trade unions were indispensable for the struggle for social justice.

Second, having chosen sides, the Primate knows how to make workers movement palatable to the authorities. He understands the balance of power in the party and precisely to what reformist faction he can appeal.

The Pope himself has not been niggardly in criticizing the Polish leadership and the public nature of the attack has given the church in Poland more muscle. It has brought about the first declared willingness of the Military Council to make concessions.

There are, however, many unsolved political problems. The Pope has received letters from Mr Walesa and from General Wojciech Jaruzelski, neither of which offered any hope for a settlement. This has led the primate to express his impatience with both sides more or less openly (that is, in talks with a United States Senator).

Mr Walesa, he said, wants to bring the party to its knees. But that, too, is a backhanded compliment to the Solidarity leader — a recognition that Mr Walesa is still a powerful and central figure.

But the Archbishop's most interesting — and most politically motivated — remarks were about General Jaruzelski. He was uncertain, said the primate, how long the general would last in his position.

That was a way of reminding Solidarity that General Jaruzelski, despite his role as head of the Military Council, is still a "moderate" — that is, a man who still believes fundamentally in talks with church and unions, who may perhaps be willing to see the recreation of a trade union that would not be a simple return to the straitlaced pre-August 1980 model.

Behind the general, the primate was implying, there are much tougher forces, men who would be quite happy to advance without serious talks. If Solidarity holds out much longer, those elements could gain the upper hand and that would be bad for the church as well as fatal for Solidarity.

The Solidarity leadership is still held in detention centres. The next push, it is expected here, will again come from the Vatican, which is a great mobilizer of Western opinion and, therefore, pressure.

Above all, the Pope's commitment to go ahead with his visit to Poland this year, must surely be interpreted by the Government as a veiled threat. The last visit in 1979 could fairly be said to have given Polish workers their consciousness of strength for the first time.

Millions of ordinary people were allowed to group together and share belief without being controlled by the militia, or being officially organized. If that experience is repeated, at this time of deep frustration and anger, the Government faces an explosive mixture.

Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, told a news conference on Monday night that he welcomed the Pope's visit but he was happy enough to pass on to the next question. The great test of strength between church and state is still to come.

Ronald Butt

No militancy please, we're workers

"If the present lines of development could be projected into the future, the next 10 years would probably see a gradual decline in the fortunes of the Labour Party. It has attained its true objective, the Welfare State, and is finding difficulty in attuning its organization and methods to the social and economic structure of the United Kingdom."

This projection, with which the late Sir Ivor Jennings concluded the second of his three volumes on party politics, in 1961, seemed somewhat outmoded by the triumph of the Wilson Government two years later. Despite the accumulating economic storms which eventually wrecked that government, the Sixties were a decade in which social democratic categories of thought, then expressed through the dominant wing of the Labour Party, were in the ascendant.

Besides, even the best findings of the socio-political statisticians seemed to confirm that this was the natural state of things. In 1969 Dr David Butler and Professor Donald Stokes published their massive statistical survey of political change in Britain, which suggested that, towards the end of the century, demographic change in Britain would increasingly favour Labour.

The Tory victory of 1970 seemed something of a set back for this theory, but in 1974 the folly of the Heath government in first inflating, then rousing the unions against itself by pay controls and finally appealing to the electorate from the midst of the chaos it had created once more changed the scene. Labour was back — but without a clear majority and increasingly in the left's grip. It was union militancy that overthrew Mr Callaghan, and Mrs Thatcher succeeded to an inheritance that seemed potentially more dangerous than that of any Prime Minister since the war.

So which projections now look more in tune with events, those based on the Jennings analysis, or the pointers of the Butler-Stokes statistics? Of course, the scene is confused since we now have a Social Democratic Party which in some sense is the heir of the old Labour Party. Even so, when we examine the basis of the Jennings reasoning and apply it to the scene now, it remains remarkably convincing — much more so than the arid statistics of the Butler-Stokes inquiry.

"Not all trade unionists support trade unions and many of their wives dislike their industrial activities even more. It is necessary to join in order to get and keep a job; but strike pay is not enough to maintain hire purchase payments." If that was true when Jennings wrote it in 1961, how much more true it looks now, as Mr Arthur Scargill rants and roars at the miners' expected refusal to give him a blank cheque for militancy and against Mr Joe Gormley's "unparalleled act of betrayal" in advising the miners to think carefully before rejecting the Coal Board's offer.

But it is not Mr Scargill's rage, nor even Mr Gormley's advice, that is most significant now. If Mr Gormley's words of caution to the miners have been heeded (we shall know for certain today) it is only because he advised them to do what it was already in their hearts to do. The miners can be implacably militant when they choose, which is when they feel they have a real cause, but they are always slow to take extreme action (they were even in 1973-4) and they cannot be led where they do not want to go — or persuaded to write blank cheques for militancy at a leader's whim.

The reason why they are particularly reluctant to be destructively militant now is that which I have already quoted from Jennings — only more so. It is not only their hire purchases but their mortgages (they are increasingly house-owners) and other commitments associated with middle-class standards that would be put at risk. They do not wish their families to be Arthur Scargill's sacrificial victims. They voted for Mr Scargill as the toughest man on offer because a tough man is useful in an unavoidable crisis — but they do not want that crisis if it can be avoided. Nor do they wish to give him absolute powers.

Throughout this winter, we have had evidence of Left-wing leaders pushing as hard as they can to bring their rank-and-file out to destroy Mrs Thatcher by industrial action — and we have seen the rank-and-file reluctant to oblige. The basic reason for this moderation is the profound social changes that have happened to working-class people during the great inflation.

Even bad things can have beneficial side-effects. The great inflation has given many "working-class" people wages hardly different from (and in many cases higher than) those of many in the so-called middle-classes — and they have taken on corresponding commitments. They do not wish to jettison this. The support given to the SDP-Liberal Alliance is a symptom of this change, and if further proof were needed we have it in the MORI poll for Granada Television which this week showed that a majority of trade unionists expect Labour to lose the next election, more than half do not favour their union's affiliation to the Labour Party, and over a third are prepared to vote for the Alliance.

Mrs Thatcher is herself at risk from the loss of support to the SDP but she has time to win it back — and meanwhile, what matters most to the Government and the country is that the very shifting of support to the Alliance in preference to Labour is evidence of the general wish of trade unionists to reject the militancy of those among their own leaders who want to use it to destroy this Government.

All this does not mean that there is no danger from the Left, which is more virulent, bitter and ruthless than ever. The one thing that would shake workers' confidence in their new middle-class values would be a continuing economic decline, a failure to stop the rise in unemployment and the fear of people in well-paid work that it was at risk. They will not risk unemployment to satisfy Mr Scargill's sort of politics; they might, however, turn to the Left if, this year, hope seemed to dwindle into deeper economic insecurity.

That is why the Left has a vested interest in economic failure, and will use industrial action if it can to bring these about. It is correspondingly why Mrs Thatcher this year has to stop the decline going further without accelerating inflation again.

Meanwhile, the ordinary worker plainly does not want Mr Scargill, Mr Benn or even Mr Foot, and will still not want them, even when they hide behind such respectable hostages of the new Labour dispensation as Mr Healey and Mr Hattersley. Labour's essential problem remains that diagnosed by Jennings.

The reason is, of course, that "working-class" is an increasingly outmoded concept. What Jennings wrote in 1961 remains true in 1982. This is the year in which every working individual's attachment to liberty and social evolution through the parliamentary system will be put to the crucial test. So far, in January, the auguries do not look at all bad.

BBC put a new man into Warsaw

Tim Sebastian, arguably the BBC's best-known foreign correspondent since Alistair Cooke, is to be repatriated shortly and I gather that Kevin Ruane will replace him in Warsaw. Sebastian has come to the end of his two-year assignment, and the Polish authorities will not be sorry to see the back of so penetrating a reporter. Ruane, however, is no stranger to their affairs. He has reported eastern Europe before and, while awaiting his visa from Warsaw and official notice of his appointment from Broadcasting House, he is boning up on the latest events in Poland by writing a book about them.

Called *The Polish Challenge*, the book covers the developments of the past 18 months as reported in the Polish and Soviet media. It is the first history to be based entirely on foreign broadcasts (recorded by the BBC's monitoring service at Caversham), and contains considerable material that has never seen print in the west. Ruane says he found particularly interesting discrepancies between Polish and Soviet reports, and says there were periods when the Moscow line seemed seriously at odds with all of its east European allies. He has already finished the book once, but is presently re-writing the last two chapters to take in the imposition of martial law and the crushing of Solidarity. To avoid rushing into print with an outdated book, the BBC has delayed publication until the Warsaw situation clarifies further.

Words of worth

I rather suspect that John Morressey, the American writer, has invented a marvellous new game. After all the other books in the genre, Morressey has devised *The Oxford Book of Negligible Literary Anecdotes*. I can do no better than give you three of his examples, published in the American magazine *Harper's*:

● William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge were setting out from Dove Cottage for a long walk among the Grasmere hills. They had gone about a quarter of a mile when they heard a faint cry. Turning, they saw Dorothy Wordsworth standing by the gate, waving and calling to them.

"I think she wants to tell us something," Wordsworth said.

"Maybe we'd better go back," said Coleridge.

● When John Dryden was writing *Aurengzebe*, he had great difficulty deciding on a last line for the play. He mentioned the problem to King Charles II.

"How about 'That's the way it goes'?" the king suggested.

Dryden thought for a moment, then shook his head and said, "No, your Majesty".

● Marcel Proust was taking tea with friends, and the conversation turned to childhood days. One friend said: "Marcel, do you recall the time you and I and Anatole released all of your father's chickens on the lawn during the baroness's *Fête champêtre?*"

The other friend, laughing heartily, said: "That was great fun, but what I will never forget is the time we put ipecac into the aperitif when the baron was entertaining the Hussars."

Proust smiled and said: "I had quite forgotten."

THE TIMES DIARY

The appointment of Sir Desmond Pond as the next chief scientist in the Department of Health and Social Security is symptomatic of the extent to which psychiatry, formerly one of medicine's cinderella specialisms, has finally come of age.

Sir Desmond, currently Professor of Psychiatry at London University and a former president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, takes up his new post in March in the footsteps of Professor Arthur Buller, a professor of physiology.

Yesterday Sir Desmond told me that "as the job has a great deal to do with the psycho - social aspects of medicine " it was obviously appropriate for someone with his sort of background to be considered for the post.

The Professor, who is founder member of the Institute of Religion and Medicine and a practicising Anglican, spans the spectrum of psychiatric approaches. His own speciality is electroencephalography, the study of electrical activity in the brain, especially the psychological effects of epilepsy and brain damage. But in his Riddel Memorial Lectures a few years ago, he argued that lawyers, doctors and the clergy were being dislodged from their traditionad pre-eminence by psychologists and social workers - and it was a trend he approved of. In his new job, Sir Desmond expects to increase the links between university research and Whitehall policy makers so he could easily turn out to be an even more important figure than his predecessors if the Social Science Research Council is disbanded.

In his personal life he is an accomplished pianist and two of his three daughters are professional musicians.

Israel wants Moses

A public committee in Israel has this week begun lobbying for the transfer of the remains of Sir Moses Montefiore to Jerusalem from Ramsgate in Kent, where he was buried in 1895. Sir Moses, who was made a baronet by Queen Victoria in 1846, was revered by Jews throughout the world for his philanthropies and benefactions. In 1824, he retired from commercial pursuits and devoted his life to crusading for the amelioration of Jews.

He visited Palestine seven times, the last one not long before his death at the age of 102. Quarters, streets and institutions carrying his name bear testimony to his contribution.

The campaign to transfer his remains to Israel was initiated by Mr Yaakov Aviel of Tel Aviv, a researcher in Palestinian History and the Sephardic legacy. He said Sir Moses' heirs in England, including Bishop Hugh Montefiore, a grand nephew, have told him they agree the remains should be in Israel but they have expressed disappointment that the move has not been initiated by an Israeli Government. They have not hitherto responded to private initiatives but, I understand, will cooperate fully with the Israeli Government. The lobby is demanding a state funeral for Sir Moses.

Sex appeal

I don't quite know how I feel about this, given the subject matter: but Tom O'Carroll, the child-sex propagandist who is serving two years for sexual offences, is proving an undoubted success with his book *Paedophilia*, despite the fact that he himself is in a secluded cell in Wandsworth for his own protection.

His book came out here a year ago, has already sold out, and is being reprinted. Now the book will be published in America and O'Carroll has received a £1,000 advance. O'Carroll's editor, from publishers Peter Owen, has visited him in jail to see if the increasingly successful author is engaged on another book; but he has come away disappointed. O'Carroll's case is up for parole at the moment and, if released, O'Carroll says he wants nothing more than to return to his family and stay well out of the limelight.



Nuclear truths

Lord Zuckerman was in fine form yesterday, dropping just a soupçon of a hint that Harold Macmillan's superior classical education to President Eisenhower's may have contributed to the 1959 failure to agree a comprehensive nuclear test ban. The 77-year-old life peer explained the point during a lengthy exposition of the perils of the arms race — the subject of his latest book, *Nuclear Illusion and Reality* (Collins). Zuckerman, who was scientific adviser to the Minister for Defence in 1959, has dedicated the book to Macmillan who, he says expressed himself in the strongest terms to the American President on the importance of a test ban. According to Zuckerman, Macmillan said: "I told the President that we ought to take risks for so great a prize. We might be blessed by future ages as saviours of mankind, or we might be cursed like the man who made"— quoting from Dante's *Inferno* — "'il gran rifiuto'"— the great refusal made by Pope Celestine V when he abdicated from the papacy and so opened the way to Boniface, who, according to Dante, brought moral disaster on Church and Christendom. Said Zuckerman yesterday: "I was speaking to an American, and he said: 'What the hell did Macmillan say that for? What the hell did Ike know about that?' ".

Excuse fingers

I can forgive restaurateur Bob Peyton the fact that his new "fashionable" restaurant, The Chicago Rib Shack, which will open in Knightsbridge in February, will be filled with tired old fairground junk that he has paid £100,000 for (it's his money). I can forgive him that on Thursday this week he will audition 15 harpists to play amid the junk (it's easy to talk over the harp even when it's playing "Chicago"). But what I can't forgive is that he is doing away with knives and forks and making people eat with their fingers.

THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone : 01-837 1234

MR REAGAN'S FIRST YEAR

The whole of the free world has an interest in there being an effective President of the United States. Yet so many hopes are vested in the office that it has become almost impossible for it to be filled satisfactorily. Not since 1972 has a president been elected to a second term, and Mr Nixon does not offer the most fortunate of examples. Not since Eisenhower has a president served two terms. Already there are signs that the process of intense exposure that consumed Mr Ford and Mr Carter may be beginning to have its effect on Mr Reagan. At the end of his first year there is no shortage of critical voices.

The record is certainly mixed, but it is much better than many of the critics would allow. Mr Reagan's greatest strength is that he has shown himself to be an accomplished politician in office, as well as in campaigning for office. This is the quality without which no man can be a successsful president. It has been displayed to greatest effect in Mr Reagan's handling of Congress, at which he has been more adept than any president since the first two years of Lyndon Johnson.

This quality is linked to his capacity to communicate with the public at large. His performance at press conferences, which are so important in the United States, has been uneven; yet he has managed to convey the impression of an agreeable man, relaxed in the exercise of power, capable of explaining his policy with clarity and even eloquence, and also on occasion of decisive action. That was demonstrated most effectively in his rout of the air traffic controllers and in his espousal of the zero option proposal for the intermediate-range nuclear missile negotiations.

This record disproves the caricature of an irrational extremist that was presented to the outside world, and indeed often to the American public itself, before his election. Nor is his Administration run by a bunch of cowboys, as might be supposed from some critical comments. It is not as orderly as seems appropriate to those accustomed to European forms of parliamentary government, but it is more orderly than Mr Carter's team.

Why then the criticisms? One reason is that many people had a preconception of what a Reagan presidency would be like and have attached particular importance to all those items of evidence that have appeared to justify their fears. But that is not a sufficient explanation. There have been important failures in both the foreign and domestic fields.

In foreign policy there has been a weakness in organisation that can be attributed in large measure to the difficulties that Mr Haig has had with his colleagues. Mr Reagan is not a president who wishes to immerse himself in foreign policy, but he is not willing simply to hand over control in this field to somebody else. This requires that the administration should contain a principal architect and coordinator of foreign policy, who commands the close confidence of the President, but who also has a sensitive awareness of the limits of his authority.

Mr Haig was chosen for this role, but he possesses neither of those qualifications. He has also clashed frequently with his colleagues, most notably Mr Richard Allen, while he was still the National Security Adviser, but not only with Mr Allen. Now that Mr Allen has been replaced by Mr William Clark this part of the administration may function more smoothly. But there can be no doubt that these difficulties have made more protracted the adjustment of international realities necessary for a government that took office with too simple a view of the world.

The struggle with the Soviet Union is the most important aspect of international affairs for the United States. If it gets that part of its policy wrong, the whole free world stands to suffer. But it is misguided to see every issue in terms of that struggle. If the United States sees every situation in the light of international Communism it is more likely to create conditions that will enable international Communism to extend its influence.

This excessive simplicity has certainly hampered United States policy in the Middle East and Latin America. The reputation for excessive simplicity has damaged the relationship with western Europe. But it would be wrong to put all the blame for the difficulties of the alliance on to the Americans. An unhealthy mood has developed in western Europe that is too dismissive of American concerns, especially when these should properly be the concerns of the alliance as a whole, and that takes America too much for granted. The improvement of relationships within the alliance should be seen not as a challenge according to which Mr Reagan alone will be judged, but as an equal obligation on both sides of the Atlantic.

The strength of any American administration in foreign policy, however, depends substantially upon the success of its domestic policies. This is where Mr Reagan is likely to experience his most critical challenge. It may be too facile to blame him for the fact that the American economy is in severe recession. But its return to health will be impeded so long as the President continues to pursue a collection of incompatible policies.

It is impossible to reduce the budget deficit, cut personal taxation and increase defence expenditure, while preserving social security payments and refusing to raise taxation in other areas. The most telling criticism of Mr Reagan is that like so many other presidents before him, and so many heads of government in other countries, he wants the best of all worlds. The critical challenge for his second year is whether he takes the inevitably unpleasant decisions required to reconcile his policies with each other, and whether he can then exercise his considerable political gifts to make those decisions acceptable to the American people. It will be a formidable task, which illustrates the difficulty of that great office now that a comfortable rate of economic growth is not automatic. But there is hope that he can do it.

THE RULES OF MONOPOLY

The Monopolies Commission is most commonly thought of as a body intended to stop the wealthy and strong gobbling up the small and weak when there is no benefit to public or consumer. Would that that were still the case. It is not. Over the past five or six years, and most surprisingly under a government formally committed to letting the market take its course, the scope and nature of the Monopolies Commission inquiries have been widened to include reviews of the efficiency of the nationalized industries, opining on the personalities of management and regional policy, and deciding whether a merger would be a good thing *per se*, not simply whether it would create an unwelcome market dominance. In a succession of recent reports, most notably on the Lonrho acquisition of *The Observer* (allowed), the Lonhro take-over of the House of Fraser (disallowed), the projected take-overs of the Royal Bank of Scotland (refused) the European Ferries take-over of Sealink (refused) and Berisford's bid for British Sugar (allowed), the commission has been inconsistent not just in its judgments but in its approach.

This is not entirely the commission's fault. The successive acts defining its role have been drawn deliberately widely to leave much discretion to the Secretary of State for Trade in making a reference and to the commission in deciding how to define the public interest in any case. How the immediate interests of a company in danger of closure can be set against the dangers that its take-over implies for competition in the marketplace must always be a subjective judgment made case by case. The commission does and should respond to public mood. In so far as one can discern any trend in its recent decisions it is towards a more questioning approach to the value of merger, which broadly accords with present fashion.

Yet the startling inconsistency of the commission's recent reports betrays problems deeper than fashion or human fallibility. The fact that different reports can find Lonrho good enough to own a national newspaper but not good enough to own a draper's store, and that they can say within months that one bid (Berisford for British Sugar) would bring no benefit but should be allowed and that another (Hiram Walker for Highland Distillers) should be refused because it brought no benefit suggests that a widening discretion is becoming a cause for confusion rather than improvement.

Part of the problem lies in what the commission is being asked to do. Increasingly Ministers are using it, as in the case of the Royal Bank of Scotland, to cope with awkward political issues rather than examine real questions of competition. The commission itself responds by coming to conclusions which are essentially political. And this in turn highlights the limits of competence of the members of the commission itself and those it co-opts. There are on the whole good establishment figures from the Civil Service, the legal profession, the academic world and industry, able to investigate the rationale of mergers but ill-equipped to decide broader questions such as the Bank of England's role in monetary control or the weight of multiples in gaining discounts for retailers.

The terms of reference under which the commission examines individual cases need to be better drawn. Even without a formal change in the 1972 Fair Trading Act — the source of much of the confusion — the Trade Secretary should be more precise in setting the ground rules for an inquiry. He might well suggest, as an innovation, the areas on which he would expect a firm recommendation by the commission, essentially the questions of competition, and other areas where he might ask the commission to consider and advise, but reserve to Cabinet the duty of final decision. That would put the responsibility for political judgments where it ought to lie. Judgment even in the area of competition must always remain a broad and subjective act. But it is time that the Monopolies Commission was reined back to concentrate the better on the areas of its greatest competence.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Educative task for CND

From Mr Edward Leigh

Sir, In his response (December 24) to my recent report on civil defence deficiencies, the Vice-President of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Lord Jenkins, professes willingness to spend "billions" of pounds on providing fall-out shelters for the British people. Yet he recommends this only if we cease to "insist on having Soviet weapons targeted on us by targeting ours on the USSR." It is his opinion that civil defence is useless except for neutral countries (which may only have to cope with the incidental side-effects of direct nuclear attacks upon their neighbours).

If that is true, may I suggest to the CND that it has a major educative task to perform in the Soviet Union? The Russians take civil defence very seriously indeed, regardless of the fact that many Western nuclear weapons are targeted on their centres of population.

Thus, on December 1, Colonel Fedir Shevchenko in charge of the city's Civil Defence preparations, stated on Lvov radio that in 1982 the emphasis would be on "the practical training of the population in ways to protect themselves against weapons of mass destruction.... There should not be a single installation in Lvov without a civil defence training point."

Of course it would be an unspeakable catastrophe to undergo the effects of a nuclear war, whatever the state of our home defences; but, if they are honest, the advocates of deterrence and unilateral disarmament alike have to admit that neither of their policies would rule out all prospect of this occurring. Nor is it even certain that a nuclear war, if it came, would take the form of an all-out strategic attack, as Lord Jenkins seems to take for granted.

The Russians, at least, have recognised that, however terrible the likely losses, large numbers of people would still survive and require succour and support. Civil defence measures would have a vital humanitarian task to perform. If the CND was as interested in protecting our people as it is in dismantling our defences its spokesmen would have no difficulty in recognising this obvious fact.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD LEIGH,
Chairman, National Council for Civil Defence,
Cayzer House,
2 St Mary Axe, EC3.
January 12.

Blood and Grail

From Mr Geoffrey Grigson

Sir, It doesn't matter of course if writers write silly books for silly readers. It cannot be helped, anyhow. But it is dismaying when a publisher who has been servant to so many great writers descends to publishing such an extra-silly book as *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail*; and it is dismaying that *The Times* feels it must play ball with such nonsense in a column and a half next to its leading articles (January 18).

You don't really need to go to bishops for assurance that such rubbish is rubbish, and I can't suppose that the move from Old to New Printing House Square left you short of rubbish bins.

So far so bad. But how ought we to describe the basic share of the BBC in promoting, in several programmes, an affront to reason as silly, if luckily not as dangerous, as the *Protocals of the Elders of Zion?* I know that the grand cultural aspirations carved in Latin in the foyer of Broadcasting House are contradicted over and over again by programme authorities, but to screen such silliness before millions of viewers is, whether cynical or no, disgusting.

Yours etc,
GEOFFREY GRIGSON,
Broad Town Farmhouse,
Broad Town, Swindon,
Wiltshire.

From Mr Malcolm Muggeridge

Sir, Having been asked to consider participating in a television programme on the book *The Holy Blood and The Holy Grail*, referred to in your issue of January 18, I had occasion to take a desultory look at it. The impression I formed was that, after much ardent endeavour by Christian leftists to present the founder of the Christian religion as the Honourable Member for Galilee South, here was a move to get him into Debrett.

Yours sincerely,
MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE,
Park Cottage,
Robertsbridge,
Sussex.
January 18.

The Yalta Agreement in retrospect

From Mr Maurice Petherick and Sir Victor Raikes

Sir, As the mover and "winder-up" respectively of the motion, taken as one of "no confidence", in the House of Commons on February 28, 1945 challenging Mr Churchill's Government on the Yalta Agreement, perhaps you will allow us to reply to the confused letter of Professor S. E. Ambrose in your paper of January 15.

The victim of four partitions and countless vicissitudes, the ancient, and formerly independent, Poland was restored after the 1914-18 war. Its postwar frontiers were acknowledged by the rest of the world and guaranteed four times by the Russians. Britain and the Commonwealth and France entered the war in 1939 in Poland's defence.

At Yalta President Roosevelt and Mr Churchill agreed to terms under which Poland was to lose to Russia nearly half its territory, a third of its population and the ancient "Lion City" of Lvov. Also torn away from Poland were huge resources of timber and peat, half its grain, flax and hemp, 40 per cent of its water supply, 85 per cent of its oil and natural gas and a great part of its chemical industry, potassium mines and phosphates.

This shameful surrender to Stalin is ignored by Mr Ambrose. He appears only to claim that the offence by the Russians was to fail to honour the agreement to install as the new government of Poland the "Lublin Committee", pledged to "free and unfettered elections", and that all that Solidarity is now demanding is protection under that part of the Yalta Agreement. As we emphasised in the debate, the whole notion of Government by the Lublin Committee, imposed upon Poland from outside largely on Russian terms, was a travesty of the freedom as an independent nation to choose its own Government, a freedom which ought to have held good to this day.

Those of us who opposed the Yalta Agreement saw their worst fears realised in a matter of months. When meeting, as we did for several weeks before putting down our motion, being reluctant to challenge our Government in wartime, we tried to find some overwhelming reason, unknown to us, which could justify so dire a breach of faith affecting not only Poland, but all the nations of central Europe and indeed the whole world. And every time we came to the conclusion that the Allied leaders believed that, unless they gave Stalin what he wanted, Russia would make a separate peace.

To this we replied, to ourselves, that although this might have been possible at the time of Stalingrad, when the Russians were nearly down and out, it was inconceivable that they would be so foolish as to do so when their great enemy, Hitlerite Germany, was on the point of collapse, thus giving it a chance of recovery.

So we believed then, and it has become clearer day by day since, that Yalta was not only a grievous betrayal but one of the most fateful errors of judgment in all history.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
MAURICE PETHERICK,
VICTOR RAIKES,
Porthpean House,
St Austell,
Cornwall.
January 18.

From Mrs Wanda Jordan

Sir, In connection with the article "Moscow and Poland: don't let Yalta cloud the issue" by David Watt (January 15), may I recall another conference at Teheran in November, 1943, at which half of the Polish territory was handed over to the Soviet Union without the knowledge and approval of the Polish Government. At that time the military strength of the Western powers was at its highest and there were no Russian Troops on the Polish soil yet.

Alas, the skeleton in the cupboard is still there.

Yours faithfully,
W. JORDAN,
Gardem Flat,
4 Hamilton Road, W5.
January 16.

British Telecom

From Mr T. U. Meyer

Sir, Your indignation (editorial, January 15) is justified but your analysis misses the point.

To be efficient an organization requires two qualities: an incentive at the point of direction to make progress and do well; and respect for an outside vigilant body who will expose it if it does badly or corrupts its office. In the private sector, the shareholders can see to the last. In the public sector there needs, in the final resort, to be public accountability through Parliament.

Until the Post Office Act, 1969, with its neutering effect (in the preparation of which some of us were, to our own dismay, concerned) the GPO had, for centuries, enjoyed the possibility of meeting both criteria. Postmasters General such as Neville Chamberlain, Clement Atlee, Ernest Marples, and Anthony Wedgwood Benn were clearly people out to make their mark. The GPO gave them their opportunity. Moreover, every Post Office manager knew that, at any time, Parliament might, through his Minister, call his performance into question.

Despite endemic capital and equipment shortages the record was not unimpressive: the prewar Empire Airmail Scheme, which enabled Imperial Airways to open up routes to Asia and Australasia; the second cheapest and probably the most efficient postal service in the developed world; essential pioneer research, development and trials of submarine telephone cable technology; development in collaboration with universities of the first British telecommunications satellite receiver/transmitter ground station (which British industry failed to exploit) at two fifths of the cost of the parallel United States development; a ship-shore communication and safety of life service with little chance of profitability upon which much of the world's shipping still relies.

Until 1969 to admit to being a Post Office servant was more likely to evoke praise than calumny. Not now.

The reason is predictable (and was predicted): the pattern of postwar corporations to which British Telecom conforms almost entirely lacks the first essential (incentive to do well and make progress) and is weak in deterrents against doing badly. The reason is that the pattern itself was designed (in the twenties by the Crawford committee on broadcasting) with the main, and in its context admirable, emphasis on protecting the BBC from the influence of Government pressure and propaganda.

Amazingly, the National Coal Board and then other public corporations were patterned on the same model: limited ministerial power, almost unsackable chairmen and protection from detailed parliamentary scrutiny; and remuneration of directors so low that it can be expected to attract people of sufficient weight only if they are nearing retirement. Consumer councils and select committees may do a little, but they cannot fill the gap.

Nor, with respect, can competition. Not so long ago an American businessman needed three teleprinters in his office to reach the subscribers of competing telex companies. It was the Federal Communications Commission, not the competitors, which put a stop to that.

Yours faithfully,
TOM U. MEYER,
Meadow Bank,
Lerryn,
Lostwithiel,
Cornwall.
January 18.

From Mr A. M. Findlay

Sir, Under the heading ("Public inefficiency", January 15) I looked forward to reading a homily upon my bumbling ineptitude, and that of my fellow subjects, on one of any number of important subjects. You have a rich field in which to work.

Imagine, therefore, my disgust at reading your castigation of British Telecom, which provides me with a clear and simple method of talking to anyone I wish to talk to anywhere in the world, and whose account I pay without question, relying upon its well-proved efficiency.

Yours faithfully,
A. McCARLIE FINDLAY,
34 Woodland Way,
Woodford Wells,
Essex,
January 15.

From Mr A. P. Judd

Sir, Having read the full-page advertisement issued by British Telecom in today's paper (January 18), that for a bargain price of £3 (+ VAT) they will deliver a 50-word Telemessage the following working day, so long as the message is received by them prior to 8 pm on the previous day, it occurred to me that this service used to be offered by the GPO, without word limitation, under their first-class postage service, at a fraction of the Telemessage cost.

Yours sincerely,
A. P. JUDD,
66 Millbrooke Court,
Keswick Road, SW15.
January 18.

The old and cold at risk

From Dr J. J. Fasler and Dr J. S. Greener

Sir, The comments by the Norwich District Coroner (report, January 14) on the four cases of elderly people dying at home in the cold weather illustrate the pressures on doctors and local authorities to remove elderly people from their homes against their will when they are considered to be "at risk" or live in squalid conditions.

If the persons concerned are demented or confused and unable to look after their own interests there is usually no problem in obtaining a compulsory admission order under the Mental Health Act, but if they are of sound mind and state, as did one of the women who died, "I am not worried about dying; I would rather die in my own bed", there is a serious ethical dilemma involved in attempting to remove them to hospital.

It is a common experience that old people who are so removed against their will frequently die in hospital soon after admission in considerable emotional distress, albeit in better physical circumstances.

We feel it is better to strike a balance between the desire for a "tidy" solution favoured by relatives, neighbours and the relevant agencies and the risk of robbing the old person of the last vestiges of pride and independence which may be more important to them than their physical wellbeing or continued survival.

Yours faithfully,
J. J. FASLER,
J. S. GREENER,
Consultant Physicians in Geriatric Medicine,
The West Suffolk Hospital,
Hardwick Lane,
Bury St Edmunds,
Suffolk.
January 14.

Accents uncertain

From Mrs A. Thomas

Sir, The Greek Minister of Education "confidently estimates" that using one accent rather than three in writing Greek "will save the average Greek schoolchild 6000 hours of work" (according to your leading article of January 16, 1982).

If we assume 5 hours of work per day in school (generous?), this would add up to a good 6 years of full-time schooling being devoted exclusively to learning accents. Does this imply that the Minister of Education himself had to spend so much time on learning his accents that he did not have enough time for his sums?

Yours faithfully,
ANNE THOMAS,
3 Carr Bank Close,
Sheffield.
January 16.

Living together

From Mr Ewen E. S. Montagu

Sir, I fear that Mr A. D. Hewlett (January 16) is embarking on a hopeless campaign. For some 20 of my years on the Bench I struggled against the use of the word "escapee" (from borstal, prison, etc).

This misuse was started by probation officers and quickly spread to the police, prison governors and the Home Office itself — and then beyond into the media and even (dare I say it?) into your august columns until nowdays one seldom reads or hears of an "escaper".

I am, Sir, etc.,
E. S. MONTAGU,
24, Montrose Court,
Exhibition Road, SW7.
January 16.

Cold reception

From Mrs M. Hannah

Sir, Would your correspondent, Tim Jones (*The Times*, January 16) who writes of the village of Llantwit Major that "Mothers deserved the most sympathy, for the schools which should have re-opened after the Christmas holidays, were closed, and they had to cope with endless streams of cold and wet children retreating from half completed snowmen", spare a thought for those schools which, despite the snow, did re-open this week? The classroom in which another colleague and I teach is occupied by 62 small children, all of whom come in from outside dripping wet from having thrown the snow, rolled in the snow and built 62 snowmen between them.

Incidentally, can any reader suggest a fast and simple method of sorting 124 small, wet Wellington boots into 62 correctly matching pairs?

Yours sincerely,
MARY HANNAH,
The Vicarage,
Deddington, Oxford.

Alliance prospects

From Mr John Pick

Sir, Dick Taverne writes (January 12) of the Liberals and the SDP: "the two can prosper only if they become one party or remain permanently allied by such close ties that they are one party in all but name." He sees the Alliance as forming what he calls "the radical centre" — a phrase so meaningless that it must surely indicate some confusion of thought — and imagines that there are no ideological differences between liberals and social democrats.

Perhaps the statement of a few principles will make it plain that he is mistaken. A Liberal solution to a given problem is one which increases the freedom and responsibility of individuals. This applies everywhere and at all times. A liberal society would be one in which people cooperate in complete freedom, with full responsibility accepted and shared.

If we cannot attain that, we must, as Liberals, get as near to it as life will allow. The appeal of "community politics" to us is not merely that it may succeed in righting local wrongs, but that it encourages individuals and communities to take responsibility and to insist on deciding for themselves how their lives shall be run. The detailed policies necessary if we are to move in the preferred direction have been formulated and are embodied in the full Liberal programme — a programme of which social democrats seem entirely ignorant.

Does this sound like an account of social democracy acceptable to the state-oriented Labour refugees who formed the SDP? Those of us who joined the Liberal Party during Jo Grimond's leadership are committed to the establishment of the libertarian radical movement which British politics so desperately needs.

If, indeed, it is the aim of Dick Taverne, David Steel and others who think like them to make one party out of the present Alliance, then it will be necessary to form a new Liberal Party. I hope they will, with due reflection, put this in their pipes and smoke it.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN PICK,
Hollins,
Balmaclellan,
Castle Douglas,
Kirkcudbrightshire.
January 13.

Proper names

From Professor Edward Garden

Sir, I recently received a letter addressed to "Mr E. G. Prof".

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD GARDEN,
Department of Music,
University of Sheffield.
January 12.

Capital error

From Mr S. R. Gould

Sir, After Mr J. R. Waters's letter (January 11) it is only fair to remind readers of the tragic event which followed the capital's renaming, namely the so-called *Gesundheit* purge. Older readers will recall that when the party secretary announced the name-change to Przcsycszow, two senior party theoreticians politely and promptly replied "*Gesundheit*", and they, together with their families, were immediately incarcerated and were never heard from again.

The name of the party secretary has, alas, been lost to history following the withdrawal of volume "Cazr-Cszy" of the *Ruritanian People's Encyclopaedia.*

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN R. GOULD,
50 Kingswood Road, SW19.
January 11.

Social sciences

From Professor H. S. Ferns

Sir, Experience of the Social Science Research Council during 20 years as Professor of Political Science in the University of Birmingham persuades me that the Government will benefit itself, the taxpayers and the social sciences by abolishing this useless and expensive quango.

The Social Science Research Council is a good example of the proliferation of costly centralized "decision-making" apparatus. The effect of its activities and its control of research funds has been to impair or destroy the autonomy of universities in the matter of initiating research, the selection of research students and the maintenance of standards.

The notion that the Social Science Research Council "supports research" is quite spurious. The taxpayers support research. The role of the SSRC is to control research; to decide what is studied; who studies it; and how it is studied.

When I was appointed a professor in the University of Birmingham I fondly believed that I might have some part in making such decisions, and that in doing so I would be responsible for the outcome to the Senate of my university. Nothing of the kind. One had to think of research projects which might be acceptable to the SSRC and its assessors, who were other academics no more or no less qualified than myself to decide the worth of what was proposed. Much time, energy and money can be saved by abolishing the SSRC and making modest direct grants to universities individually for the encouragement of research.

Yours, etc,
H. S. FERNS,
1 Kesteven Close,
Sir Harry's Road,
Birmingham.

Out of date

From Dr. G. D. S. Henderson

Sir, English bishops at the council of Arles? *Non Angli sed Britanni* might be the least of our apostle Pope St Gregory's strictures on the tendentious claims of the Church of England as stated in the Bishop of Norwich's letter in Saturday's issue (January 16).

Then on the back page you equally defied probability with your fourteenth-century dating of that king and knight. Is this the start of a weekend "Spot the howlers" competition for *Times* readers?

Yours faithfully,
G. D. S. HENDERSON,
University of Cambridge,
Department of History of Art,
1 Scroope Terrace,
Cambridge.

SOCIAL NEWS

The Queen will open the new Headquarters of the British Institute of Radiology at 36 Portland Place, London, W1, on February 11.

The Prince of Wales, Patron, the Press Club, will attend the centenary banquet at the International Press Centre, 76 Shoe Lane, EC4, on February 10.

Princess Anne, will visit HMS Amazon at Devonport Dockyard, Plymouth, on February 12.

The Duke of Gloucester as patron, will attend a court luncheon of the Pattenmakers' Company at Brook's Club, St James's Street, London, on February 23.

A memorial service for Lord Pargiter will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, on Thursday, February 4, 1982, at 3pm.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr E. de Corcy Bryant and Miss F. M. Newton

The engagement is announced between Edward, elder son of Mr and Mrs E. J. Bryant of Stradishall, Suffolk, and Frances, elder daughter of the late Dr G. G. F. Newton and of Mrs R. E. Newton, of Headington, Oxford.

Mr W. H. Corn and Mlle F. J. E. Fostroy

The engagement is announced between William, son of the late Mr John Corn and of Mrs C. S. Cheshire, of Barlaston, Staffordshire, and Françoise, daughter of M and Mme Pierre Fostroy, of Liège, Belgium.

Mr S. P. Mallet and Miss S. M. Hamilton

The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs P. L. V. Mallet, of Wittersham House, near Tenterden, Kent, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Hamilton, of 31 Chantry View Road, Guildford, Surrey.

Mr W. H. D. Paton and Miss J. M. Buchanan

The engagement is announced between Hugh, son of Mr and Mrs William Paton, of Mosborough, Yorkshire, and Julia, daughter of Mr and Mrs Hamish Buchanan, of Wellington, New Zealand.

Mr N. J. Rayner and Miss M. K. Stevenson

The engagement is announced between Nigel Jeremy, eldest son of Mr and Mrs T. F. Rayner, of Hicknaham Farm, Littleworth Common, Buckinghamshire, and Margaret Krystyna, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. A. E. T. Stevenson, of The Compasses, Wooburn Common, Buckinghamshire, and of New York, United States.

Mr J. G. Voelcker and Miss S.-J. Behrens

The engagement is announced between John Gerald, youngest son of Mr E. Voelcker, of Five Ashes, Sussex, and the late Mrs C. M. L. Voelcker, and Sarah-Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Behrens, of Homegarth, Swinton Grange, Malton, Yorkshire.

Marriage

Mr S. T. Treacy and Miss R. J. Bennett

The marriage took place on January 17 at the Church of St Paul the Apostle, Brookville, New York, between Mr Stephen Thomas Treacy, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Thomas Treacy, of Syosset, New York, and Miss Rosemary Joy Bennett, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Norman H. T. Bennett, of Crookham Village, Hampshire. A reception was held at the Officers' Club, United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point.

Luncheons

HM Government

Mr Humphrey Atkins, Lord Privy Seal, was host at a luncheon given at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of Herr Franz Karasek, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe.

HM Government

Lord Trefgarne, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon held by the Inter-Parliamentary Union at Lancaster House yesterday.

Rotary Club of London

Mr Douglas Smee, president, and members of the Rotary Club of London entertained General Jarl Wahlstrom, Salvation Army, at luncheon at the Cafe Royal yesterday.

Building Societies Association

The President of the Building Societies Association, the Earl of Selkirk, gave a luncheon party at 14 Park Street, London, W1 yesterday. The other hosts were Mr J. A. Cumming, chairman, Mr R. S. Weir, secretary-general, Mr Cyril English and Mr J. F. Richardson. The guests were Mr Leon Brittan, MP, Lord Nelson of Stafford, Mr E. J. Pountain and Mr Donald Trelford.

Company of Watermen and Lightermen

The court of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames gave a luncheon at Watermen's Hall yesterday. The Master, Mr C. P. Braithwaite, presided and others present included the Senior Warden, Mr Alderman Christopher Rawson, the Junior Wardens, Mr A C Clarke-Kennedy and Mr D J Piper, and Lord MacLean; Mr Roger Moate, MP, and Mr V G Paige.

United Wards' Club of the City of London

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their escorts, were present at the annual dinner of the United Wards' Club of the City of London held yesterday at the Mansion House. Mr Hugh Olson, president, accompanied by Mrs Olson, presided assisted by Mr Derek Kemp and Mr R. Edwards (vice-presidents) and their ladies. Among the guests were:

The Bishop of London and Mrs Leonard, the Recorder of London and Mrs Miskin and the Master of the Guild of Freemen and Mrs Harvey.

Royal Society of Medicine

Sir John Stallworthy, president, presided at a dinner given on Tuesday at 1 Wimpole Street by the Royal Society of Medicine. Professor Norman Ashton received the Baron C. ver Heyden de Lancey Art Prize (1981) and Dr John Bishop Harman received the Baron C. ver Heyden de Lancey Law Prize (1981), Mr R. T. Hewitt, executive director, spoke about the society's redevelopment programme.

Woolmen's Company

The Alms Court Meeting of the Woolmen's Company was held at Tallow Chandlers' Hall last night and afterwards the Master, Mr J. J. W. Barrett, and the Wardens entertained Liverymen and their guests at dinner. Mr Trevor Spurgen, Mr Nigel Clarke, Mr Bernard Jacobs and the Master were the speakers. Other guests included the Admiral President, Royal Naval College, Greenwich and the Masters of the Carpenters' and Cutlers' Companies.

Basketmakers' Company

The Basketmakers' Company held a court and dinner at Innholders' Hall yesterday. The Prime Warden, Mr Dennis J. Robinson, presided, assisted by the Junior Warden, Mr C. David Letson. The other speakers were Lt-Colonel A. Colin Cole, Lord Chelmer, the Master of the Saddlers' Company, Mr Robert P. Laurie, and the Prime Warden.

Dinners

Signora S. Cagiati

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester attended a dinner given in their honour by the Italian Ambassador and Signora Sigrid Cagiati at the Italian Embassy last night. Other guests were: The Lord Privy Seal and Mrs Humphrey Atkins, the Ambassador of the Republic of Germany and Frau Ruhfus, the Egyptian Ambassador and Mme Abou-Seeda, the Turkish Ambassador and Mme Gumrukçuoglu, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, Lord and Lady Aberdare, Lord and Lady Caccia, Mr Denis Healey, CH, MP, and Mrs Healey, Mr David Steel, MP, Mr Peter Blacker, MP, and Mrs Blacker, Sir Charles and Lady Forte, Sir Robin and Lady Day, Mr William Benyon, MP, and Mrs Benyon, Mr and Mrs Chapman Pincher, Mr and Mrs Donald Sinden; Countess Seefried, Signor and Signorina Fontana Giusti.

British Standards Institution

Professor Sir Frederick Warner, president of the British Standards Institution, was host at a farewell dinner at Goldsmiths' Hall last night given in honour of Dr G. B. R. Feilden recently retired director general.

Service dinners

Albermarle Term 1932

The 50th anniversary dinner of the Albemarle Term 1932 in HMS Erebus was held in HMS Dolphin last Friday, by permission of the Captain First Submarine Squadron. Vice-Admiral Sir Ian McGeoch, senior member of the term, presided and the guest of honour was Captain R L B Cunliffe. The other guest was Vice-Admiral Sir Ronald Brockman. Other members of the term present were:

Captains A J Pack and J P Sandbrook; Commanders J G T D Atkinson, H J A Brooke, J H M Cole, H H B N Hunter, P A V Lloyd-Bostock, J G MacDonald, E Tyrell and R G Wood and Lieutenant Commanders G R Roantree, E C Sutton and W S Tuie. Owing to adverse weather conditions Commander C A Jenkins (guest). Captain M L A Jewell and Commander J L Sedgwick were unable to attend.

HQ RAF Support Command

Air Marshal Sir Michael Beavis, AOC-in-C RAF Support Command and members of Brampton Park officers' mess, RAF Brampton, held a dinner yesterday. Group Captain R. Langstaff presided and air vice-marshals F. D. G. Clark, D. F. Bates and R. A. Riseley-Prichard were also present.

Centenary service

Chartered Institute of Patent Agents

The Bishop of Middleton, Pro-Chancellor, Salford University, gave an address at a centenary service held by the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents at the Guild Church of St Andrew, Holborn, yesterday. Mr J. U. Neukom, president, gave the bidding. Others present included: Mr Justice and Lady Graham, Mr Justice Whitford, Mr Justice Falconer, the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks and the President of the Institute of Trade Mark Agents.

Marketors' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Marketors' Company:
Master: Mr Delwyn Dennis; Senior Warden: Lord Mais; Middle Warden: Mr John McPhie; Junior Warden: Mr Austin Nunn.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Lord Justice May to be a Privy Counsellor on his appointment as a Lord Justice of Appeal.



The King of Sweden (right) with Queen Silvia in Mexico City with Mayor Hank Gonzalez during a six-day visit to the country.

New York turns its back on a Hogarth

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

"Southwark Fair" by William Hogarth, one of his few major subject pictures left in private hands, was greeted with a profound lack of interest by New York bidders when it was offered for sale by Christie's on Tuesday. Sadly, though the painting is a masterly composition full of colourful fairground activity, it is a ghost, much of the pigment having been cleaned off by unwise restoration.

In New York on Tuesday the hammer fell at $140,000 (£73,684) and it was bought back on behalf of the owner. That echoed the response which the picture elicited at Christie's in London when it was offered for sale in 1973. On that occasion it was bought in at £57,750, equivalent at the time to $144,380. In other words, the buy-in price was slightly lower in dollar terms this time round; on both occasions Christie's had suggested a price of about £100,000.

Christie's New York admitted that its first Old Master painting sale of the season had been an uphill struggle; in money terms 42 per cent of the sale was unsold, although the position was a little better by number of lots. The most important paintings failed to find buyers.

A Rubens oil sketch entitled "The Trophy", painted in 1622, one of a series of 12 tapestry designs commissioned from the artist by Louis XIII, had been bought by an American collector from Agnew's in London only a year or two ago. It was bought in at $120,000 (£63,158), Christie's having been looking for a price of about $200,000. This was a classic case of an art work reappearing on the market too soon; a feeling of *déjà vu* always depresses prices.

The other big disappointment for the auctioneers was a Vannuccio gold ground reliquary unsold at $130,000 (unpublished estimate $130,000-$150,000) or £68,421.

They had to draw comfort from a few minor successes. A charming early eighteenth-century French family group attributed to a painter from Arras called Bergaigne was bought by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for $18,700 (estimate $5,000-$7,000) or £9,842.

A furniture sale at Sotheby's Belgravia yesterday (13 per cent unsold) underlined the growing interest in good reproduction furniture. A large and handsome mahogany breakfront bookcase in late eighteenth century style but built, in the view of Sotheby's cataloguer, around 1880 sold for £2,750 (estimate £1,200 to £1,600).

At this price it probably matches quite closely the cost of a new reproduction of similar quality and finish; the genuine article would be a bit more expensive, of course.

Christie's first silver sale of the season was less than buoyant with 25 per cent unsold. But fine wines and spirits at Sotheby's were selling better than last autumn; there was a recovery in prices for good burgundy and port though lesser wines were still depressed) or, in other words, a good buy).

Birthdays today



Mr Placido Domingo, the tenor, who is 41.

Dr J. H. Burnett, 60; Mr Rohan Butler, 65; Sir Nicholas Cayzer, 72; Father J. S. Coventry, SJ, 67; Dr John Hayes, 53; Mr Benny Hill, 57; Major-General A. P. W. Hope, 71; Sir George H. Middleton, 72; Mr Jack Nicklaus, 42; Mr Telly Savalas, 59; Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Trowbridge, 62; Professor Sir William Weipers, 78; Mr Laurence Whistler, 70.

Lincoln's Inn

The following scholarships and awards are announced:

Major scholarships 1982: Denning (two year): S P Rainey and C Dunning; Walter Wigglesworth (two year): A R F Lenon; Kennedy (two year): D A Hochberg; Kennedy: M J Furness; Cassel: P Chaisty; Megarry: R L I Gillis; Droop: S A Parker and Miss J McNeill; Jenkins: L A Blohm; Eastnam: Miss Y A Coen; Greenland: Miss C K Troy.

Sir Thomas More bursaries 1982: W J Baillieu, Miss S A Brown, P M Cawson, R S Collier, M L Conway, N Dean, M C R Duckworth, Miss I V J Foster, C R Green, S N Haring, P M Hinchliffe, N J Joss, A J Magee, Miss F Merreyweather, Miss H Mifflin, M L Moore, S D Pratt, K J Prosser, D I Rawlinson, G J Sinfield, S Singh, M A Tang, Miss E A Weaver, Miss S L Williams.

Hardwicke entrance scholarships for Michaelmas 1981: A S Carter, A R Lenon, Miss J McNeill, D A Obadina, Miss L K Stewart, W S P Trower, Miss E A Weaver.

Scholarships in the Royal Navy

The following candidates have been declared successful in the 1981 (56th) Royal Navy scholarship and reserved place competition:

ROYAL NAVY SCHOLARSHIPS

A J Blewett, Beverley G S, E Yorks; P M Braakenburg, St Thomas More HS for Boys, Westcliff; R D J Button, Thomas Mill's HS, Suffolk; W N Entwhistle, Wellington Coll; O R S Everett, Dulwich Coll; C I St J Farquarson, Portsmouth GS; P E Gallop, Waingel's Copse Comp S, Berks; A C Gray, Taunton School; J U Hall, Bradford GS; C M G Hope, St Paul's S, Barnes; C M New, Canford S, Dorset; L P Nutley, The King's S, Lincs; C C Outhwaite, Sherborne S; P N Phillips, Queen Elizabeth's S, Dorset; A J Proughten, Walton HS, Staffs; M Richards, Duke of York's RMS, Kent; N S Roberts, The Royal GS, Bucks; T J Roberts, Christleton HS, Chester; D P Salisbury, Dauntsey's S, Wilts; D E Tatton-Brown, Canford S, Dorset; J P Tew, Bristol GS; M J Toy, Penryn S, Cornwall; C J Wilson, Poole GS, Dorset.

Royal Navy Reserved Places

S S Allen, Churston GS, Devon; M Atkinson, Barnard Castle S, co Durham; R C E Ball, Mickleover S, Derby; J S Bark, De Aston S, Lincs; J C Bessell, Newquay Tretherras S, Cornwall; F W E Burden, Wellington S, Somerset; D G Childs, Devonport HS for Boys, Plymouth; S R Clark, Haydon S, Middx; P S Colwill, Sutton HS for Boys, Devon; C A Coull, Dollar Academy, Clackmannanshire; A M Cramp, King Edward VII US, Leics; M A Cummings, Wheatley Park US, Oxford; J Cunningham, Churcher's Coll, Petersfield; T J B Davis, Canford S, Dorset; D Dutton, Merchant Taylors' S, Liverpool; K P Gane, Salesian Coll, Herts; D P S Green, Berkhamsted S, Herts; A D Harry, Helston Comp S, Cornwall; A J James, Woodlands Comp S, Derby; D A Jaques, King's S, Worcs; G D Jones, London Nautical S; J K Lewis, Ranelagh S, Berks; C D Llas, St John's S, Wilts; D J McLellan, Stranraer Acad, Wigtownshire; P G Metcalfe, Bournemouth S, Dorset; S D Morgan, Kingdown Comp S, Wilts; S T Morris, Marlwood S, Bristol; A P Myerscough, Gordonstoun S; M A Parrott, All Hallow's S, Surrey; N Pearson, Dauntsey's S, Wilts; G K Preston, Mountain HS, Middx; G S Pritchard, Daniel Stewart's & Melville Coll, Edinburgh; B M Regan, Clitheroe RGS, Lancs; T W Sasse, Ampleforth Coll; D A Sherriff, Bournemouth S, Dorset; D M Shiner, Ryde S, IOW; D P Smith, Bishop Luffa Comp S, Sussex; P J Sutherland, St Columba's Coll, Herts; D M Tall, Loretto S; J C Toriesse, St Peter's S, York; C R Walles, Ralph Gardness HS, Tyne & Wear; P D Warwick, Bishop Challoner's S, Kent; T W S Wilson, Abingdon S, Oxford; G J Wise, Royal Hospital S, Suffolk; J W Withers, St Brendan's Coll, Bristol; K M Wren, The Ramsden S for Boys, Kent.

Donald Duck faces the cold shoulder from TV

By Kenneth Gosling

Repeats of Donald Duck and Bugs Bunny cartoons will be seen less frequently if Mr Julian Mounter, the controller of children's programmes at Thames Television, has his way.

"They are all very well", Mr Mounter said yesterday, "but I want to try to get other cartoon characters, more of our own product, on to the screen. Children are already turning in droves to Dangermouse and I want to see more in a similar vein."

Mr Mounter, who took over the job last November, said he had watched more than 200 hours of children's television on BBC and Independent television.

His conclusion, he said, was that much of the Independent television product was very good and many programmes better than those of the BBC; but the network had perhaps wrongly concentrated on too many short series.

"I have tried to rationalize what we make from Thames and to reduce the number of programme totals and to have longer runs of the ones we consider good. There were 12 programmes in the *Free Time* series last year; this year we will have 32.

"We are also introducing a series of 40-odd shows called *CB TV Channel 14*".

Thames has set up a teenage unit to explore new programme ideas. "I feel we have fallen down in the age range 14-21", Mr Mounter said. The first programme from the unit will be a late-night advice series called *Crying Out Loud*.

Children and young adults constitute a quarter of the available television audience and they had often felt ill served in the past, Mr Mounter said. It was wrong to see an image of teenagers and young people as "all being into punk".

Mr Mounter said he wanted to see children's programmes extended from the present "children's hour" of 4.15 pm to 5.15 by 30 minutes to 5.45. Many of the plans were for shorter programmes: the present half-hour programmes were designed to accommodate the commercials.

"I feel it is desperately important for the network subcommittee on children's programmes to agree with this; the ratings are not as good as we would like and this is something the Independent Broadcasting Authority is also concerned about."

Memorial service

Mr B. G. S. Cayzer

A memorial service for Mr Bernard Cayzer was held at St Michael's, Chester Square, yesterday. The Ven Leslie Williams officiated, assisted by the Rev Andrew Pearson. Sir Nicholas Cayzer, brother (chairman of British and Commonwealth Shipping Company) read the lesson and Mr Patrick Ide (also representing the Actors' Charitable Trust) gave an address. Among those present were:

Lady Cayzer (sister-in-law), Miss Elizabeth Cayzer, Mr Michael Colvin, MP, and Mrs Colvin, Miss Arabella Colvin, Miss Amanda Colvin, Mrs Elizabeth Barratt, Mr and Mrs Peter Buckley, Miss Roseanna Buckley, Colonel and Mrs Nigel Bromage, Mr Charles Bromage, Miss Nicola Bromage, Sir James Cayzer, Mrs Anthony Galliers-Pratt, Lord Rotherwick, the Hon Anthony Cayzer, the Hon Robin Cayzer, the Hon Charles Cayzer, Miss Verena Cayzer, Mrs Kinvara Hoare, Mr and Mrs Paul Crosfield, Brigadier the Hon Richard and Mrs Hamilton-Russell, Mr Richard Hamilton-Russell, Mr Neil Henderson, Mr and Mrs Alan Henderson, Mr and Mrs Ian Henderson, Mr and Mrs Nicholas Jones, Patricia Countess Jellicoe, Mr and Mrs Alistair Leeson, Mr F H W and Lady Prudence Loudon, Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Madden, Mr Richard Stancomb, Mr Michael Stancomb, Colonel and Mrs Henry Vere Nicoll, Mr and Mrs Graham Vere Nicoll, Mr and Mrs Mark Vere Nicoll, Major and Mrs Michael Wyatt, Major-General Sir Brian and the Hon Lady Wyldbore-Smith, Miss Nicola Wyldbore-Smith, Mr Robin Wyldbore-Smith, Captain Francis Burne (representing the Theatre Royal, Bath, and Bath Preservation Trust).

Margaret Duchess of Argyll, Pamela Marchioness of Huntly, the Earl of Avon, Viscount Runciman of Doxford, Lady Polwarth, Lady Aberconway, Lord Newall and Lady Newall (representing the Feathers Youth Clubs), Dorothy Lady de Clifford, Lady Ivor Churchill, Suzanne Lady Douglas Gordon, Lady Doreen Prior-Palmer, Lady Gwendoline Latham, the Hon Mrs John Green, the Hon Mrs L J Leathers, the Hon Mrs Raymond Seymour (representing the Chairman of the 3rd Feathers Club), the Hon Mrs Noreen Bull, the Hon Mrs E Hoare, the Hon Mrs W Barnett, the Hon Lady de Zulueta, Helen Lady Vincent, Lady d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Sir William Rees-Mogg, Sir Anthony and Lady Burney, Sir Michael Milne Watson, Dame Adelaide Doughty, Mr Kenneth Lindsay, Mr and Mrs Gerard Waterlow, Mr Peter Davies, Mr Alan Bristow, Mr Ian Forbes, Mrs Basil Greenhill, Mr Bernard Walsh, Mr Robert Harris, Dr and Mrs W H Wheeler, Mr Richard Patterson, Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Patterson, Mr Michael Morley, Mr Warren Tute, Mrs R Sherbrooke, The Prime Warden of the Shipwrights' Company, Mr Robert Huskisson, Mrs Pamela Burrell, Mr and Mrs Anthony Swetenham, Mr Antony Reardon-Smith (Sir William Reardon-Smith and Sons).

Mrs Mervyn Griffith-Jones, Mr Robert Churchill, Mrs Joan Parry, Mr and Mrs Neville Ford, Mrs Morgan Man, Mr Colin Campbell, Mrs Anthony Mellows, Mr Christopher Hall, Captain Alistair Aird, Mrs M Mocatta, Mme Gertrude Wissa, Mrs James Thomson, Mr Nicholas Mountain (Eagle Star Insurance Company), Mr and Mrs John Andreae, Mrs Dermot de Trafford, Mr and Mrs Anthony Butterwick, Mr Adam Blandy, Mr Rupert Wilbers, Mr A J Butterwick, Mr Denis Cox, Mr Peter Lord (4th Feathers Club), Mr N G Tyler (representing the Director of Deutsche Afrika Linien), Mr John Barclay (Royal Bank of Scotland), Mr Brian Norman (Harvey and Gore), Mr Geoffrey Wooler (representing the Cardiac Surgical Unit at Leeds General Infirmary), Mrs Harold de Pass, Mrs J Shand-Kydd and Mrs Peter Anderson.

North Yorkshire Lieutenancy

Commissions signed December 15, 1981, by Her Majesty's Lieutenant of North Yorkshire: Major-General John Martin, Donald Ward-Harrison, of Hazel Bush House, Malton Road, York, to be Vice-Lord Lieutenant dated January 20, 1982; Viscount Downe, of Wykeham Abbey, Scarborough; Lord Martin Fitzalan Howard, of Brockfield Hall, Warthill, York; Mr Henry Roger Tempest, of Broughton Hall, Skipton; Sir Peter Shepherd, of Galtres House, Rawcliffe Lane, York; Mr Robert Edward John Compton, of Newby Hall, Ripon, to be Deputy Lieutenants.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Saturday January 19 1957

Sir A. Eden leaves

Sir Anthony and Lady Eden sailed from the Thames yesterday on board the liner Rangitata for their stay in New Zealand as guests of the Prime Minister, Mr Holland. Sir Anthony Eden, hatless and wearing a brown overcoat, spoke to the Press at a stand of five microphones near the door to the quay. He walked slowly and his voice was low. Although his face retained a little of its tan, there was about him none of the animation that marked his return from Jamaica. He looked tired and almost listless as he said he was going to convalesce on his doctors' instructions, and counted it lucky that he should spend the time among friends in New Zealand. He said he had had a "kind personal note" from President Eisenhower.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev J Aves, Curate of St Peter, Mancroft, diocese of Norwich, to be Rector of Attleborough with Besthorpe, same diocese

The Rev S R Beesley, Rector of St Leonards, St Leonards-on-Sea, diocese of Chichester, to be CMS Missionary, Theological Education by Extension, diocese of Mount Kenya East.

The Rev J H M Bower, Rector of Cavendish, and Priest in Charge of Stansfield, diocese of St Edmundsbury & Ipswich to be also Rural Dean of Clare, same diocese

The Rev J A Bradshaw, Curate of Normanton, diocese of Wakefield to be Team Vicar in the Wrenningham Group of Parishes, diocese of Norwich.

The Rev G A Cray, Curate of St Michael-le-Belfrey, York, diocese of York, to be Vicar of the said benefice in the said diocese.

The Rev G R Crosthwaite, Vicar of St Werburghs, Derby, diocese of Derby, to be Vicar of Anston, diocese of Sheffield

The Rev C Crumpton, Vicar of St Paul, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar of Edensor, same diocese.

The Rev C Dawson, Vicar of Todmorden and Priest in Charge Walsden, diocese of Wakefield, to be Canon Residentiary of Wakefield Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev J H Deakin, Vicar of Cotes Heath, diocese of Lichfield, to be also Rural Dean of Eccleshall, same diocese.

The Rev G Dobson, incumbent of Kirkandrews-on-Eden, diocese of Carlisle, to be incumbent of Illingworth, diocese of Wakefield.

The Rev R G Ellis, Vicar of St Augustines, Wisbech, diocese of Ely, to be Vicar of Yelverton and Archdeacon of Plymouth, diocese of Exeter.

The Rev A L Haig, Rector of Brantham with Stutton, and Rural Dean of Samford, diocese of St Edmundsbury & Ipswich, to be Priest-in-Charge of Haverhill, same diocese.

The Rev G C Hall, house master of Leigh Hunt A at Christ's Hospital, Horsham, diocese of Chichester, to be Headmaster of the Prebendal School of Chichester Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev J J Hogan, Vicar of Woore, diocese of Lichfield, to be also Priest-in-Charge of Norton-in-Hales, same diocese.

The Rev R F Jackson, Vicar of Eccleshall, diocese of Lichfield, to be also Prebendary of Flixton in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, same diocese.

The Rev M J Leaton, Priest-in-Charge of Meriden, diocese of Coventry, to be Rector of Meriden and Packington, same diocese.

The Rev B T Maddox, Vicar of St Mary with All Saints and St Michael, Shrewsbury, diocese of Lichfield, to be also Rural Dean of Shrewsbury, same diocese.

The Rev W G Marlow, Rector of Wingerworth, diocese of Derby, to be Priest-in-Charge of St James, Prebend Street, and St Peter, Devonia Road, diocese of London.

The Rev D M Morris, Vicar of Market Drayton and Adderley, diocese of Lichfield, to be Priest-in-Charge of St Modwen, Burton on Trent, and St Paul, Burton on Trent, same diocese.

The Rev G Oakes, incumbent of St Marks, Chadderton, Oldham, diocese of Manchester, to be incumbent of King Cross, diocese of Wakefield.

The Rev J R Pinder, general secretary of the Melanesian Mission, to be also Priest-in-Charge of Harpsden, Henley on Thames, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev P L C Richards, Rector of Dumbleton, with Wormington and Toddington, diocese of Gloucester, to be also Priest-in-Charge of Didbrook and Hailes with Stanway, same diocese.

The Rev W J Scott, Rector of St Mildred, Whippingham with St James, East Cowes, diocese of Portsmouth, to be Priest-in-Charge of St Barnabas, Old Heath, Colchester, diocese of Chelmsford.

The Rev F F Simon, Curate of Woodley, diocese of Oxford, to be Vicar of Spencers Wood and Priest-in-Charge of Grazeley and Beech Hill, Reading, same diocese.

The Rev G Slaton, Vicar of Cheddleton, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar of Harlescott, same diocese.

The Rev M E H Suter, Vicar of The Good Shepherd, Chesterton, Cambridge, and Honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral, diocese of Ely, to be Rector of Papworth Everard, same diocese.

The Rev L L Thomas, former Vicar of St Mary, Bilston, diocese of Lichfield, to be Priest-in-Charge of St Michael, Tividale, same diocese.

The Rev P E Ursell, Fellow and Chaplain of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, diocese of Ely, to be Principal of Pusey House, Oxford, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev J F White, incumbent of Thurlstone and Priest-in-Charge of Hoylandswaine, diocese of Wakefield, to be incumbent of Chapelthorpe, same diocese.

The Rev S Roberts, Senior Chaplain to the Missions to Seamen in Southampton, diocese of Winchester, to be also Honorary Canon of Winchester Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev J Rogerson, Professor of Biblical Studies, University of Sheffield, diocese of Sheffield, to be also Hononarary Canon of Sheffield Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev G H Rose, Rector of Bishopstoke, diocese of Winchester, to be also Honorary Canon of Winchester Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev P C Turner, Rector of Fyfield and Priest in Charge of Moreton, diocese of Chelmsford, to be also Priest in Charge of Bobbingworth, same diocese.

Moreover . . .Miles Kington

Britain and the Vatican: Your Queries Answered

Why has it taken such a long time to restore ambassadorial relations between us and the Vatican?

Four hundred and fifty years is not a long time by Catholic standards. It takes much longer to canonize some saints, and almost as long to get through some Catholic services.

Does this mean that the Vatican has now forgiven Henry VIII and that his divorce from Anne Boleyn is hunky-dory at last?

If you mean, has the estate of the late King Henry been satisfactorily worked out, the answer is Yes. On our side, we had a team of top solicitors working out the divorce settlement; on their side, the Pope was prepared to agree that there could be divorce after death.

I don't quite understand about King Henry's estate.

Well, it seems that Northern Ireland was part of the marriage settlement. We wanted the Vatican to have it, and they wanted us to have it. We tossed for it and lost, so we have to keep it.

Of course, this is all really to make the Pope's visit easier to arrange in the summer, isn't it?

Partly. The main reason, actually is to annoy Ian Paisley.

Has it worked?

Yes.

Every time I turn on the television, there seems to be this bloke, what's his name, Normal Simple Stevas or whatever, going on about the Pope and himself as if he were a professional Roman Catholic, I mean I've nothing against the Catholics but it's not as if Margaret Thatcher were introduced as "the well-known Protestant" or Shirley Williams as "a leading agnostic", if you know what I mean.

Is that a question?

No, I just thought we ought to mention him somewhere.

Shirley Williams is a Catholic, by the way.

Really? Blimey, I thought you'd have to be agnostic to be in the SDP, being basically the Don't Know party. What about Auberon Waugh?

What about Auberon Waugh?

How will his status be altered under this new rapprochement with the Vatican?

Financially, quite well. It will give him material for another 10 articles. We will also be obliged to repeat *Brideshead Revisited*.

Does Guy Fawkes get a free pardon out of all this?

Not yet. We're going to wait for 450 years after the Gunpowder Plot.

One last question. If it's all sweetness and light between us and the Catholics now, how come I keep reading in the paper that Papists should be put in prison?

Not Papists, Rapists.

Oops, sorry.

You are absolved.

OBITUARY

MR LEOPOLD TREPPER

Head of Soviet spy network in German-occupied Europe

Mr Leopold Trepper, who was the leader of the Soviet Union's "Red Orchestra" spy network in Nazi-occupied Europe, died on January 19 in Jerusalem at the age of 77.

Trepper set up a business cover in Brussels before the Second World War and organized a ring of some 300 spies and radio operators called "pianists". At the end of 1940 he was said to have warned the Soviet government that the Germans were plotting to invade Russia, but his report was rejected by Stalin.

After the war Trepper was arrested by the NKVD in the Stalinist purges and was imprisoned for 10 years until released with an apology after Stalin's death.

He was born in Novy-Targ, Poland, and after being blacklisted by the authorities for his role in a general strike in Cracow, he emigrated to Palestine in 1924. He became a Communist activist and was expelled by the British government in 1929. He then went to France and remained there until 1932 when he was permitted to enter the Soviet Union and enrol in a university of the Communist International.

He was sent back to Western Europe in 1937 on an intelligence assignment. According to his memoirs, *The Great Game*, the Nazi code breaking team decoded only 200 to 250 of the 1,500 messages sent by various "Red Orchestra" groups between May 1940 and November 1942.

The network was then betrayed and Trepper was arrested but he escaped during the investigation and became active in the Resistance movement until the liberation of Paris.

It was German documents which labelled the group the "Red Orchestra" and claimed it cost Germany 200,000 lives.

After he was released from Soviet prisons, Trepper returned to Poland where he headed a Yiddish publishing venture. After a wave of anti Semitic feeling in Poland after the Six Day War of 1967 Trepper requested permission to emigrate. He was refused permission and put under house arrest for several years. In 1974 in response to worldwide pressure he was allowed to go to Israel.

He leaves a widow and three sons.

MR FRANCIS TURNER

Mr F. McD C. Turner, MC, DFC, who with his wife lost his life in a fire at his home at Chichester on January 10, was 84. He was an Emeritus Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Francis McDougall Charlewood Turner was born at Hastings on March 17, 1897, the fifth son of the Right Rev C. H. Turner, Bishop of Islington, and Emma McDougall. He was educated at Marlborough College (of which one of his brothers subsequently became Master) and at Magdalene College, Cambridge. During the First World War he served in the Royal Flying Corps, his very gallant flying career (he gained the MC and DFC) being terminated by a serious accident which delayed his entry into the University and to some extent affected his health for the rest of his life. At Cambridge the intellectual versatility which always distinguished him was evident from the beginning, successes in both parts of the Historical Tripos being followed by the winning of the Le Bas prize with an essay on "Irony in Literature" and by some original work, unfortunately never published, on Dunstable and the English music of the later Middle Ages.

After two years as a Bye-Fellow of Magdalene he was elected into a full Fellowship, holding successively the offices of College and Pepysian Librarian, Tutor and President (the name by which several Cambridge colleges designate the position entitled in others vice-master).

As a bachelor don for many years during a period when these were becoming increasingly rare, he gave services to the college the value of which can only be adequately appreciated by those who were in daily contact with him. His generosity manifested itself in various ways, not least by his gift of a fine organ and organ-case for the chapel, while his hospitality to undergraduates was unbounded — and not only in term time, since for many years he conducted in the Easter vacation reading parties in Devonshire, participation in which was eagerly coveted.

At the high table, and more especially at college feasts and guest nights (for whose organization he was for many years responsible) he maintained an extremely high standard of dignity, and indeed elegance, in spite of staffing and other difficulties.

Although his apparent inability to answer letters sometimes infuriated those who made enquiries of him in his capacity as Pepysian Librarian, it is to his patient labours, spread over a long period of time, that we owe the definitive and unbowdlerized text of the diary. His artistic sense manifested itself in various ways and his comments on, and suggestions for architectural or similar adaptations were always ingenious and often very valuable. But all along, music was his chief interest and it was due to him that his college was a pioneer in offering scholarships for the academic study of music (as distinct from choral or organ awards), with the result that over the years many Magdalene men have held positions in schools as musical directors.

After his retirement in 1962 he lived mainly in Chichester but kept in close touch with the college and all its activities.

He married in 1978 Anne Martindale.

SIR DOUGLAS GLOVER

Sir Douglas Glover, Conservative Member of Parliament for the Ormskirk division of Lancashire from 1953 to 1970, died in Switzerland on January 15. He was 73.

Born in 1908, he was educated at Giggleswick. At the outbreak of war in 1945 he was a subaltern in the 7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, T.A. and served throughout with this battalion until his appointment in 1945 to the command of the 2nd Battalion Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment in North-West Europe. From 1947 to 1950 he commanded the 9th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, T.A., and on relinquishing the command went on the Reserve of Officers with the rank of Colonel.

He was a well-known figure in the clothing industry. He had been managing director of the family firm of S. B. Glover & Co. Ltd., wholesalers, and of a retail firm, Grafton House, Ltd. He was for many years on the council of the Wholesale Textile Association of Great Britain

He was a strong conservative and the first chairman of the North-Western Area Young Conservatives when they were reformed after the war. He was treasurer, and later, chairman of the North-Western Provincial Area Conservative Association and a member of the national executive of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations and of its General Purposes Committee. In 1961-62 he was chairman of the National Union of Conservative Associations.

He first entered Parliament in November 1953, when he was successful at a by-election at Ormskirk, after having been defeated on several occasions since his first contest at Blackburn in 1945. He was a popular member of the House of Commons. An experienced speaker, he was keenly interested in foreign affairs and in Commonwealth defence and development. He also made valuable contributions to debates on industrial and economic subjects. He sat on the Public Accounts Committee from 1965 to 1970. In 1961 he was appointed to Mr Speaker's Panel of Chairmen. A year earlier he had been knighted.

His first wife Agnes May Brown died in 1976 and he married secondly Margaret Eleanor Hurlimann.

BRIG BRIAN WEBB-CARTER

Brigadier Brian Webb-Carter, who has died at the age of 80, was a soldier who served with considerable merit during the Second World War.

As commanding officer of the 1st Battalion The Duke of Wellington's Regiment he won immediate DSOs at both Dhebel Bou Aoukaz in North Africa and at Anzio. After the war he commanded 150 Infantry Brigade and later was Commandant of the Combined Operations Centre.

After retirement he devoted himself to the Army Historical Research Society of which he was chairman and he was also a founder member of the executive committee of the National Army Museum. He was involved for a number of years in the administration of the St John's Ambulance Brigade in Hampshire and was the County Commissioner from 1967-1969.

Mr William Thomas Price, CBE, Principal of the Harper Adams Agricultural College, Shropshire, from 1946 to 1962, died on January 17 at the age of 86. He was a well-known authority on pigs.

هكذا من الأصل

THE ARTS

John Heilpern reports from New York on 'Brideshead Revisited'

English nostalgia conquers America

Britain's cultural colonization of America continues apace. The first showing of *Brideshead Revisited* on United States television this week was promoted "with the remorseless stealth of a hunting cannibal", as Mr Waugh wrote in *The Loved One* about the promotion of an exotic perfume called Jungle Venom.

Exhorted to enter "the very upstairs world of *Brideshead Revisited*", Americans possessing a Jamesian Anglophilia have certainly done so. The two-hour premiere of the series has been a resounding success, thereby confirming that only Americans can be as nostalgic about England's past as the English.

Brideshead now joins such popular television exports to America as *The Forsyte Saga*, *Upstairs, Downstairs*, *The Duchess of Duke Street* and *Edward & Mrs Simpson*. Americans should be forgiven for having an image of Britain, produced by Britain, as a country that somehow began in Edwardian times and stopped at Oxbridge circa the 1920s.

The success in the United States of *Monty Python* and *Fawlty Towers* updates the image a little, though only to the extent that we are also seen in America as a nation of lunatics.

Brideshead Revisited ("made possible by a grant from Exxon") is being shown on the Public Broadcasting Service, a version of BBC American-style that is supported by the big oil companies, by begged-for public subscriptions and Federal subsidy (soon to be severely cut back). Its blessing is that it has none of the commercial network's massive advertising that hits the dazed viewer as fast as blizzards in winter. *Brideshead Revisited*, and other prestige British exports such as David Attenborough's *Life On Earth*, are instrumental in Public Television's battle to survive in America, after its own fashion.

As is the custom, *Brideshead* was packaged and hosted with due cultural solemnity. *Upstairs, Downstairs*, first packaged as Masterpiece Theatre in the US, was hosted by Alistair Cooke who delivered American TV's equivalent to the vicar's sermon: first he told viewers what they were about to see and, when all was done, he told them what they had seen.

To the mystery of all, *Rumpole of the Bailey* was released on Public TV in a series entitled Mystery, and was therefore hosted by Vincent Price sitting in what looked like Dracula's library. *Brideshead Revisited*, packaged as Great Performances, is hosted by William F. Buckley Jr, the political columnist, perhaps on the grounds that, as Mr Buckley is both a Conservative and a Catholic, he was the ideal man for the job. He is also an Anglophile.

The American press greeted *Brideshead* as ecstatically as the British, though with an occasional self-lacerating edge. "The best series ever seen on American television and it is, needless to say, not American," wrote the *Washington Post*. "A magnificent achievement" — the *Los Angeles Times*.

"One of the most extravagantly beautiful mini-series you will ever see. Homosexuality was endemic; some might say epidemic, at Oxford in the 1920s, and the frank presentation of this atmosphere in *Brideshead Revisited* may repel some viewers. Other than that . . ." — the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

And more: "A must-see. Compelling. Even better than curling up with a good book" wrote New York's *Daily News*. "Truly special. Outstanding. Incredible Lavish. The casting is unfailingly inspired, from the major roles to the innumerable passing cameos that the British seem to toss off with enviable ease" wrote *The New York Times*. Though the *NY Times* review also noted that "This 13-hour production begins to sag quite noticeably about halfway through," it added "for the time being, anyone interested in Waugh or in splendid television should not miss the first several hours of this extraordinary presentation."

The normal ratings for Public TV were doubled and in some areas tripled for the premiere of *Brideshead*.

On the night of the premiere, producer Derek Granger of Granada Television, the mastermind behind the production, spent a quiet evening in Manhattan watching *Brideshead* with English friends. Charles Sturridge, its young director, was whooping it up at a *Brideshead* party in Hollywood, although the ghost of Evelyn Waugh would have disapproved. In contrast, our Ambassador to America remained safely in the Washington Embassy, and both Sir Nicholas Henderson and Lady Henderson were glued most happily to the box.

What does Sir Nicholas think of America's reaction to *Brideshead*? "Americans love it, of course" he tells me. "They may find in it a side of us that will possibly irritate them a little while it certainly intrigues them. A kind of English snobbery and grandeur, the sybaritic qualities. We have a knack of turning such things into an art form. The success of *Brideshead* probably confirms America's fond view of British eccentricity. On the other hand, it's like people being fascinated by the devil . . ."

What Evelyn Waugh would have thought is not, however, a matter of conjecture. When the wife of an American theatre producer told him that *Brideshead Revisited* was one of the best books she had ever read, he replied: "I thought it was good myself, but now that I know that a vulgar, common American woman like yourself admires it, I am not so sure". Absolutely disgraceful, of course. But Mr Waugh, as is well known, did not take kindly either to Americans or to America — or indeed to the invention of television.



From the promotion brochure for the debut of *Brideshead Revisited*

Last night's television

The discoveries too good to be true

Poor Schliemann. Not only did he fake the discovery of Priam's treasure during a convenient lunch hour in his excavation of Troy, but he never wrote his thesis in Classical Greek at Rostock. He never met the President in Washington and he missed seeing the San Francisco fire of 1851 by a month although he claimed to have done all these things in his diary. What he did do was buy gold dust in Sacramento, short-change the bankers on the coast, and cover the tracks of his entire life so elaborately that it has taken one hundred years even to begin sussing him out.

All this, a jolly shrink explained in Roy Davies's film for Chronicle (BBC 2) was because his father was a bullying German pastor and inside the famous archaelologist was a little boy trying to get out and hit back by telling enormous fibs. Ladies and gentlemen on Swan Hellenic Tours said he was a great man if a bit crazy — well, you had to dig deep in 1873 to find anything at all — and among other ideas floated by Scots and American classicists in the course of a riveting programme were that Schliemann had assembled the treasure, from various sources and sites, in Athens itself, and that the theatricality of his methods as a pioneer of publicity and the personal hype were precisely what the age and time required. Priam's treasure was too good to be true, but nobody wanted to know.

Jonathan Powell's production of The Bell (BBC 2) continues to resound with immanence and wit. The texture seems less Gothick and more straightforward than the novel — there is, after all, a real house, an actual bridge, wall, gateway and tower in the trees — but such is the strength, simplicity and effectiveness of these metaphors that Iris Murdoch's moral comedy of self-knowledge and salvation touches reality and moves beyond it even as they materialize before us.

Acting and direction hold the spell: a cast without weakness — above all, the bracingly vulgar Dora (Tessa Peake-Jones), abrasive Nick (Kenneth Cranham), flesh-mortifying Michael (Ian Holm) and scrumpulous Toby (Michael Maloney) are splendidly handled by Barry Davis; while Chris Pemsel is so successful in setting The Bell in the Fifties that it was positively jarring to see Nick swig his Teacher's from a bottle sealed with a modern top.

Michael Ratcliffe

Paperbacks

Adventures of Flora, an early feminist

The London Journal of Flora Tristan Translated, annotated and introduced by Jean Hawkes (Virago, £3.95)

Philanthropic women of today have few good causes on which to expend their energy. Public outrage generally stems from situations highlighted by the media rather than from active research by an individual. In the nineteenth century people just went off to explore and observe life in all parts of the world. London, basking in the glory of being the world's largest city and capital of the most advanced industrial nation, came under the critical eye of a formidable Frenchwoman, Flora Tristan.

One of the earliest socialists and feminists — and possibly remembered as Gauguin's grandmother — Flora Tristan was an extraordinary woman. She made four visits to London between 1826 and 1839 and recorded her observations in a journal. Nothing escaped her attention; she scoured all areas of the city looking for — and finding in abundance — evidence of poverty and deprivation. This first translation into English by Jean Hawkes of Flora Tristan's journal gives a first-hand account of the English as seen by a Frenchwoman in the 1830s.

It is ironic that, at the exact time that Flora was recoiling in horror from the grisly torture instruments displayed in Newgate Prison, her English counterpart Elizabeth Fry was having much the same experience in France. Flora boldly marched into gin palaces, brothels, mental asylums and factories to inspect and question everything that went on. She even managed to gain entry to the Houses of Parliament by dressing as a Turk. This book would hardly be popular with the ardent patriot, unless he happened to be barefoot and starving, for Flora finds little to commend in the English people. From her observations in a London brothel she concluded that "the sober English gentleman is chaste to the point of prudery", and she bitterly condemned the hypocrisy and self-satisfaction of the aristocracy. Her genuine horror on finding so much starvation and disease in London behind the façade of prosperity and content shows through strongly in her acutely descriptive and compassionate narrative.

Flora notes with ill-concealed smugness that Londoners, unlike the French, have to have their pockets made so that they open from underneath their coat-tails because of the large number of pickpockets in the city. But her own summing-up of her visits pinpoints the piteous state of affairs in "the monster city" when, after bemoaning the misery of the poor and the antipathy of the rich towards them, she laments that "the foreigner will scour the British metropolis in vain, for he will find no fried potatoes or roast chestnuts!"

Flora Casement



Flora Tristan

Cassandra at the Wedding, by Dorothy Baker (Virago, £2.95)

It isn't easy to write well about identical twins: their interwoven lives and matching thoughts have become too useful a plot, too familiar a subject of scientific inquiry. But Dorothy Baker is a writer of considerable dramatic skill and *Cassandra at the Wedding*, her fourth and last novel, about the struggle two girls go through to separate, is far from obvious or banal.

Cassandra, a would-be writer and largely lesbian in her relationships, and Judith, a pianist, come together after a separation of nine months on the eve of Judith's marriage to a doctor. The more unstable but the more interesting of the two, Cassandra is also the one most wedded to her twin. Judith's marriage is unthinkable. She does her best, explaining with patient logic how any ultimate split between them is madness, and when she fails to prevent the marriage, she takes an overdose. Revived by the doctor-husband, nurtured by the psychiatrist, she comes to accept that there "is such a thing as a whole life . . . work mostly. Work, and interest, and love", and that she will give it a go.

It all sounds too neat. Any glibness however is redeemed by Dorothy Baker's humour, and by the way she handles intensity within a framework of minor details and secondary characters.

Caroline Moorehead

Maria Callas, by Arianna Stassinopoulos (Hamlyn, £1.75)

Greek tragedy is part of our cultural heritage, evoking feelings of pity and terror. Maria Callas's life developed, from humble beginnings, into a high tragedy, with overtones of melodrama.

Born in New York, a huge, unwanted baby, the girl Maria grew into a fat, ungainly young woman, with a remarkable singing voice. Her early struggles to become an opera singer are revealing. She was to take her revenge in later years for all the slights offered then. Married to a much older man who organized her career, she shed pounds to become the beautiful, accomplished star, not only of the opera, but of the gossip columns and the society of the ultra rich.

The author, perhaps wisely, does not attempt to analyse in detail the musical side of Maria Callas's career. She was a powerful dramatic actress, and brought new intensity to roles unsung for many years, and the voice has an individuality quite thrilling. Her personal life was a pitiful mess — the eight years she spent with Aristotle Onassis meant that she virtually abandoned her career during what might have been fruitful and important years. She never recovered from his brutal rejection and his subsequent marriage to Mrs Jacqueline Kennedy. The farewell tours were excruciatingly painful to those who had heard in her prime, and she seemed to lose interest in life itself, dying suddenly at 54.

Arianna Stassinopoulas has produced a sympathetic portrait, and has had the assistance of many of Callas's friends and close associates. If, by her temperamental displays, her scenes with colleagues, and her steely perfectionism she committed the sin of hubris, the Furies pursued her (and Aristotle Onassis) to the end.

Philippa Toomey

The Heights of Rimring, by Duff Hart-Davis (Futura, £1.60)

Hart-Davis' *The Heights of Rimring* takes us from the plucky rigours of English stalking to the perils of the Himalayas. Bill Stirling, a young ex-SAS officer (voluntarily retired from having shot a baby in a plastic bag in mistake for a bomb in Belfast) is drafted back to rescue from a Tibetan monastery an American double agent with a broken back and essential Chinese information. Stirling's task seems difficult but uncomplicated until his wife unwittingly tips off the KGB and his agent in Tibet, the Dalai Lama's representative, suddenly expects him to retrieve the Emerald Goddess of Chadbo, a life-size bejewelled statue which has become symbolically essential to the idea of Tibetan freedom. Assassination attempts, terrifying mountain conditions, a luscious Australian quasi-spy and a crucial time factor, as a Sino-Soviet war is being hatched, all tighten the tension in this fast and exciting thriller.

A subsidiary plot develops when an air taxi pilot, festering in Eastern corruption and bribery is set on capturing the Emerald Goddess, and the intertwining of the two plots is cleverly and amusingly engineered. But the outstanding merit of the novel apart from its having rattled a gripping tale is its sense of atmosphere and place where the power of the Himalayas in size, climate and beauty is drawn with a knowing and delighting hand.

Mission Yak to the Monastery of Rimring is an escape for Stirling, from a frigid, sterile home existence into a world of Nepalese warmth and mountain cold; of guns, spies and excitement; a world you are highly recommended to enter.

Geordie Greig

Not a naked noun in sight

The Hostage Bride, by Janet Dailey (*Silhouette, 75p*)

The puff for this first volume of a new romantic fiction series asserts that J. Dailey has sold 80 million copies of her books; that she gushes eight romantic novels a year; and that she is the fifth best-selling author in the world. Her work must be of some interest, if only statistical, to readers of *The Times*. An American psychiatrist is cited in evidence to support the puff: "Men can gain valuable insights into the desires and emotions of women by reading romantic novels." This book offers the insight that the way to treat a woman is to stick your tongue up her ear, feed her cake with your fingers, flatten her breasts against your lean, pulsating chest whenever you can grab her, and generally treat her rough, but nothing too explicit below the belt, you understand.

Tamara, improbably brilliant accountant, borrows company funds to pay the bills for her invalid mother. Her company is taken over by the ruthless entrepreneur, Bickford Rutledge. The plot is slight and silly, but dressed in petticoats of gentility. No noun is allowed to go naked without epithets. Skin is living bronze as opposed to the other sort. The ripeness of Tamara's breasts is not just any old ripeness, but swelling. Bick's finger leaves an invisible icy trail down poor old Tamara's spine. At least it didn't stain her pristine executive blouse.

There is an obsession with the groceries of life: shades of lipstick, ghastly menus, flashy furniture. Bick's idea of a good night out for the now evidently immaculately pregnant Tamara is to take her to the Kansas City Plaza, "the first shopping centre in the United States." You will get more interesting facts from the telephone directory; better writing in buff forms from the Inspector of Taxes; more insight into the ways of men and women from the evening paper, let alone a single conversation from *Jane Eyre*. Those 80 million readers are missing out on books, on dreams, on life.

Philip Howard

Theatre

The Shelter/Fifty-Fifty

Soho Poly

First place in this nuclear double bill goes to Mervyn Jones, a brand new playwright with a brilliant idea which has finally driven him into the theatre after 30 years of writing novels.

Jones's theme is the phoney nuclear war from which the real thing may ignite; and he focuses on the jittery absurdities of the 1980s through the all-too plausible idea of a Civil Defence exercise in which groups of volunteers up and down the country will go to ground for a fortnight to see how they stand up to the stress.

The couple on view consist of an eager young civil servant and his markedly unenthusiastc wife, first seen wearily checking through the camping inventory under his scout-masterly supervision. Angela is no scout. She grumbles when Hugh wins at cards; she wants to answer the telephone; she has forgotten her Tampax, and at Hugh's suggestion that she should use rags like Cleopatra and Queen Victoria, she takes him at his word and cuts up his shirt.

What she also does is to focus detailed ridicule on the self-deluding lunacy of the whole operation, ramming home the point that if the authorities are satisfied by this little game — which allows them food and wine, and excludes children as "pushing realism too far" — they may well be strengthened in the view of nuclear war as a viable option.

Angela and Hugh are best seen as farcial characters; otherwise it is hard to imagine how this caustically rebellious girl ever resigned herself to a patronizing culture snob who talks Civil Service prose and instinctively accepts every rule from the time for opening the daily bulletin to the approved academic opinion on *Middlemarch*. See them as middle-class comic types, then Jo-Anne Stoner and Alan Coveney score some splendid gags at the expense of Mozart, the Russian novel, and bedroom etiquette, while also ventilating the unimaginable main subject in a very useful way. If we are told to go to ground for a fortnight, this is what it will be like.

The same partners reappear as a pair of bedraggled dolls in Christopher Beddows's *Fifty-Fifty* under the hectoring control of Owen Brenman, who comes on as a puppet-master with eyes on Slinky springs, and works through a large collection of other joke props to deliver a message about messengers. The final message involves the nuclear button; but the route towards it is lost in joke accent and self-regarding stage trickery.

Irving Wardle

Concerts

LSO/Del Mar

Festival Hall

It can be embarrassing to be present at an act of love, but not when the affair is conducted between a musician as generous as Norman Del Mar and a work as hospitable to affection as Strauss's Don Quixote. Everything about Tuesday's performance with the London Symphony Orchestra went right. The soloist, Douglas Cummings, took a thoroughly musicianly line and properly did not try to turn the work into a concerto but bent himself with flexible variety to the orchestral discourse, while his colleagues found within themselves every shade of humour, melancholy, warmth and savagery that Mr Del Mar demanded. He made the piece so consumingly interesting and intelligible that there was no need for anyone to bother with a key to this most densely eventful of musical narratives. It was all said, magnificently, in sound.

More than enough was said, too, for me to come out of this concert with a wholly new admiration for the work. Perhaps others of Strauss's tone poems deal with heroism in a manner we find difficult to accept, but *Don Quixote*, as Mr Del Mar so eloquently showed, breathes in almost every bar the mingled feelings aroused by the spectacle of an insufficient hero.

It is because the emotional atmosphere of the score is so complex and ambiguous that *Don Quixote* has to reach to tanglings of musical line without parallel except in later works by Mahler and Schoenberg, saturated textures which here were almost unbearably alive with meaningful detail.

Suddenly, after this performance, *Don Quixote* is for me a modern classic.

Paul Griffiths

Jazz

Funk that feels good

Morrissey-Mullen

Half Moon, Putney

Apart from the aberration of the trad boom, jazz-funk represents the first variety of jazz to have become widely popular on the dance floor since the big bands peaked in the 1940s. It is a streamlined, functional style representing a considerable aesthetic improvement over its older relative, jazz-rock, which emphasized display and decoration to the exclusion of heart and beat.

True, a high proportion of jazz-funk is thin stuff, wasting the talents of eminent improvisers in over-formulated settings. The best of it, however, has a warming simplicity and directness; its audience, too, seems not to care whether the performers are black, white, yellow (the Japanese caught on early) or green, so long as the sound fulfils the requirement.

The popularity of the style in British dance-halls has prompted the appearance of several home-grown bands, preeminent among whom is the sextet jointly led by the guitarist Jim Mullen and the tenor saxophonist Dick Morrissey, veterans respectively of the London soul and bebop circuits.

Most of the group's virtues reside in the playing of the leaders. Morrissey has long mastered the broad, grainy tone of the south-western saxophonists (notably King Curtis) who fathered the style; his phrasing is relaxed and convincing as that of any American. Mullen is a satisfying rhythm guitarist, but it is his single-note solos, slow-burn accumulations of blues figures juggled with respect for variety, which take the ear. The rhythm section, led by John Critchinson on electric piano and synthesizer, is solid and idiomatic.

Their repertoire is not particularly distinguished. The groove, and the way it makes the solos flow, is the thing. On Tuesday night, nevertheless, in the kind of pub-backroom environment that best suits them, Alan Gorrie's lilting samba-tinged "Brazilian Nights" and Mullen's "Blue Tears", a neat 24-bar construction which releases its tension through emphatic turnarounds, proved particularly effective vehicles for this honest, gutsy music.

Richard Williams

Ballet

Manon

Covent Garden

Tuesday's performance by the Royal Ballet was being recorded by the BBC for transmission during March and for later world-wide television distribution. As the most old-fashioned of Kenneth MacMillan's big story-ballets, *Manon* should be easy for non-specialist audiences to take; the story is told mainly in silent-movie mime, and many of the dances are purely decorative, so not too much concentration is needed.

The star performance of this recording is unquestionably Anthony Dowell's as Des Grieux. He looks not a day older than when he danced the ballet's premiere eight years ago, but his dancing, if anything, has gained strength: as supple as ever, but with a tighter control.

What a pity the work could not have been preserved for posterity with the original Manon, *too*, the inimitable Antoinette Sibley. Jennifer Penney is probably the best of the present casts, and certainly the most photogenic, but it is all achieved with big eyes and pretty movements. There is no real character to get hold of — unless, that is, you consider that the secret of Manon's nature was her vapidity.

David Wall no longer makes his first solo (which is also the ballet's opening number) quite so brilliant as he used, but his drunken solo and duet later in the ballet are still uproariously funny

Had some of the others been encouraged to ham their parts for the cameras, or did only the stronger television lighting make it look that way? We shall see when it comes out.

John Percival

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities mark time

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 11. Dealings End Jan 22. § Contango Day Jan 25. Settlement Day, Feb 1.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
174	108	Magnet & S'thns	148	+4	7.1	4.8	10.6
217	97	Man Agcy Music	118	..	12.5	10.6	8.6
303	100	Man Ship Canal	100	−1	..e	..	..
35	21	Mang Bronze	29	..	3.1	10.7	..
154	72	Marchwiel	122	+1	8.6	7.0	..
142	106	Marks & Spencer	136	+1	5.8	4.3	18.5
51	33½	Marley Ltd	44½	−½	3.2	7.2	14.5
32	14½	Marling Ind	31½	+½	1.4	4.5	22.0
42	32	Marshall T Lox	40	..	4.0	9.9	3.6
38	21	Do A	35	..	4.0	11.3	3.1
263	178	Martin News	253	..	13.9	5.5	5.5
270	209	Martonair	226	..	10.9	4.8	13.2
74	48	Medminster	65	..	5.3	8.1	7.0
250	140	Menzies J.	220	..	5.6	2.6	11.0
224	128	Metal Box	172	+2	16.5	9.6	15.1
52¾	37¼	Metalrax	40	..	3.1	7.8	6.5
25	12	Mettoy	15	..	0.1	0.9	..

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
33	16	Streeters	23	−1	..	..	7.9
110	79	Sunlight Serv	109	+1	3.6	3.6	8.2
52	37	Sutcliffe S'man	43	..	..e	..	..
188	93½	Swire Pacific 'A'	103½	−1	..	..	..
184	140	Syltone	184	+4	12.9	7.0	20.4

T — Z

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
26	15	TACE	20	..	..e	..	6.8
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	93	..	10.0	10.8	5.1
24½	10⅝	Takeda BDR	£24½	+⅛	17.8	0.7	26.7
6½	2½	Talbex Grp	5½	..	..	..	..
418	316	Tarmac Ltd	418	..	23.3	5.6	7.2
216	126	Tate & Lyle	216	+4	15.0	6.9	8.9

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 20	Market rates (close) January 20	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8815-8915	$1.8840-8850	0.20-0.10c prem	0.10c prem-par
Montreal	$2.2490-2600	$2.2500-2510	par-0.10c disc	0.25-0.40c disc
Amsterdam	4.74½-77½fl	4.75¾-76¾fl	1⅞-1⅛c prem	4⅞-4⅜c prem
Brussels	73.70-74.10f	73.85-74.05f	30-50c disc	105-125c disc
Copenhagen	14.18-22k	14.20-21k	185-100ore prem	185-45ore prem
Dublin	1.2285-2345p	1.2315-2330p	24-34p disc	96-112p disc
Frankfurt	4.33-36m	4.34¾-35¾m	2-1½pf prem	5-4½pf prem
Lisbon	125.00-126.00e	125.50-80e	35-165c disc	130-410c disc
Madrid	185.75-186.50p	185.85-186.50p	10-35c disc	60-100c disc
Milan	2319-29lr	2330-22lr	14-17lr disc	46¾-49¼lr disc
Oslo	11.06-09k	11.06¾-07¾k	295-185ore prem	340-230ore prem
Paris	11.02-07f	11.05-06f	¼-1¼c disc	3-4c disc
Stockholm	10.60-64k	10.62½-63½k	225-155ore prem	540-475ore prem
Tokyo	422-27y	434½-25½y	3.20-2.90y prem	8.50-8.20y prem
Vienna	30.35-56sch	30.45-50sch	17-11gro prem	38-31gro prem
Zurich	3.48-52f	3.50½-51½f	2⅜-1⅞c prem	5⅞-5⅜c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.1 at 91.4

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14½ Low 13

Week Fixed: 14⅜-14¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14⅛	2 months	14⅛
3 months	14⅛	3 months	14⅛

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	14⅝-14¼	1 month	15¼
2 months	14⅜-14¼	2 months	15⅛
3 months	14⅜-14⅜	3 months	14⅞
6 months	13⅞-13⅝	6 months	14½

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15⅞-15⅝	7 months	15⅝-15½
2 months	16-15¾	8 months	15⅝-15⅜
3 months	16-15¾	9 months	15½-15¼
4 months	16-15¾	10 months	15½-15¼
5 months	15¾-15½	11 months	15½-15¼
6 months	15¾-15½	12 months	15¼-15

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	15-14½	6 months	14¹³⁄₁₆-14¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	14⅞-14¾	12 months	14½-14¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14⅞	3 months	15
7 days	14¾	6 months	15
1 month	15	1 year	15

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 15-14⅞ Close 7

1 week	15¼-14⅞	6 months	15-14⅞
1 month	15-14⅞	9 months	15-14⅞
3 months	15-14⅞	12 months	15-14⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 15½ 6 months 15½

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6840-1.6880
Bahrein	0.7065-0.7115
Finland	8.3010-8.3410
Greece	109.60-111.80
Hongkong	10.9485-10.9896
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5330-0.5380
Malaysia	4.2535-4.2835
Mexico	49.10-50.60
New Zealand	2.3080-2.3280
Saudi Arabia	6.4335-6.4635
Singapore	3.8830-3.9130
South Africa	1.8175-1.8325

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5320-1.5340
† Canada	1.1945-1.1947
Netherlands	2.5240-2.5270
Belgium	39.20-39.23
Denmark	7.5300-7.5350
West Germany	2.3050-2.3065
Portugal	66.60-66.80
Spain	98.65-98.75
Italy	1233-1234
Norway	5.8780-5.8830
France	5.8650-5.8680
Sweden	5.6450-5.6470
Japan	225.20-225.35
Austria	16.13-16.15
Switzerland	1.8540-1.8560

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8367-0.8369

Euro-$ Deposits

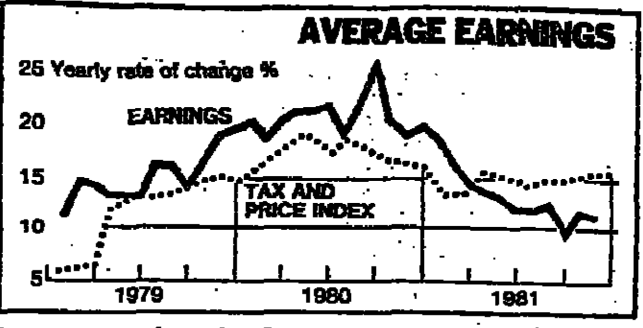
(%) calls, 12¾-12¼; seven days, 13⅞-13⅝; one month, 13⅝-13⅜; three months, 14⅜-14⅛; six months, 15-15¼.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $371.75 (an ounce); pm, $371.50 close, $373.
Krugerrand (per coin): $382-384 (£202.50-203.50).
Sovereigns (new): $91-92 (£48.70-48.20).

BUSINESS NEWS

Wages rise 11.3 pc



Average earnings in the year to November rose by 11.3 per cent, the Department of Employment said yesterday. The underlying rate of increase was about 11 per cent, the same as in the previous three months. Lower pay deals now being concluded — reported by the Confederation of British Industry — have yet to feed into the figures.

Business Editor page 17

St Aubyn's £20m loss

The gilts losses at City discount house Smith St Aubyn was £20m. Details of the losses, showing that Smith lost £14m after releasing £6m of deferred tax from its hidden reserves, have emerged in the circular to shareholders explaining the £2.7m emergency rights issue announced two weeks ago. Earlier outside estimates put the losses at about £15m in the nine months from April 5 to December 31, 1981.

Shipyard closure threat

British Shipbuilders could close down the Vosper ship repair yard in Southampton unless unions agreed to changes in working practices there, Mr Robert Atkinson, chairman of BS told the Commons Select Committee on Trade and Industry yesterday. The warning came during a series of sharp exchanges between Mr Atkinson and Mr Robin Maxwell Hyslop MP for Tiverton (Con) over the losses of BS's ship repair division.

ICI may shed 1,300 jobs

Imperial Chemical Industries announced cutbacks in plastics and petrochemicals yesterday which may involve up to 1,300 jobs.

Research and technical services are the most likely areas for the axe at ICI's divisional headquarters at Welwyn Garden City in Hertfordshire. Phased over two years, the cuts are a8imed at stemming losses in plastics and petrochemicals which totalled £79m in 1980.

BP Chemicals is heading for losses of about £160m this year. Rumours of closures were dismissed as "pure speculation".

Retirement no

Cutting male retirement to 60 would be too expensive, the Confederation of British Industry decided yesterday. Instead, proposals will be developed for flexible retirement, allowing for retirement above 65 in trades with skill shortages.

Guinness peace

There is now peace at Guinness Peat. Lord Kissin, who is dropping his threatened partial bid, will become a non-executive director of Guinness Mahon, the merchant bank, and its Singapore subsidiary, helping to develop new business.

Decision today

The Council for the Securities Industry, the ultimate watchdog body in the City, looks likely to decide today whether to amend the initial rules on quick-fire takeover bids. Its committee's report has now been completed and the CSI will have to decide whether the seven-day cooling period after a major share purchase is enough time for a target company to reply and whether promises to accept a bid will count as a purchase.

● American building societies are in severe financial trouble says Frank Lipsius Page 17
● British Aerospace waits for the Airbus boom reports Sally White Page 16
● What future for the Monopolies Commission? Page 17

Tough line from Howe for Japan and US

By Melvyn Westlake

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor publicly told the Japanese Government yesterday, that it must reflate its economy, and let the yen rise on the world money markets.

In one of his toughest speeches for some time Sir Geoffrey said that he was concerned that Tokyo's recent budget proposals were deflationary, rather than expansionary.

The Chancellor also made it clear that he expected the Reagan Administration to get its budget deficit under control. There will be lower and more stable interest rates, as well as greater currency stability, if the Americans can convince the markets of their determination to put their budget deficit back on a declining trend, the Chancellor said.

In stressing the need to get United States interest rates down, Sir Geoffrey was picking up the theme of last weekend's Paris meeting of the finance ministers and central bankers from the Group of Five the leading industrial nations. A concerted effort to boost the flagging world economy through lower interest rates appears to have been broadly agreed by those attending the meeting.

The burgeoning American budget deficit is seen by many as the main impediment to lower world-wide interest rates. M Jacques Delores, French Economic Affairs Minister, told Mr Donald Regan, the United States Treasury Secretary, at the Paris meeting, that the American economy was suffering the consequences of strict monetary policy, and lax and contradictory budgetary policy.

Sir Geoffrey: Concerned

In a parallel development, Count Otto Lambsdorff, West German Economics Minister, said yesterday that he expected the Bundesbank to lower interest rates further "in the foreseeable future". He said he regarded a fall in interest rates as the most important economic measure.

In his speech yesterday to the Institute of Export, Sir Geoffrey said that governments throughout the free world were taking action to deal with their actual or potential deficit.

However, he was unhappy that the Japanese were also taking tough domestic action. Japan had the lowest inflation rate and the lowest interest rates of the major industrial nations. It also had the highest surplus on current account.

This gave it room to boost the level of domestic demand within its economy, he said.

● In London the Bank of England again lowered the rate at which it bought short-dated bills from the discount houses, this time to 14⅛ per cent.

The feeling is growing that the authorities are steadily allowing the markets to move towards a level that will permit a small reduction in bank base rates and possibly mortgage rates too. But the trend however is still a cautious one, with most bankers keen to see a sharper decline in money market rates before they consider lowering their lending rates.

ACC rejects Jetsave buy-back

By Derek Harris and Philip Robinson

A management buy-back offer of less than £3m to Associated Comunications Corporation (ACC) for Jetsave, its transatlantic package holidays operation, was rejected yesterday.

This announcement from Mr Robert Holmes a'Court, who has launched an agreed bid for ACC, was followed however by a statement from Mr Reg Pycroft, Jetsave's chairman: "I am determined to bring the company out and hope to reach an amicable agreement."

Mr Pycroft built up Jetsave to be a market leader and in 1980 sold an 85 per cent stake to ACC for just under £3m.

An increased offer is expected to be made by Mr Pycroft who said he was prepared to put up a substantial part of the cash himself with other bank backing.

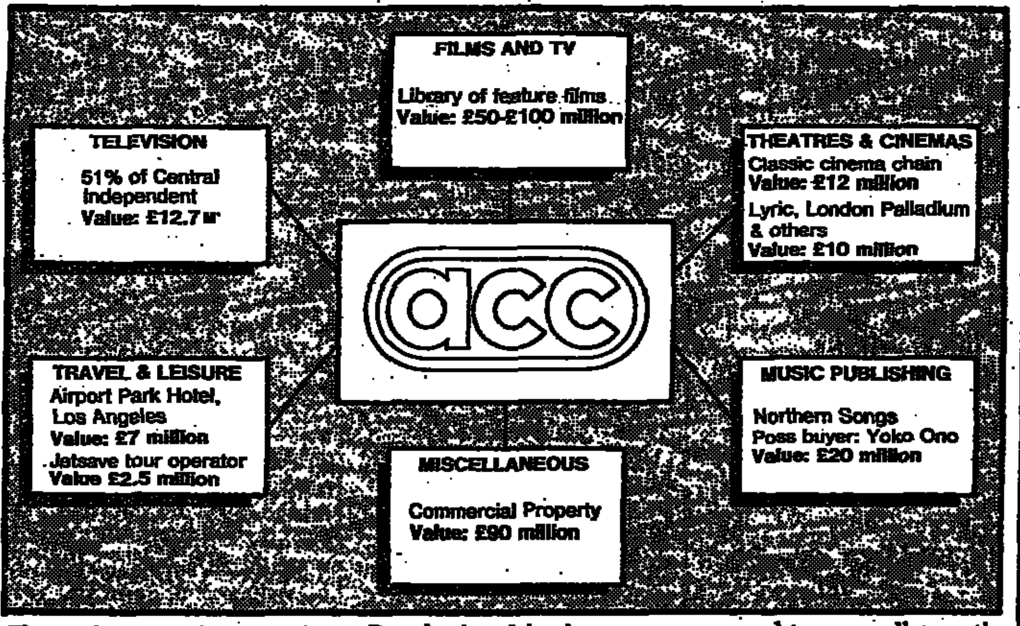
The indications are that the Jetsave operatin, which has contributed pre-tax profits to ACC of around £1.7m over 18 months, does not fit into the new corporate plans of ACC, according to Mr Pycroft. This means there could be other offers being made for Jetsave.

"No main board director at ACC ever came down to Jetsave's headquarters at East Grinstead," said Mr Pycroft, who said he still admired Lord Grade.

"ACC as a parent company clearly does not have sufficient interest or resources to contribute to Jetsave's development," he added.

Meanwhile, Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation, trying to outbid Mr Holmes a'Court for ACC disclosed it had bought some non-voting shares in the group for the first time.

It paid 70p for 2,000 shares. Heron's £42.5m proposals values the non-voters at 75.9p against the 66p beig offered by Mr Holmes a'Court.



The main attraction for the entrepreneurs bidding for ACC is that the group is a *pot-pourri* of companies which can be easily sold off with no visible damage to the rest of the business (Ronald Pullen writes).

Plans are well-advanced for the disposal of Classic Cinemas, picked up when Lord Grade forged a short-lived link with Mr Laurie Marsh's Intereuropean group. This could fetch £7m to £12m. The Los Angeles hotel is already on the market for £6m to £7m.

But the jewel in the crown seems at present to be the music publishing side and, more particularly, Northern Songs, for which £20m does not seem far-fetched, whether or not Yoko Ono or Paul MacCartney have yet made firm offers.

Films and television programmes have been written down to perhaps £37m because of the difficulty in estimating the future income from films. But anyone like Gulf & Western in the United States or perhaps Thorn-EMI in this country may be prepared to pay well over the odds for ACC's extensive library.

Less easily realizable assets include the theatres, which are currently loss-making, and records and tapes, but the £4.2m rental income from the property side indicates that this could be worth at least £25m.

Even though all these assets are making no money, and taking the debt burden into account, ACC's predators look as though they will be covering the purchase price with plenty to spare.



De Lorean pins hopes on loan breakthrough

By Rupert Morris

The future of the De Lorean car company and its 2,600 employees was in doubt again yesterday as Mr John De Lorean, the chairman, argued with Government officials in Belfast about further state aid.

The factory at Dunmurry, Belfast, has halved output to 200 cars a week, with nearly 500 night-shift workers idle on full pay. It is the second week of short-time working in response to a sudden and dramatic decline in demand in the United States, where all the cars are sold.

Government backing beyond the £15m guarantees announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday now depends on reviews of state representation on the company's board, and an independent assessment of its performance and prospects.

The latest guarantees take the total amount of government money committed to De Lorean to £100m. But the appointment of independent consultants to assess the company's viability marks a radical change in attitude on the Government's part.

This became clear yesterday as Mr De Lorean went back to consult his board after a two-hour meeting at the plant with officials from the Northern Ireland Development Agency and the Northern Ireland Office. There was no official comment after that meeting.

Since output of the unique sports car with the gull-wing doors began exactly a year ago today, De Lorean has provoked praise from the Belfast region, which desperately needed the jobs; suspicion, as allegations of financial malpractice were levelled but then disproved, and finally, disillusionment as the financial problems mounted.

The problems began in December when Mr De Lorean ran into the first signs of government opposition to his demands for grants and guarantees.

Then he proposed share issue in the United States originally intended to raise $28m (£15m), but reduced to $12m was indefinitely postponed because of market conditions.

Demand for the car, which was at one time selling for well above the list price, plummeted to the point where buyers could not be attracted even with substantial discounts. Dealers suffering from the recession in the car market, could not afford to hold any more De Loreans.

Most important, the Export Credits Guarantee Department has baulked at De Lorean's demand for guarantees for loans totalling £36m between now and March.

The department will not discuss its financial dealings with clients, but it is understood that it was not satisfied that De Lorean was "recourse worthy" in the event of a contract falling down and the bank wishing to recover some of its loan.

The Northern Ireland Development Agency, which holds nearly £18m of De Lorean equity, but only two seats on the board, could in theory have provided the necessary guarantees for the department.

But as Mr Kenneth Bloomfield, Permanent Secretary at the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce, will have told Mr De Lorean yesterday, that would simply have been passing responsibilty from one government department to another.

Mr De Lorean's case has not been helped by the disclosure that "performance bonuses" totalling £400,000 were to be awarded to the company's executives, including £54,000 to Mr De Lorean himself. He has since said that the money would not be paid until the company had solved its financial problems.

The Government's tough stance means it will be up to Mr De Lorean to offer some new assurance — more seats on the board at least — to be sure of the money he needs.

But Mr De Lorean retains one all-important negotiating advantage: how vital his factory is to the maintenance of stability in one of the poorest and most potentially turbulent areas of Belfast.

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Defaulters cost group £5m

By Michael Prest

Defaults by customers, some of them governments, cost Tate & Lyle's sugar trading more than £5m last year, the company said yesterday.

However it announced a £5.6m increase in profits to £36.3m for the year to the end of September.

Commodity trading was still one of the company's main profit earners, contributing £9.6m to trading profits of £54.7m. Commodity trading results were nevertheless well below the £16.8m of 1980, reflecting the steep fall in sugar prices as well as defaults.

Among the defaulters were a Chilean company which Tate & Lyle alleges owes £2m; the governments of India, Thailand and the Philippines.

Tate & Lyle, which has undergone considerable changes in recent years, raised its final dividend 1,43p gross to 10.7p gross making a full year dividend of 16.4p gross — an increase of 9 per cent.

The company has paid much attention to its cane sugar production and refining. The Liverpool refinery was closed last year and the site given to the government. Partly as a result, operating profits from the United Kingdom sugar refining rose from £5.6m to £9.4m. Profits from the whole sugar refining division were £24.5m compared with £17.4m.

Profits in molasses trading, storage and distribution, were depresssed by lower prices to £10.6m from £15m.

Demand for sugar in Britain has been declining by about 2 per cent a year and the EEC sugar regime favours beet against cane. But Lord Jellicoe, Tate & Lyle's chairman, said the company had a renewed confidence in the United Kingdom sugar refining.

MARKET SUMMARY

Special situations interest

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 545.8 down 0.1
FT Gilts 63.65 up 0.04
FT all-share 314.78 up 0.22
Bargains 18,500

While dealers were mainly able to overcome the problems associated with the rail strike, the effect on turnover was unmistakeable.

The FT Index faltered after Tuesday's strong run and closed 0.1 down at 545.8.

Investors with one eye on the journey home kept their shopping lists precise with interest again centred on specialist situations.

Broker Hoare Govett was in the market picking up a further 750,000 shares in Thomas W Ward for RTZ. it now holds around 41 per cent of acceptances already received. The offer closes on January 26.

A strange tussle took place in shares of London & Provincial Trust, part of the Robert Fleming stable, which recently announced plans to merge with London & Montrose Investment Trust. Broker Laing & cruikshank made a dawn raid on behalf of Investment Intelligence (Intel) and bought 4.3 million shares or 13.75 per cent of the equity in an apparent attempt to block the merger.

At present the shares are fairly tightly held with the Kuwait Investment Office having 8.5 per cent, Scottish Widows 8.5 per cent and Save & Prosper 7.1 per cent.

Eagle Star closed unchanged at 334p, after 341p, following denials from the West German insurance group Allianz Versicherungs which holds 29 per cent, that it had increased its stake or intended to in the future. Speculation that Allianz intended to bid for the remainder of the shares in June has added 27p to the price of Eagle in the past week.

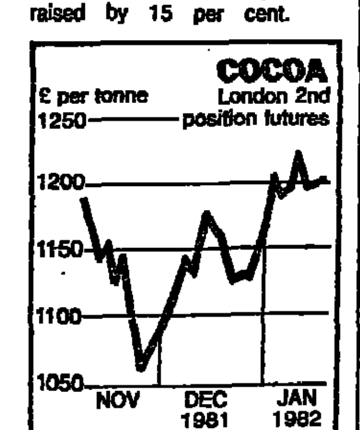
Broker Scrimgeour Kemp Gee is keen on the footwear industry. Among those it mentions as a buy are Ward White, down 1p at 53p for its recovery prospects and Church, up 8p at 178p. Earlier this week Church sold its RP Ellen subsidairy but, this should prove too late to save last year's figures, due out soon, which should show a decline from £2m to £1.85m.

The Swiss were big sellers of Anglo American Gold, placing one order for 50,000 shares betwen five different brokers. The price tumbled £2 11/16 to £33 15/16.

Michael Clark

COMMODITIES

● Tin consumers rejected a producer proposal at yesterday's meeting of the International Tin Council that intervention prices be raised by 15 per cent.



● On the London cocoa market bullish sentiment was concentrated on the near March position, which widened its premium over May to £18.50 at £1,225 per tonne.

TODAY

Cynical indicators for the United Kingdom economy
Consumer spending (4th quarter 1981)
Institutional investment (3rd quarter 1981)
Trafalgar House AGM

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: The Nikkei Dow Jones Index rose 40.16 to 7,717.23.
Hongkong: The Hang Seng Index fell 1.49 to 1,397.08.

CURRENCIES

● The dollar was firm on the back of higher New York interest rates and the expectation of lower European interest rates.

Sterling
$1.8845, down 105 points
Index 109.1 up 0.4
DM 3057 up 152 points
Gold
$373.00 down $2.50

MONEY MARKETS

● Period rates eased further on the view that the authorities will not oppose a lower level of interest rates. The Bank bought Band 1 bills at 14⅛ per cent, down from 14¼ per cent on Tuesday.

Domestic rates:	
Base rates	14½
3-month interbank	15-14⅞
Euro-currency rates:	
3-month dollar	14 9/16-14 7/16
3-month DM	10⅛-10
3-month Fr.F	15⅞-15⅝

Citizens Band Radio

The boom that never was

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Demand for citizens band (CB) radio kits has tailed off and present moderate sales are leading electrical retailers to write down this new sector as the boom that almost never was.

The first weeks after CB was legalized by the Home Office at the beginning of November saw many retailers unable to meet demand and supplies of kits were being air-freighted in from Far East manufacturers.

But sales were flagging even before Christmas, with CB licences standing at 100,000 by the end of December. Sales estimates of up to five million units in the first year have been scaled down to around one million creating a market worth about £125m.

As things have turned out CB has settled down to a steady line of additional business," said Mr Alan Sugar, chairman of London-based Amstrad, one of the biggest importers of CB radios. Amstrad has been sceptical from the beginning at a possible boom although the January sales appear to have been moving stock out of the retailers.

Amstrad's order book now goes into February, with mail order companies — currently sending out their new catalogues — adding a fillip to trade.

With the kits now largely coming in by sea, prices have fallen between 10 and 15 per cent, though they are not expected to go much lower. For that to happen big volume increase in sales would be required.



Demand for CB kits is flagging

The Curry's chain plans to continue stocking CB radio even though sales have sunk to what Mr Terry Curry, joint managing director, describes as a low level. "Mostly youngsters seem to be buyers, for fun," he said.

Some customers had been disappointed at the range of the radios which can be 15 miles in some country areas but often only a mile and a half in cities, — according to Mr Curry.

Argos, the discount catalogue showroom chain, has reduced its orders in line with the falling market.

But the Dixons chain, with 250 outlets, which put one of the biggest promotional efforts behind CB radio, was less pessimistic yesterday. It claimed that though there was no boom, the radio kits were still selling well. The company was, however, reluctant to give figures.

Dixons thinks that the initial surge in demand came from operators of illegal sets which were switching to the legal rigs. Now newcomers to CB radio are taking it up.

But at DG Leisure Centres, chairman Mr Derek Gardner reckons that CB radio has been overrated and will have only a short life in growth terms. In some Continental markets CB radio has been a sales phenomenon lasting only a few months. In the United States, the CB fashion has faded, with current licences dropping a third from a peak of 15m.

Mr Gardner said: "I don't think the British like the idea of matey chats with all and sundry on the air as happened in the United States. People here are more reserved."

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Touch the lion and think of Germany

Money luck — that is what the Chinese say a mere touch of the British lions outside the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation's head-office building confers. It remains to be seen if any is forthcoming from this week's meeting between Mr Michael Sandberg, the group chairman, and Mr Gordon Richardson, the governor of the Bank of England. The Monopolies Commission rejection of the bid for Royal Bank of Scotland seemed very final.

But HSBC did trail the tempting clue that it would be ready to consider an acquisition elsewhere in Europe. The board has not said no to suggestions of Germany.

HSBC takes Chinese fortune telling very seriously. A "shui feng" man gave instructions for the lions to be moved out of line outside the new building, and all the main board directors flew into Hongkong to touch the lions at dawn on opening day at his instructions. Lacking that sort of line on Germany, prospects must be considered on a slide-rule approach.

Germany would be the easiest market in which to buy a major internationally known bank — one of the attractions of the Royal Bank of Scotland. That is unless the Bundesbank says no.

In Holland and Switzerland, in theory other potential areas of expansion, the banks and insurance companies would probably get together in the incestuously close markets and lock out a bid.

Foreign money has been allowed into Germany in other areas — bits of Krupp, Daimler, Benz and Deutsche Babcock went to OPEC interests. The Chinese link is not as strategic, but the wealth of the colony might look attractive to a central bank whose banking system is ailing under the pressure of the Polish debt burden and high interest rates.

Sally White



Mr Michael Sandberg: Time to buy a German bank?

TATE & LYLE

Boardroom grip gives £5m boost

Tate & Lyle has not been a stock market favourite of late, but that is — or should be — changing. Pretax profits up £5.6m to £36.3m, are the result of much tighter management and, what is more, they came from the company's core operations of cane sugar production and refining, commodity trading, and molasses. These businesses contributed £44.7m collectively to trading profits of £54.7m.

Rationalization has been a key word in the new management's vocabulary, and the effects of closures are clearly seen in the politically-sensitive United Kingdom cane sugar refining. After closing Liverpool, and investing heavily at Thameside, trading profits were £9.4m against £5.6m.

Part of the increase is attributable to a write-back after excessive provision at the end of last year, but there can be no doubt that the United Kingdom refining operations are looking healthy.

North America is the area of greatest promise, and if this year goes well a further expansion, particularly in the United States, is very likely.

BRITISH AEROSPACE

Don't panic over Laker rumour

British Aerospace shareholders should not panic at the news leaking out from the Laker Airways rescue operation that all of Sir Freddie Laker's European Airbuses may end up on the market. The banks are taking a tough approach.

Laker has three A300s in the fleet, which may have to be sold at the end of the summer season. Seven more A300s were on order. But $500m (£264m) or so worth of Airbuses are nothing in the total Airbus market. There are 505 of the aircraft on order — 347 firm orders and 159 on option. Takers are likely to be available in these conditions for both the new and used aircraft.

No profits have been taken by British Aerospace from the Airbus project since the late 1970s. The British have 20 per cent of Airbus Industrie, the international consortium which is building the aircraft, and eventually will obtain the 20 per cent of profits due to it. That may not be until 1984-85. In the meantime it is being paid for the parts it has provided — the wings.

Sentiment has cooled towards British Aerospace since its issue, and there has been worry about the vast cost of new plane projects for which British Aerospace will provide parts. High interst rates and low passenger traffic compared with earlier forecasts have also reduced the glamorous aura of the industry.

The news now awaited by British Aerospace is the extent to which the United Kingdom government is going to provide money for the next aircraft — the A320. This is a 150-seater twin-jet short haul. The A300 is a 269 seater — for medium hauls.

Airbus Industrie will undoubtedly go ahead with building the A320. The question is whether or not British Aerospace can afford to go in. It has presented the Government with three options.

- That it take a 30 per cent stake, which would cost £600m. Then it could develop the nose, forward fuselage and instrumentation, final assembly and flight development.
- That it take a 20 per cent stake to design the wings and manufacture them, and the wing boxes. This would cost £400m.
- That it should provide the rear fuselage/tail unit. That is also a £400m project.

GESTETNER

Payout cut as profits plummet

Gestetner, the ailing stencil, duplicating and copying group run by co-chairmen Messrs David and Jonathan Gestetner, has not lost its knack of disappointing the stock market on every count.

Turnover rose by only 6 per cent to £279.8m in the year to last October; and after charging directly against profits redundancy and other rationalization costs of £1.8m, against £526,000, and intersst charges £259,000 up at £5.37m, pretax profits of £15.9m fell to £6.2m, which, adjusted for inflation, became losses of £6.7m. Many European subsidiaries went into losses on which there was no tax relief so that historic total after tax profits all but vanished at £732,000.

The real net loss was £12.16m. Not surprisingly, the gross dividend halves to 3.75p.

The disappointment was not just with the annual figures, though the second-half profits slump was if anything faster than in the first six months, and 1977's heady £30m pretax profit now looks remote.

There are doubts about the management, whose control is perpetuated by a two-tier share structure through which the Gestetner family control more than half the votes. The co-chairmen take turns in the executive chair, and the impression of a cosy, if not costive family business is not allayed by a stout refusal to enfranchise the voteless shares, or by the misfortunes of Associated Communications Corporation.

There are doubts about the scope of the steps being taken to remedy profitability. The key Tottenham factory lost £3m last year. The chairmen say: Action has been taken and continues to be taken to improve levels of prductivity". The United Kingdom labour force has on average dropped from 4,400 to 3,600 over the past year, and is smaller now. But the full productivity gains sought by management are not being won and there is an impression outside the group that cost-cutting has been half-hearted.

Streamlining and partial loss-elimination abroad — the pound has moved in Gestetner's favour — could optimistically indicate pretax profits of 10m this year (before possible further redundancy expenses).

But yesterday's 6p fall to 50p in the voteless shares reflects the view that the group's time as a lively situation stock has not yet come. Conceivably, only the abolition of voteless equity or a precipitpus slide into a financial morass could turn it into one.

JAMES AUSTIN

Extremely competitive conditions in the steel industry have been blamed for a dramatic fall in profits at Dewsbury-based James Austin Steel Holdings, the steel stockholder, for the half-year to September. Pretax profits slumped from £431,000 to £106,000, though the volume of business was unchanged. Sales were £7.74m, against £7.77m last year.

Mr Ronald Hooker, the chairman, says the recession has not ended and until there is an economic recovery in the United States, world trade will be slow to recover.

"Nevertheless, there has been some sign of improvement in the past few months in the UK market and if this continues, it is certain that our trade will benefit", he said.

An unchanged dividend of 2.38p gross is being paid.

Mr Hooker said the group's financial position was still strong and a useful contribution from interest on bank deposits had been received in the period.

The principle subdidiary, James Austin and Sons (Dewsbury), performed better than expected because poor demand for steel in the UK was offset by increased exports. Several valuable orders for processed steels were also obtained. Prices have risen by around 15 per cent since the start of the year, and this will cause initial resistance from customers.

West Valley Steels, bought for £350.000 cash last March, traded at a loss in the half year.

Another main subsidiary, Austin Structural Engineers, suffered more severely than expected with orders scarce and prices at an abysmally low level, said Mr Hooker. A serious loss in the half-year had made its future very uncertain and the board had decided to re-structure the company and operate at a reduced level concentrating on steel fabrication.

The cost of redundancies would be about £160,000 and would be charged as an exceptional items in the annual accounts.

The shares fell by 3p to 65p.

ANGLIA TELEVISION

A small rise in profits for the year to October was made by Anglia Television Group, the IBA contractors for the East of England headed by Lord Townshend, which produces and exports *Survival* and *Tales of the Unexpected*, and also makes *Sale of the Century*. Yesterday it announced only a small profit increase for the year to October, from £4.6m to £4.7m. Sales increased from £32m to £37m. Earnings per share fell to 20.54p from 28.01p.

The Exchequer levy, charged on all commercial TV companies, fell from £3.3m to £1.8m, but the tax charge rose from £859,000 to £1.88m, mainly as a result of a cut in the benefit of capital allowances for expenditure on fixed assets and programmes.

Depreciation and amortization charges increased from £1.14m to £2m as a result of revaluation of freehold property and technical and other equipment. The surplus on revaluation was £3.5m from which a deferred tax charge of £1.8m was deducted. On a current cost basis the operating profit was up from £798,000 to £1.09m.

A final dividend, up from 4.28p gross to 5.42p gross on the A shares, takes the total payout for the year to 8.57p gross from 7.14p gross.

Mr David McCall, director, said buoyant advertising sales in the last quarter of the year, increased programme sales overseas and a bigger contribution from associated companies, which include Sodastream, had held profits up.

The company's *Wildlife* series, which is over ten years old had been successfully exported to the United States and the rest of the world, as had the drama series *Tales of the Unexpected*.

But leaner times, if only in the short term, are expected as a result of the £2m subscription to the IBA for the cost of programme making by Channel 4. This is due to go on the air in Novermber, but Anglia will not get the benefits of its investment until its next financial year.

"This year the fourth channel is a minus and we will have to see whether we can cushion this through advertising revenues", Mr McCall said. The market view is that the immediate prospects are dim and the shares moved up only 1p to close at 117p.

But against the trends in consumer spending, television advertising is continuing to hold up strongly, though its unpredictability and the ever-present possibility of an increase in the Government levy have tended to dampen enthusiasm for the shares.

Lord Townshend

CORNELL DRESSES

Cornell Dresses, which became part of Mr Asil Nasdir's Polly Peck group at the end of 1980, and foreshadowed details of a diversification away from the textile industry.

Pretax losses for the six months to June 30, 1981 were cut from £53,000 to £20,000 on sales 22 per cent lower at £728,000, reflecting a rationalization programme that the company says is now almost complete.

The group, which makes ladies' outerwear, disposed of some of its fashion interests in June.

The company is again passing its interim dividend. The shares gained 3p to 146p following the announcement.

The company says it will be making an announcement about its diversification plans in the near future. In October, it said it has started a feasability study in northern Cyprus with a view to entering the poultry industry. It was also looking at other possible opportunities in agriculture.

TRAFALGAR HOUSE

Trafalgar House shareholders vote today at the group's annual meeting on a proposal to fleet off its Express newspapers, Morgan-Grampian Magazines and South Wales Argus newpapers into a separate company. Some see the move as a prelude to selling the new company, to be called Fleet Holdings. Lord Matthews, who will remain chairman of the publishing side, sees it as springboard for expansion.

ALBION

Albion, makers and wholesalers of men's outwear, has fallen deeper into the red, with a pretax loss of £786,000 in the year to September, compared with £161,300 lost last time.

The company, based in Belfast, has passed the final dividend against 0.85p gross last time. The half-way dividend was also omitted. Turnover in the period slumped to £11m against £14m.

The board says closures of some uneconomic units were carried out through the year combined with a reduction in overheads where possible.

Most of this year's loss is due to the closure of J. B. Hoyle which was finished last September. An improved performance is expected this year as a result of the measures carried out.

INTERNATIONAL

AUSTRALIA

Mass meetings of striking coal miners in New South Wales have voted against a proposal to end their action to allow talks on their pay claim to go ahead. The miners are on strike for a 20 per cent pay rise.

- Petroleum exploration in Australia is scheduled to double this year in terms of the number of wells planned. A total of 302 new wells are scheduled.

BELGIUM

Belgian unemployment in mid-January surged to a record 10.4 per cent representing 433,200 workers. The comparable rate on a year earlier was 9.3 per cent or 384,700.

- The EEC Commission has imposed an anti-dumping duty on United States Phenol. The duty follows a provisional levy imposed last July.

UNITED STATES

The United States inflation-adjusted gross national product fell at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5.2 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1981, after rising 1.4 per cent in the third.

MALAYSIA

Yamaha will assemble 10,000 motorcycles a month in Malaysia, up from the current 3,500 to 7,000 units a month, to cope with increased demand.

AUSTRIA

Press reports that Austria is seeking a $1,000m (£532m) loan from Saudi Arabia are premature, Finance Ministry sources said. Mr Mohammed Abal-Khail, the Saudi Finance Minister, is visiting Austria for talks on economic relations

INDIA

A two-day meeting of the Indo-European Economic Community Joint Commission begins in New Delhi tomorrow. It is the first since India and the EEC signed a new five-year commercial and economic cooperation agreement last June.

CANADA

December activity in Canadian manufacturing and processing industries showed a decrease from November. according to a survey.

- Canadian consumer confidence turned slightly upward in the last three months of last year ending nine months of decline.

JAPAN

Japan's plans to cut non-tariff trade barriers will include an after-delivery tariff assessment system to smooth the flow of goods into the country.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14½%
Barclays	14½%
BCCI	14½%
Consolidated Crds.	14½%
C. Hoare & Co	*14½%
Lloyds Bank	14½%
Midland Bank	14½%
Nat Westminster	14½%
TSB	14½%
Williams & Glyn's	14½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10.000 and under 12½%, up to £50,000 13%, over £50.000 13½%.

BIDS AND DEALS

BOC Group has entered into an agreement that could lead to its acquisition of Glasrock Medical Services of Atlanta. Initially, the group will acquire a 14 per cent stake (749,000 newly-issued shares) in Glasrock for $14.98 (£7.9m) and put two of its executives on the Glasrock board. The purchase will be made through the BOC Group's U.S. subsidiary, Airco, Inc., which already holds debentures convertible into 112,500 Glasrock shares.

The agreement also permits the group to purchase up to, but not more than, an additional 400,000 Glasrock shares in the open market or privately. The Glasrock directores have further provided BOC with the option to purchase 765,000 shares, owned by them, in the event that the group decides to make an offer for the remaining outstanding Glasrock shares before April, 1983.

Immediate Business Systems has entered into a conditional agreement with **Plessey** to purchase for £1.15m the business and fixed assets concerned with the development and manufacture of an automated portable billing system, principally for use by public utilities. An application for a placing of shares of Immediate Business Systems on the Unlisted Securities Market will take place shortly.

SGB Group has now entered the Canadian construction market with a new Vancouver-based offshoot — SGB Jackson Scaffolding, which has obtained an exclusive distributorship in British Columbia for the sale and hire of a heavy-duty aluminium scaffolding frame system and has purchased from the Canadian manufaturers, Jasco Industries, an initial stock of equipment valued at (Canadian) $3.2m (£1.4m).

Rio Tinto-Zinc's wholly-owned subsidiary purchased on January 19 1982 a further 650,000 ordinary shares of Thos W. Ward at a price of 230p cum dividend (equivalent to the value of RTZ's increased cash alternative, plus the Ward final dividend). With the 21.12 million Ward ordinary shares previously acquired, RTZ and the wholly-owned subsidiary between them own 21.77 million Ward ordinary shares (37.31 per cent of the issued ordinary capital).

CAPITAL MARKETS

Citicorp is issuing a three-year, zero-coupon Eurobond for a nominal $150m through its overseas finance subsidiary, the lead manager, Merrill Lynch International reports. Priced at 66.50 per cent, the bond will yield 14.57 per cent and will provide $99.75m, excluding commissions. this is the tenth zero-coupon Eurobond to be floated by a United States company since January 12.

Borrowers on the French bond market raised francs in new issues in 1981, slightly lower than 110,300m francs in 1980, according to figures released by Credit Lyonnais. Overall volume in most secors was little changed, despite the halt in new issues during electoral activity in May and June.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

Fiat achieved a "significant profit" in 1981, while the car sector broke even despite the extremely difficult situation of the car market, the board reports. Consolidated group turnover in 181 rose to 22,000 billion lire, from 18,130 billion lire in the previuous year.

The chairman did not give any profit figure on the grounds that data still were provisional. He emphasized that most Fiat operations in 1981 showed better economic results than a year earlier.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
120	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	120	—	10.0	8.3	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	69	—	4.7	6.8	11.0	15.2
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	46	—	4.3	9.3	3.8	8.7
201	187	Bardon Hill	201	—	9.7	4.8	9.8	11.9
104	82	Deborah Services	82	—	6.0	7.3	4.1	7.7
129	97	Frank Horsell	128	—	6.4	5.0	11.5	23.7
73	39	Frederick Parker	73	—	1.7	2.3	31.7	—
78	46	George Blair	48	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	95	—	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.3
105	100	Isis Conv Pref	105	—	15.7	15.0	—	—
113	95	Jackson Group	96	—	7.0	7.3	3.0	6.8
130	108	James Burrough	114	—	8.7	7.6	8.3	10.5
334	250	Robert Jenkins	250	—	31.3	12.5	3.5	—
59	51	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	—
222	167	Torday & Carlisle	167	—	10.7	6.4	5.4	—
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	74	—	15.0	20.3	—	—
44	29	Unilock Holdings	29	—	3.0	10.3	5.2	8.8
103	76	Walter Alexander	76	—	6.4	8.4	5.0	8.8
263	212	W. S. Yeates	216	—	13.1	6.1	4.1	8.3

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

A Capulet to the Montague?

Michael Montague, chairman of the heater firm Valor Company, has another job selling cold, wet England to British and foreign tourists. He doubles as chairman of the statutory English Tourist Board and, I hear, is so successful that he is being reappointed to a second, three-year term.

Montague, however, is being less than successful with his opposite number at

The Arts Council's Kenneth Robinson (left) and the Tourist Board's Michael Montague.

the Arts Council, Kenneth Robinson. Montague, aware of the poor season English coast resorts could face this summer, suggested that the Arts council could back a few seaside summer showplaces for the many as well as opera and ballet for the few.

But Robinson, former chairman of English National Opera and Labour Minister, is giving a chilly reception to such proletarian nonsense.

Stake me to your leader

Sir James Hanson, chairman of Hanson Trust, the firm which recently bought the Ever Ready battery group, is one man who evidently thinks Mrs Thatcher is leading us towards the light.

Sir James is giving £40,000 of Hanson Trust shareholders' money to the Conservative Party, having donated nothing last year. He says he is concerned Mrs Thatcher is wavering in her economic resolve and the money is to demonstrate support for her policies.

• *The area controller did not have far to send for fire engines when a blaze was reported at an office block on the Thames waterfront in London yesterday. The fire, in which nobody was hurt, was at Number 26 Albert Embankment. GLC fire brigade HQ is at Number 8.*

Give and take a gift or two

Business gift student Dr Kathleen Reardon.

It took time, but at last *People* has managed to catch up with Kathleen Reardon (above), who wrote that study for The Parker Pen Company which I reviewed the other day, *International Business Gift-Giving Customs.*

Dr Reardon is assistant professor of — wait for it — interpersonal and mass media communication sciences at the University of Connecticut. When the peripatetic Dr Reardon returned to base, she told *People* — interpersonally, of course — that what she likes in a gift is not size or cost but something that "reflects some consideration of whom Kathleen Reardon is."

She is a lady who collects dolls and plays indoor racquetball, so there are two clues for starters.

Of all the countries covered in her study (which is no gift — Parker is charging $5 a copy) Britain, she says, "emerges as one of the least gift-giving." Dr Reardon recommends instead entertainment, whether at home, in a restaurant or at the theatre.

Ross Davies

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Sir David Nicolson has joined the board of Selincourt as non-executive director.

Mr D. A. Gledhill has been appointed to the board of directors of Cathay Pacific Airways.

Mr Keith Ness has been appointed managing director of Combex, a subsidiary company of Tamwade.

Doctor John T. Harvey, managing director of Union Carbide UK, has taken over the additional responsibility of direct management control of the company's carbon products division. This role was previously performed by Mr John Brannan, the general manager of the division, who has accepted an appointment with Union Carbide Europe, based in Geneva.

US 'building societies' are facing severe financial problems. Frank Lipsius reports

Shotgun marriages for America's savings banks

New York

The New York State Banking Department announced at the weekend that the Buffalo Savings Bank had come to the rescue of a second New York bank threatened with bankruptcy.

The merger will cost the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation $30 million in a straight cash deal which allows the Buffalo—now merging with the Western New York Savings Bank having already swallowed the Union Dime several weeks ago—to become the nation's fourth largest savings bank with assets of $5,500 million.

This is the fourth forced merger in New York State since the end of last year.

The deal brought a sigh of relief from the banking authorities who have been desperately trying to avoid a merger between one of these savings institutions and a commercial bank.

Such a union would require by law the actual closing of a bank and a transfer of assets, while the thrust of the effort to date has been to paper over the desperate condition of savings banks with the appearance of a routine, though forced, merger with a similar bank.

The authorities overlooked the monopoly implications of the bank's assumption of 32 per cent of all deposits in the New York upstate community of Buffalo in order to approve the merger. While in voluntary mergers the State can take as much as four months to deliberate on its implications, a New York State banking official admitted that the authorities were working "under pressure" to find a partner for the failing Western New York Savings Bank.

Prosperous savings banks are hard to come by these days. Low fixed interest rates are discouraging savers and inflation is eating away at the banks' income from low-yield, long-term mortgages and bonds.

The New York Bank for Savings, which has half a million depositors and assets of more than $3,500m has been for sale for the past three months.

It is in deep financial trouble and is not alone. But in their quietly aggressive way, state banking authorities are avoiding an aura of panic by finding and subsidizing mergers between the dwindling number of healthy savings banks and savings and loan associations (S and Ls) - equivalent to building societies—and the growing number of failing institutions.

So hard has it been for the banking authorities to unload the New York Bank for Savings that it may yet have to be divided into more bite-size bait to match a buyer's understandably wary appetite. It now looks likely that the rescue will be sufficiently unorthodox to make banking history. The New York Bank for Savings could be the first savings bank taken over by a commercial bank (the Chase Manhattan has expressed interest on the right terms). But the New York Bank for Savings is only one of many sliding down the precipice.



The New York Bank for Savings: deep financial trouble

In November New York State superintendent of banks Miss Muriel Siebert called on the government to establish a special commission to study the losses that had hit 69 per cent of all S and Ls in 1980 and produced a net loss to the industry in 49 states

The erosion of the financial base of these "thrifts" as they are called was now a national problem, she said.

Last year was a horrifying one for the savings banks. Altogether 23 of them faced forced mergers (compared with 10 the year before); and for the first time a New York State bank had to call on the assistance of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) to work out a so-called "supervised" or forced merger.

That marriage between the Greenwich and the Metropolitan Savings Banks cost the FDIC $485m, and with 500 more thrifts already in technical bankruptcy, or in danger of failing within the year, the federal insurance pool of $18,000m no longer seems the comfortable cushion it once was.

If America is to do without the thrifts altogether it may also have to get along with a severely constricted new-housing market which will somewhat tarnish the American dream of every working person owning his own home, a prospect which as superintendent Siebert put it "has contributed greatly to the political stability of which we Americans are justifiably proud".

Ironically, the most prosperous savings banks and therefore the obvious candidates for taking over less successful ones, were the first to turn their backs on the traditional role of the thrifts in providing 30-year mortgages for single-family homes.

The Jamaica Savings Bank, only one of four to show a profit in the third quarter of 1981 among New York City's 38 savings banks, was also the only one to be refused permission to open a new branch.

The state banking department came to that decision after accusing the bank of refusing to invest in poorer areas of the city, a charge which the bank denies, although its president admits that the state's usury laws had caused him to look elsewhere for more profitable lending anyway.

The Jamaica is known as a contentious and aggressive institution that progressively cut its mortgages from ten to five, to three-year terms, a move which prevented its being squeezed as interest rates went up, but also put it outside the definition superintendent Siebert gave of the role that thrifts were intended to fulfill: investing in long term fixed rate residential mortgages and long-term bonds.

Praising the failed Greenwich, she commented: "It literally helped build communities. But by being a good citizen, it, like many of its sister institutions, was trapped in an unprecedented interest rate squeeze."

The problem for thrifts has been that unregulated money-market mutual funds offered by stock brokers have largely replaced savings accounts for the American middle-classes.

The funds' total assets doubled in 1981 to $190,000m while S and Ls reported a drop in net worth of $4,300m to end the year at only $28,000m.

The money market funds invest in short-term borrowings issued by companies as certificates of deposit and by the government as Treasury Bills. Because the minimum lot of such dealings is $10,000, they were beyond the means of small investors until the advent of the money market funds, which invest by pooling their customers' assets.

With maturities of under 30 days, the funds can closely follow the rates available on the short-term money markets.

The New York Times summed up the growing dissatisfaction of savers with the thrifts in an investment-advice column called, "The Year's Worst Investments". Savings accounts headed a list that included such notable problem areas as gold (which halved in value in the past year), and backing Broadway shows, where less than a quarter of the openings last more than a week.

Slating savings accounts as "senseless", the article pointed out the sad truth that "The top interest rate at savings institutions, set by law, remains a maximum of 5½ per cent".

While the thrifts are at a severe disadvantage against mutual funds whose interest rates fluctuate in line with the prime rate, the bankers have tenaciously fought deregulation that would force them to increase the cost of their money when their portfolios are still stuffed with 30-year mortgages with single-digit fixed interest rates.

Instead, they got the government to establish all-savers certificates as a one-year stopgap measure. Tax exempt, and paying a yield equal to 70 per cent of one-year treasury notes, the certificates looked like a neat way for the government to subsidize the banks' desperate need for funds at lower than prime interest rates.

But interest rates played tricks on this supposed solution when declining rates at the end of 1981 brought the all-savers into single digit yields, "even though", said Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith analyst Jerry Baron, "its a pretty good deal on after-tax comparison."

The shotgun marriages among the troubled thrifts are supplanting a more orderly and much needed overhaul of banking regulations. With stockbrokers playing an increasing role as unregulated financiers, the banking community is rightly calling for a more comprehensive approach.

Into the political quagmire

PERSPECTIVE: MONOPOLIES

By Kevin Page

After more than 30 years of plodding away sedately in the background, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission has found itself thrust into centre stage in recent months. By banning Lonrho's bid for House of Fraser, European Ferries' offer for Sealink and the rival bids for Royal Bank of Scotland, the commission has attracted vilification to an extent rarely witnessed in the quieter corridors of Whitehall.

In essence, the abuse has centred on the question whether or not a group of middle-class professional people, accountants, union officials, academics and retired senior civil servants, should be responsible for thwarting the grand designs of entrepreneurs.

Mr Jeremy Hardie, the deputy chairman of the MMC who chaired the investigation into the bids for Royal Bank of Scotland, is only too aware of the charges that the quasi-judicial commission has been thrust too far into the political arena of late. The Fair Trading Act 1973 enables the Secretary of State to direct the commission to consider whether or not a particular merger might be expected to operate against the public interest and then to take into account any other relevant factors.

The problem is that this brief is too far-ranging.

Mr Hardie admits Section 84 of the act is widely drawn: "But we do what we are told to do and are not messed around by the Secretary of State".

However, because of the all-encompassing nature of Section 84, it is left to the commission to define what the public interest is on a case by case basis.

This approach can present difficulties. For instance in the Royal Bank report, the commission obviously had to consider the role of the Bank of England in supervising the United Kingdom banking system. The report remarked in a passage whose tone suggests some embarrassment: "We are conscious that the scope of the considerations which arise from such a transfer (the acquisition of the Royal Bank by Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation), go much wider than the issues which we are normally required to consider in merger cases, and on which we would be guided by the previous work of the commission".

In other words, the commission's brief did not include recommendations on the benefits to the public interest of the Bank of England's desire to keep the Royal Bank out of the hands of Hongkong and Shanghai. No recommendations were forthcoming on informal regulation. But the sensitivities of the Bank of England on its role as the regulator of the banking system clearly played a crucial role in the commission's decision.



Mr Jeremy Hardie, deputy chairman of the Monopolies Commission

The commission which should be investigating industrial and commercial questions became embroiled in politics.

No one — except the Scottish lobby and presumably the bank — seems satisfied with the outcome.

Critics say that on the Royal Bank bids, the Government ducked the issue of what was or was not deemed to be in the public (or more clearly the national) interest and left the question to a body which did not feel itself qualified to take a view.

One commission member answers this by pointing out that where there are no rules of law, a body somewhere between the courts and the government must be responsible for making recommendations on the public interest.

It is clear that Whitehall is continuing a 30-year-old process by devolving much of the decision-making on merger policy upon the MMC. Since the commission was established in 1948, its powers have been widened and sharpened, first by the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, which brought service industries within its investigative scope, and secondly by the 1973 Fair Trading Act which empowered the commission to look at the nationalized industries.

A Green Paper in 1978 (the Liesner report) recommended that companies seeking to merge should show to the commission positive benefits for efficiency before a takeover was allowed. This report remains on the table and it is more than likely that MMC reports have noted the desire for the onus of proof to be placed on merger candidates.

"But if a tougher mergers policy is required, then that is the job of government", says Mr Hardie.

"The first job for the commission is to look at any possible detrimental effects on competition. The second task is to examine possible benefits".

The commission's scope was widened once more under the Competition Act 1980 which empowered it to conduct "efficiency audits" of the nationalized industries. The report a year ago on British Gas recommended options on the sale of the showrooms. But financial measures are deemed to be a matter for government and beyond the commission's purview. For example the report on British Rails' Southern Region commuter business made recommendations on matters like guard rostering but was barred from considering financing requirements.

Two other charges levelled at the commissions role apart from who should define "public interest" and competition policy, relate to the inconsistency of recent reports and the fact that they have made character judgments on merger candidates, rather in the manner of a headmaster's report.

On inconsistency, Mr Hardie feels much of the recent criticism has been "ill-founded".

"There is something inherent in references to us which give rise to criticisms of our reports" he says with an air of inevitability. On allegations that recent reports have condemned certain people, Mr Hardie remains silent.

Returning to the issue of the commissions role in Whitehall. Mr Hardie is a firm believer in the school of flexibility and self regulation.

"The great weakness of the American system whereby a company holding two per cent of a market could be judged to be in a monopolistic position, is that mergers are more complex. I would be alarmed at judging mergers in a mechanical way."

But if Mr Hardie does not see himself in the mould of a tough trust-buster, the consumers champion against the massed big business battalions, it seems clear that the government has silently passed much of its responsibilities for competition policy to the commission.

Now, although Mr Hardie defends the excellence of commission members, questions are being asked in Whitehall about the blurring of the government's and the commission's roles in defining the public interest and competition policy. The interests of employees managers, consumers and the radical overhaul of the industrial structure in the next 20 years, should not be left in the hands of a statutory body with powers only to recommend, say the commission's critics.

Business Editor

De Lorean: just a pit stop?

The De Lorean car company, which has been a political hot potato since its inception, is rapidly growing hotter still.

Its $25,000 sports cars, which sold so well in the United States for most of last year, are piling up in dealers' yards and showrooms, unable to find buyers even at substantial discounts. Output from the Belfast factory has been halved.

De Lorean blames the slump in the United States car market and confidently predicts an upturn in the spring. But should luxury cars like the De Lorean be so vulnerable to recession? More likely, the distinctive gull-wing doors are now seen as an impractical gimmick, and the car has, of course, had its critics.

Yesterday it was announced by Northern Ireland minister Adam Butler that independent consultants are being appointed to assess the company's performance and prospects. This should soon establish whether the De Lorean car is viable, or whether, like the yo-yo and hula hoop, it has had its day. The potential dilemma for the Government if the report's findings are less than favourable is obvious. Having brought 2,600 jobs and a measure of stability to a volatile Catholic area of Belfast, could it afford the human misery and the political opprobrium that would result from closure?

Whether the Government will have to face up to that decision remains to be seen. Where policy takes Government into such types of investment, the public must accept that there will be a number of failures. That is not, of course, the same as saying that the Government entered into this particular venture on the most sensible of terms in the first place.

Earnings
Could be worse

Yesterday's encouraging pay figures from the Department of Employment and the Confederation of British Industry, coupled with the receding threat of a miners' strike, will come as welcome news to the Government in its anti-inflation campaign.

But undue optimism would be misplaced. According to the CBI most settlements in manufacturing, where recession is most likely to exert downward pressure on pay, have been in the 4 to 6 per cent range in the early months of the present pay round which began last August. This is down from 7 to 9 per cent in the first half of the 1980-81 pay round, but the average remains above the 4 per cent or so the Government and the CBI want.

In other sectors, such as financial services, settlements are also slowing from last year but are running ahead of manufacturing.

And with only 5 per cent of workers settling between August and December, the possibility of wrecking deals yet to come cannot be ruled out.

However, this threat now seems less likely to come from the public sector than was feared only a few weeks ago. The miners seem to be about to settle, as the water workers have already done, for just more than 9 per cent, compared with 13 per cent last pay round. The local authority manual workers have accepted 7 per cent, roughly the same as last year. That leaves the civil servants demanding 13 per cent, a claim dismissed by Government as "unrealistic", especially since Civil Service pay is already running about 5 per cent above the average elsewhere in the economy.

Perhaps public sector workers have learnt a lesson from last year — that high pay settlements cost jobs. Planned job losses in the Civil Service — from a complement of 740,000 in May 1979 to 630,000 by April 1984 — have been accelerated to keep within cash limits. Council manual workers also have seen jobs disappear and more will go this year to help pay for the over-budget settlement.

Only in the more insulated monopoly state industries — free to slash investment or put up prices — can workers, to Mrs Thatcher's annoyance, feel safe from job losses. So, perhaps, the government should be thankful to have got off so lighly thus far.

Power stations
Questions still

The wheels may be continuing to turn slowly towards a PWR power station at Sizewell, but the evolution of goverment policy of ordering one power station a year throughout the 1980s seems as open to doubt as ever. What the energy authourities might want and what the government feels can be afforded remain two different matters; and that is before one complicates the issue further with argunents about nuclear and non-nuclear, PWRs, AGRs and fast breeders.

The CEGB, the customer, has wanted a PWR station, and has the backing of the government. Whereas the AGR is effectively an entirely British package, the PWR means buying in both the technology and some at least of the major components from the US. That has not particularly worried some of the major UK contractors Babcock, NEI and GEC since experience in a PWR contract in the UK would have given a lead into future contracts overseas.

The growing doubt of course, is whether the PWR (post Three Mile Island) has a rosy future in world markets in any case.

Not that a switch in emphasis back to non-nuclear fuels would necessarily prove disastrous for UK companies in this sector. They are probably as competitive as any in the field. what they do need, though, is a feeling of certainty both that the domestic orders, of one kind or another, are going to be there to see them through the mid and late 1980s, and that the PWR really is a goer rather than a drawing board design that will simply be leap-frogged for the fast breeder.

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

TRUSTHOUSE FORTE

No need for new Savoy bid

Trusthouse Forte, Britain's biggest hotel chain, may be able to gain control of the Savoy Hotel group without making another full bid, THF's chairman, Lord Forte, suggested yesterday.

THF lost an acrimonious and long drawn out £67m takeover battle for Sir Hugh Wontner's Savoy Group last June. Under City rules it cannot launch another full-scale offer before next June.

Lord Forte said that if THF, which owns 65 per cent of the ordinary shares carrying 40 per cent of the votes, decided to call an extraordinary general meeting, it could sway the day. "We may not have to make another bid," he said, altough he did not want to rule out the possibility.

Alternatively, he suggested that the Savoy board could seek the assistance of THF. "When we are able to manage the Savoy group, we will improve it," he said.

Lord Forte was speaking at the Cafe Royal where he was announcing a drop in THF's pretax profits for the year to last October 31.

Despite an 8 per cent increase in sales from £772.4m to £833.1m, pretax profits fell from £66m to £52.3m.

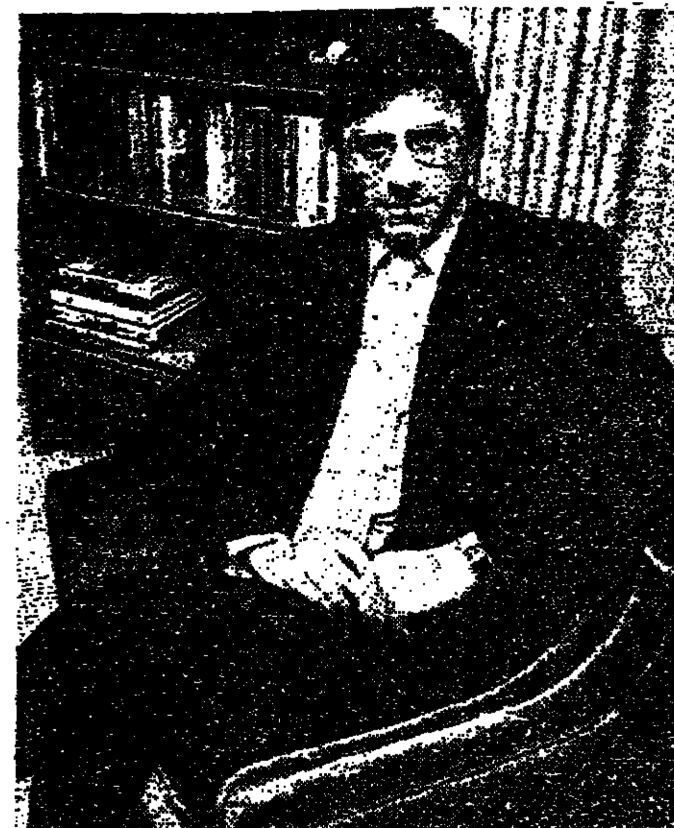
He said that the drop in profits had been caused by the general loss of buoyancy in the tourist industry. There had been signs of improvement in the first quarter of the present year, although the recent bad weather had affected the group, particularly the catering side.

The figures show a sharp rise in interest charges from £16m to £26.8m. Although this reflects mainly higher than expected interest charges, £2m is the cost of financing the Savoy Hotel shareholding. Lord Forte's son Mr Rocco Forte, newly promoted as the group's joint chief executive, said the annual cost of this shareholding would be £5m.

After the group's £84.3m rights issue in September, its gearing has been reduced to 40 per cent. Borrowings at the year end were £190m gross. Lord Forte said that figure was little changed by the end of the calender year.

The group is planning to maintain its capital spending at around last year's level of £112m. It has been using the economic downturn to refurbish existing hotels, as well as make new acquisitions.

Lord Forte said the group was still aggressively pursuing a gradual expansion, although it had a short list of seven small provincial hotels it was wanting to sell off.



Mr Rocco Forte, newly promoted to joint chief executive.

AID FOR REGIONS

Council teams with ICFC

The West Midlands County Council has given up its long campaign for government financial aid to halt the region's industrial decline. Instead it is going into partnership with Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation (ICFC) to provide heavily subsidized loans to local firms.

It will pay the first 5 per cent interest on loans made by ICFC for five years. There is an upper limit of £500,000 on each loan which must create at least one job per £25,000.

The move gives ICFC a considerable advantage over the clearing banks and other finance houses when competing for loan business. The 5 per cent subsidy allows it to offer loans at about 13 per cent interest, compared with the going rate of 18½ per cent.

However, firms claiming the subsidy will have to sign planning agreements with the West Midlands which commit them to provide an agreed number of jobs, to stay within the region and to accept trade union negotiations on wages and working conditions.

Mr Geoffrey Edge, chairman of the council's economic development committee, revealed that one firm has already withdrawn its application because the agreements will be available for consultation by the public. He believed that such "openness" was vital for a local authority.

He said the subsidy would cost the West Midlands £1,200 for each job created, compared with £7,000 to £8,000 under the Government's aid-scheme for assisted areas. The county had set itself a target of 5,000 new jobs a year.

McMULLEN & SONS

McMullen & Sons, the Hertford-based brewing and bottling business, has increased pretax profits by 26 per cent to £2.78m for the year to September. Earnings per share increased from 31.22p to 34.91p and sales went up from £15.19m to £16.84m

Profits include a £479,000 surplus on sale of investments. These were sold to help finance modernization of the company's brewhouse.

LOOKERS

Lookers, the Manchester-based vehicle distributor and engineering group, increased its pretax profits by 12 per cent to £1.048m in the year to September, on turnover up from £69.6m to £72m.

But after adding a provision made in last year's accounts for exceptional tax, stock appreciation relief increased profits after tax dramatically from £125,000 to £927,000, boosting earnings per share after extraordinary items from 1.2p to 11.0p.

The final gross dividend remains unchanged at 2.45p

WALL STREET

New York, Jan 20. — Prices opened lower in active trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was off 1.34 points to 846.07 shortly after the market opened.

Declines led advances 393-242 among the 1,041 issues crossing the tape. Early big board volume amounted to about 2,916,900 shares.

Analysis said investors were still nervous following the Federal Reserve's decision to drain the banking system of funds, which put upward pressure on interest rates and caused the bond market to slump.

	Jan 19	Jan 18
Allied Chem	43⅞	42⅞
Allied Stores	25⅜	25½
Allis Chalmers	14⅛	14⅛
Alcoa	24⅝	24⅞
Amax Inc	38½	39½
Amerada Hess	21⅝	22⅛
Am Airlines	9⅞	9¾
Am Brands	35¾	36⅛
Am Broadcast	31½	32⅛
Am Can	31½	31⅞
Am Cyanamid	26	26¾
Am Elec Power	16½	16½
Am Home	34⅝	35
Am Motors	2⅞	2⅞
Am Nat Res	42	42
Am Standard	26	25¾
Am Telephone	58½	58⅞
AMF Inc	22⅛	22⅞
Armco Steel	22¾	23⅞
Asarco	23⅞	23⅞
Ashland Oil	26⅝	27⅛
Atlntic Richfield	41⅝	42⅛
Avco	17⅞	18⅛
Avon Products	29¼	29¼
Bankers Tst NY	31⅛	31⅛
Bank of America	19	19
Bank of NY	40⅝	40⅛
Beatrice Foods	17¼	17⅞
Bendix	55½	54⅞
Bethlehem Steel	22	22⅝
Boeing	20⅝	21¼
Boise Cascade	33⅛	32¾
Borden	27¾	27⅞
Borg Warner	26⅝	26¾
Bristol Myers	52⅝	52⅛
BP	22⅞	22¾
Burlington Ind	23½	23⅛
Burlington Nthn	51¼	53⅞
Burroughs	33⅞	34⅛
Campbell Soup	32½	34
Canadian Pacific	31¼	32
Caterpillar	52⅝	51⅛
Celanese	53⅛	53⅜
Central Soya	11⅛	11⅞
Chase Manhat	53½	53½
Chem Bank NY	49⅝	49⅝
Chrysler	4	4¼
Citicorp	24½	25⅜
Cities Service	38⅛	40½
Clark Equip	27⅝	27⅛
Coca Cola	32	34¼
Colgate	16	16⅛
CBS	42⅞	43¼
Columbia Gas	30⅜	30¼
Combustion Eng	32	33
Comwlth Edison	19½	20
Cons Edison	31⅞	33⅛
Cons Foods	29⅜	29¾
Cons Power	16⅞	17⅜
Continental Grp	31½	31⅞
Control Data	31¼	32⅞
Corning Glass	47⅞	48½
CPC Intnl	36	35⅞
Crane	32	32¼
Crocker Int	28⅛	28⅛
Crown Zeller	26⅛	26⅞
Dart & Kraft	49½	49½
Deere	34⅝	34
Delta Air	23⅞	24
Detroit Edison	11⅞	11¾
Disney	47½	50¼
Dow Chemical	23⅞	24⅛
Dresser Ind	27⅞	28⅞
Duke Power	21	20⅞
Du Pont	35½	36¼
Eastern Air	5⅞	5⅛
Eastman Kodak	70	71⅛
Eaton Corp	29⅜	29⅜
El Paso Nat Gas	28¼	26
Equitable Life	9½	9
Esmark	48⅝	48½
Evans P. D.	16½	16¼
Exxon Corp	30	30
Fed Dept Stores	33⅝	33⅞
Firestone	12½	12⅝
Fst Chicago	18⅝	18¼
Fst Intrst Bncp	32⅜	33⅜

	Jan 19	Jan 18
Fst Nat Boston	42¼	42¼
Fst Penn Corp	3	3⅛
Ford	17⅞	18⅜
GAF Corp	14¼	14¼
Gen Dynamics	22½	22⅞
Gen Electric	57⅛	57½
Gen Foods	29⅞	30
Gen Mills	33½	34¼
Gen Motors	38½	38⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	6¼	6¼
Gen Tel Elec	29⅞	30⅞
Gen Tire	19½	19⅜
Genesco	5⅝	5⅞
Georgia Pacific	18½	18⅝
Getty Oil	59¼	58⅞
Gillette	31⅞	32⅝
Goodrich	20½	20⅝
Goodyear	18⅝	18½
Gould Inc	20⅜	20⅜
Grace	41¾	41⅞
Gt Atlntc & Pacific	3⅞	3¾
Greyhound	14⅝	15
Grumman Corp	25⅜	25
Gulf Oil	31⅛	33¼
Gulf & West	15⅝	15⅞
Heinz H. J.	25	28
Hercules	20⅝	21⅛
Honeywell	66¼	66½
IC Inds	33⅛	33⅝
Ingersoll	53¼	54⅞
Inland Steel	22⅞	22¼
IBM	60⅞	61⅛
Int Harvester	8¼	8⅜
INCO	13⅞	13½
Int Paper	36¼	35⅞
Int Tel Tel	27⅞	27⅝
Irving Bank	48½	49
Jewel Co	35⅜	36⅛
Jim Walter	18¾	19⅛
Johnson & John	35⅝	36⅛
Kaiser Alumin	15⅞	15¾
Kerr McGee	34⅞	36⅞
Kimberly Clark	63¼	63¾
K Mart	16⅛	16¼
Kroger	25¼	26
L.T.V. Corp	14	14⅛
Litton	58⅝	50⅝
Lockheed	44⅝	45⅝
Lucky Stores	13⅞	13⅜
Manuf Hanover	32¼	32⅜
Manville Cp	14	14¼
Mapco	28⅝	28¼
Marathon Oil	73¾	74⅞
Marine Midland	23	23
Martin Marietta	30⅛	30⅞
McDonnell	29	28⅞
Mead	22	22
Merck	82½	83⅝
Minnesota Mng	54½	54⅜
Mobil Oil	22⅞	23
Monsanto	65¼	65½
Morgan J. P.	53	53
Motorola	53	54⅛
NCR Corp	39⅝	40⅝
NL Industries	31½	33½
Nabisco	31	30⅝
Nat Distillers	22½	22⅝
Nat Med Ent	16⅛	16⅞
Nat Steel	22⅞	22⅞
Norfolk West	50½	50
NW Bancorp	22⅝	23½
Norton Simon	18⅛	18½
Occidental Pet	22⅞	22⅞
Ogden	24¼	24⅜
Olin Corp	22⅞	22⅞
Owens-Illinois	28	28⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	20½	20½
Pan Am	2⅞	2⅝
Penney J. C.	28⅝	28¾
Pennzoil	38⅞	40
Pepsico	35⅛	36½
Pfizer	53⅞	52⅝
Phelps Dodge	32½	32½
Philip Morris	48⅝	47¾
Phillips Petrol	38⅞	39⅞
Polaroid	20⅝	20⅞
PPG Ind	32⅞	33

	Jan 19	Jan 18
Proctor Gamble	81⅞	81⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	18⅝	18⅞
Raytheon	34½	35½
RCA Corp	17	17¼
Republic Steel	22⅛	23⅜
Reynolds Ind	44	45⅜
Reynolds Metal	22	22⅞
Rockwell Int	29¼	29⅝
Royal Dutch	32⅛	32⅞
Safeways	26⅝	27⅞
St Regis Paper	29⅞	29½
Santa Fe Ind	18	18⅝
SCM	21½	21⅞
Schlumberger	49⅝	51⅛
Scott Paper	16⅝	16¼
Seagram	54	55
Sears Roebuck	16⅞	17
Shell Oil	37	37⅞
Shell Trans	28	31⅞
Signal Co	24⅞	25½
Singer	11⅝	11⅝
Sony	16	16⅝
Sth Cal Edison	28⅞	28⅝
Southern Pacific	35⅜	36
Southern Rly	65½	68½
Sperry Corp	32	32⅛
Std Oil Califnia	36⅝	38
Std Oil Indiana	46⅞	47⅞
Std Oil Ohio	35	36⅝
Sterling Drug	21½	21⅞
Stevens J. P.	15½	15⅛
Sunbeam Corp	27⅛	27⅛
Sun Comp	37⅛	38⅜
Teledyne	132⅛	134⅛
Tenneco	29⅝	29¾
Texaco	31¼	31⅞
Texas East Corp	49½	49⅝
Texas Inst	75	75
Texas Utilities	19½	19½
Textron	24½	24⅞
TWA	14¼	14⅞
Travelers Corp	44	44⅞
TRW Inc	50	50⅜
UAL Inc	15¼	16
Union Carbide	46⅝	47⅝
Union Oil Calif	32¾	33
Un Pacific Corp	45⅞	48
Uniroyal	6⅞	6⅝
United Brands	10⅞	10⅝
US Industries	9	9
US Steel	27⅛	27
Utd Technol	38⅛	39⅛
Wachovia	23⅞	23⅞
Warner Lambert	21⅛	21⅛
Wells Fargo	25¼	25½
Westnghse Elec	24⅝	24⅞
Weyerhauser	36¼	35⅝
Whirlpool	28½	25⅞
Woolworth	17⅞	18
Xerox Corp	38½	39
Zenith	11⅛	11¼

Canadian Prices

	Jan 19	Jan 18
Abitibi	21	21
Alcan Alumin	24	24⅛
Algoma Steel	42⅛	43⅝
Bell Telephone	18¼	18½
Cominco	51½	50½
Cons Bathurst	18⅞	17⅞
Gulf Oil	15⅜	15½
Hawker/Sid Can	11⅞	11⅞
Hudson Bay Mng	23⅜	23¼
Hudson Bay Oil	49⅝	49⅞
Imasco	39½	39⅞
Imperial Oil	25⅛	25½
Int Pipe	14½	14⅝
Mass.-Fergsn	3⅛	3¼
Royal Trust	14½	14½
Seagram	64⅞	65⅜
Steel Co	29⅝	29⅞
Thomson N 'A'	22⅞	22⅞
Walker Hiram	30¼	30⅞
WCT	12⅞	12⅞

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Albion (F)	11.2(14.1)	0.78a(0.16a)	14.6a(11.9)	—(—)	—	—(0.6)
Anglia TV (F)	37.4(32.6)	4.7(4.6)	20.5(28.01)	3.8(3)	5/5	6(5)
James Austin (I)	7.74(7.77)	0.1(0.43)	2.35(9.5)	1.6(1.6)	6/4	—(4.67)
Bootham Eng (F)	7.36(7.88)	0.05a(0.41)	—(—)	6(6)	22/2	6(11.5)
Cornell Dresses (I)	0.72(0.93)	0.02a(0.05a)	0.68a(1.77a)	—(—)	—	—(—)
A & J Gelfer (I)	2.34(2.38)	0.36(0.38)	3.37(3.48)	1.7(1.6)	12/4	—(3.8)
Gestetner (F)	297.8(280.1)	6.2(15.94)	1.92(13.21)	1.3(2.7)	2/4	2.6(5.2)
Group Inv (I)	—(—)	0.17(0.2)	1.57(1.77)	1.1(1.1)	5/3	—(3.1)
Lookers (F)	72(69.6)	1.04(0.93)	11.0(1.2)	2.4(2.4)	30/4	3.8(3.6)
Midland Tst (I)	—(—)	0.17(0.21)	2.87(3.58)	2.4(2.4)	1/3	—(6.3)
Shaw & Marvin (I)	0.74(0.86)	0.02a(0.07a)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Stock Conversion (I)	—(—)	5.74(5.81	5.33(5.15)	1.7(1.7)	29/3	—(4.0)
Tate & Lyle (F)	2,188(1,420)	36.3(30.7)	36.7(31.0)	7.5(6.5)	—	11.5(10.5)
Trusthouse (F)	833.1(772.4)	52.3(66)	13.9(15.5)	4.5(4.5)	7/4	6(6)
Prop Sec Inv (I)	—(—)	0.52(0.17)	—(—)	0.5(0.4b)	1/4	—(1.4b)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a Loss; b Adjusted for script issue.

COMMODITIES



COPPER was steady. — Afternoon. — Higher grade cash, £858.50-59.50; three months, £888.50-89.50. Sales: 11,300 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £857.58 three months, £885-86.50; Sales: nil tonnes. Morning. — Higher grade cash, £859.50-60.50; three months, £889.50-900. Settlement, £860.50. Sales: 8,800 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £858-60; three months, £886-87. Settlement, £860. Sales: 400 tonnes.

TIN was steady. — Afternoon. — Standard cash, £86.00-86.50 a tonne; three months £7,945.50. Sales, 325 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,600-86.50; three months, £7,945-50. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash £8,600-8,640; three months £7,880-95. Settlement, £8,640. Sales, 570 tonnes. High grade, cash, £8,600. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M34.10 a picul

LEAD was steady at the higher levels. — Afternoon. — Cash, £354-56 per tonne; three months, £363.50-64.00. Sales, 5,750 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £354-55; three months, £361-62. Settlement, £355. Sales, 5,400 tonnes.

ZINC was quietly steady. — Afternoon. — Cash, £435-36 per tonne; three months, £443-43.50. Sales, 3,700 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £432-33; three months, £442.50-43.00. Settlement, £433. Sales, 4,950 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £190.05 ($358.75) a troy ounce

SILVER was quietly steady — Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot 414.75p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 781.60); three months 429.45p (808.50c); six months, 444.50p (839c); one year, 473.50p (895c). London Metal Exchange — Afternoon. — Cash 417.18p; three months 431.8-32.0p. Sales, 27 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.— Cash, 416-17p; three months, 431-32p. Settlement, 417p. Sales, 75 lots.

ALUMINIUM was easier. — Afternoon. — Cash, £596-97 per tonne; three months, £621-21.50. Sales, 6,325 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £607-608; three months £632-33. Settlement, £608. Sales, 5,600 tonnes.

NICKEL was barely steady. — Afternoon. — Cash £2985-96 per tonne; three months £3035-45. Sales, 156 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £3015-25; three months £3065-70. Settlement, £3025. Sales, 384 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo). — Feb 50.20-51.00; March 51-52; April-June 53.30-53.40; July-Sep 56.70-56.80; Oct-Dec 60-60.20; Jan-March 63.20-63.40; April-June 66.10-66.40; July-Sep 69.20-69.40; Oct-Dec 73.40-72.50. Sales: 76 at 15 tonnes.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Jan 1132-1133; Mch 1150-1151; May 1138-1129; July 1119-1120; Sep 1115-1116; Nov 1112-1114; Jan 1107-1112. Sales: 3,036 lots including six options

COCOA (£ per tonne): Mch 1224-1226; May 1206-1207; July 1210-1211; Sep 1214-1216; Dec 1222-1223; Mch 1227-1235; May 1235-1240. Sales: 2,949 lots including 24 options. ICCO prices: daily (Jan 19) 100.46c; Indicator price (Jan 20) 5-day average 99.14c. (US cents per lb)

SUGAR. — The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £162; the "whites" price was unchanged at £170. Futures (£ per tonne): March 173.60-173.70; May 176.30-176.40; Aug 179.10-179.25; Oct 182.75-182.90; Jan 183.50-184.90; March 189-190; May 190-192.90. Sales: 2,491 lots. ISA prices (Jan 19): daily 12.73c; 15-day average 12.74c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne). — Feb 137-137.50; April 134.30-134.50; June 132.30-132.50; Aug 133-133.70; Oct 133.50-135.00; Dec 134.50-137.00; Feb 135-139. Sales: 72 lots

GRAIN. (The Baltic). — **WHEAT.** — Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Feb, £119.50; March, £130.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent: mid-Jan/mid-Feb, £117.25 quoted trans-shipment east coast sellers. EEC unquoted. English feed fob unquoted. **MAIZE.** — French: Jan, £135.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: March, £76.50 quoted. **BARLEY.** — English feed fob: Sep, £105.25 paid east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.— BARLEY: Jan £106.45; March £108.60; May £111.90; Sept £102.75; Nov £106.60. Sales: 137 lots. WHEAT: Jan £109.80; March £112.15; May £115.90; July £117; Sept £107.10; Nov £110.75. Sales: 126 lots.

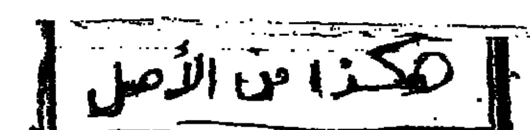
Home-Grown Cereals Authority.— Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
EASTERN	£110	£109.90	£108
E. MIDS	—	£108.80	£106.60
N. EAST	—	£110	£105.50
SCOTLAND	—	£110	£107.60

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Jan 20: GB Cattle 102.64p per kg lw (-5.54); UK Sheep 194.33p per kg est d c w (-8.53); GB Pigs 79.89p per kg lw (-0.11) England and Wales: Cattle nos up 16.3 per cent, ave. price 102.49p (-6.27); Sheep nos up 0.8 per cent, ave. price 195.12p (-7.52). Pig nos up 29.0 per cent, ave. price 79.89p (-0.11) Scotland: Cattle nos up 40.4 per cent, ave. price 103.04p (-3.16); Sheep nos up 9.6 per cent, ave. price 186.98p (-15.85).

EUROSYNDICAT

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 131.56 on Jan 19 against 130.50 a week earlier.



Tennis

Borg's freedom blow as he decides to join Wimbledon qualifiers

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Bjorn Borg, six times champion of France and five times champion of Wimbledon, has decided that he would rather play in qualifying competitions than gain direct access to the draws by competing in 10 grand prix events other than the four "grand slam" tournaments. The choice, between qualifying, or playing more grand prix tournaments than he wanted to, was forced upon him by the rules of the grand prix competition.

Borg's decision reflects credit on him. He has refused to be bullied and although he ranks among the greatest of all French and Wimbledon champions, he is not vain enough to find it beneath his dignity to qualify. He is also serving a wider cause by reiterating a professional's freedom to select his own assignments.

The French and Wimbledon committees will inevitably look rather subservient and foolish if, as expected, they toe a line drawn for them by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, who run the grand prix. They have been sharply reminded that their allegiance to the grand prix is more of an embarrassment than an advantage. As far as the Wimbledon committee are concerned there can be little doubt that, if pushed far enough, they will consider withdrawing from the grand prix.

Wimbledon's association with the grand prix is based on the belief that supporting this "official" circuit serves the game's world-wide interests. That assumption must now be questioned. The 10-tournament rule could even be counter-productive as far as the grand prix is concerned. Borg's decision means that he has given himself more time to compete, if he wishes, on the rival circuit run by World Championship Tennis.

John McDonald, international director of WCT, said yesterday: "My understanding, from speaking to Bjorn, was that he wanted a long rest and did not intend to play any major tournaments until Monte Carlo in April. He had a very open mind concerning his new schedule and was hoping to play some WCT events."

The Lawn Tennis Association have issued their annual British ranking lists. Virginia Wade, ranked for 19 consecutive years and No 1 for the past 10, has had to concede supremacy to Susan Barker. Christopher Mottram is the men's No 1 for the fifth consecutive year. Since 1956, when official rankings were issued for the first time since 1938, Roger Taylor has been the only other man ranked at the top five times. It would have been more but for the fact that Taylor was twice omitted from the rankings at a time when professionals were barred.

The LTA have ranked 20 men but only 10 women. The leading placings correspond closely with the computerized rankings of the Association of Tennis Professionals and the Women's Tennis Association. The LTA's insistence on a minimum of 12 appearances in authorized tournaments means that Mark Cox and Robin Drysdale are excluded.

Cox, aged 38, was first ranked in 1962 and has since been omitted from only one ranking list (he was otherwise engaged at Cambridge University). He was No 1 five times and once shared top place with Mottram. Drysdale, aged 29, has been ranked for six consecutive years and was fourth, his highest position, after his 1978 season.

Richard Lewis, first ranked in 1974, rises to his highest ranking, second, which reflects his status as Mottram's second string in the Davis Cup team. The five leading men are all in their middle or late twenties, which does not indicate much scope for improvement. But the five leading women include Joanna Durie, aged 21, and Anne Hobbs, 22, who may reasonably be expected to advance from their year-end WTA rankings of 31st and 34th respectively.



Borg: a great champion who does not find it beneath his dignity to have to qualify.

Men

1, C Mottram (1).
2, R Lewis (7).
3, J Smith (3).
4, J Lloyd (5).
5, J Feaver (4).
6, J Bates (10).
7, A Jarrett (6).
8, J Dier (11).
9, N Sears (19).
10, J Whiteford (9).
11, N Brown (20).
12, S Booth (14).
13, R Bevan (8).
14, M Appleton (17).
15, K Harris (18).
16, W Davies (15).
17, H Becker (13).
18, L Alfred (—).
19, M Holland (—).
20, D Shaw (—).

Women

1, S Barker (2).
2, V Wade (1).
3, J Durie (4).
4, A Hobbs (3).
5, G Coles, (9).
6, D Jevans (5).
7, K Brasher (6).
8, L Charles (7).
9, A Cooper (8).
10, E Jones (13).

Last year's ranking in brackets.

Britain at full strength

After beating the holders, West Germany, at the weekend, Britain are quietly confident they can upset Sweden, this year's unbeaten side, when the two teams meet in the King's Cup at Huddersfield tonight.

The draw gives them an excellent chance of doing so. Unexpectedly, Britain's team manager, Paul Hutchins, is able to play his top two singles players, Christopher Mottram and Richard Lewis.

Mottram was due to play in a world championship tennis tournament in Florida, but delayed his departure so he could help Britain avoid relegation from the first division.

Lewis arrived back in this country on Monday, after a successful tour of Australia

DRAW: R Lewis v M Wilander: C Mottram v A Jarryd: Mottram and J Feaver v Jarryd and H Simonsson.

Potter on form

Seattle, Jan 20.—Barbara Potter, who won the first big title of her career in Cincinnati on Sunday, carried on in winning vein last night by beating compatriot Pam Teeguarden 6—4, 6—4 in the first round of a $150,000 (£80,000) Women's Pro Tennis tournament. Miss Potter, ranked eighth in the world and seeded fourth here, fell behind 4—1 in the first set before taking control.

Football

Ferguson says no to a 'great offer'

Alex Ferguson, the Aberdeen manager, yesterday admitted he has turned down a "great offer" from Wolverhampton to succeed John Barnwell as manager.

The 40-year-old former Rangers player, who took over at Pittodrie more than three years ago, said: "I rejected the offer because of the potential of the Aberdeen players."

Ferguson, who would have become the highest-paid Scot in football management on a reported £50,000 a year, added: "My ambitions for this club are not even half fulfilled. I have great belief in my players. If they believed in themselves as much as I believe in them there is no telling what we could achieve."

☐ Derby County yesterday decided to reduce the price of terrace tickets from £4 to £2.50 for Oldham Athletic supporters visiting the Baseball Ground for the second division game on Saturday.

Mike Dunford, the Derby secretary, said the £4 price quoted to Oldham had been a misunderstanding. "This situation has arisen because of a misunderstanding at the Derby end and confusion between myself and the board of directors. If I have misled anyone I apologize.

"The £2.50 standing price for visiting fans will apply to all clubs except Sheffield Wednesday, Barnsley, Rotherham and Newcastle, because those four teams are likely to bring the biggest number of supporters.

"We have never had any complaints about the Oldham fans. They have never caused any trouble here or anywhere else to my knowledge."

Tom Finn, the Oldham secretary, who had earlier advised the clubs supporters to boycott the match, said: "We are happy about the decision and we hope fans who would not have gone because of the £4 price will now reconsider."

Derby introduced the new charges following trouble caused at the Baseball Ground by Chelsea supporters at the end of November.

Yesterday's results

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Fulham 3, Hereford United 1; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Oxford United 0.
Postponed: FA Cup, third round: Carlisle United v Huddersfield Town. Alliance Premier League, trophy: Gravesend v Weymouth.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Cambridge University 19, RAF 15; Metropolitan Police 6, Royal Navy 6; Oxford University 16, The Army 7. Cancelled: Glamorgan Wanderers v Abertillery.
SCHOOLS MATCH: South-West under-19s 12, Australians 24.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

FA CUP: Third round replay: Hull City v Chelsea.
SCOTTISH CUP: First round: Civil Service Strollers v Cowdenbeath (2.15).
WELSH CUP: Fourth round: Hereford United v Barry Town.
FA VASE: Second round replay: Blakenhall v Walsall Sports (1.45). Third round: Cheshunt v Tiptree United; Hemel Hempstead v Rainham Town; Irthlingborough Diamonds v Ampthill Town; Knowle v Halesowen (2.0); Leyton-Wingate v Horsham; Rodhill v Whitstable (2.0); Eastbourne United v Three Bridges; Willenhall v Wednesday Social.
FA TROPHY: First round: Cheltenham Town v Epsom and Ewell. Third qualifying round replay: St Albans City v Enderby Town.
MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: Second round replay: Wembley v Hillingdon Borough.
HERTFORDSHIRE SENIOR CUP: Third round: Hertford Town v Barnet.
OTHER MATCH: Leytonstone and Ilford v Enfield.
RUGBY UNION: Somerset Cup, Third round: Weston-super-Mare v Taunton (7.15).
HOCKEY: Women's territorial match: Midlands v West (Tettenhall LHC).
TENNIS: King's Cup: Britain v Sweden (Huddersfield, 6.0).
BADMINTON: Ebbisham American tournament (Epsom).

New Zealand discover that the profitable thing is to take part

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Pierre de Fredi, Baron de Coubertin, expressed his opinion that the important thing is not to win but to take part. He had the Olympic Games in mind at the time but now, some 75 years later, two nations at least are discovering the benefits of merely taking part in another global event, the World Cup.

The journey of New Zealand, the last of the 24 finalists to qualify, was the longest. They flew more than 70,000 miles and played for more than 22 hours before they won the play-off against China and clinched a place in the draw for the first time in their history. As Charles Dempsey, the director of their campaign, said: "We've already won our World Cup."

Yet football may be on the verge of a big breakthrough in New Zealand. During their 15 qualifying games, the live television coverage by satellite was seen by 31 per cent of all potential viewers. The traditional sport of Rugby Union, being played by the All Blacks in France, was watched by exactly half that figure.

As one of the 500-1 outsiders, New Zealand are not expected to win a game, let alone reach the quarter-final stage, but joy rather than despair greeted their draw in the strongest group of all. Interest will rise to its height for their tie against Brazil, not least because a local clairvoyant has predicted a 1—0 victory for them over the tournament's favourites.

Whatever the outcome in the first round, New Zealand expect to benefit by at least $NZ1m, profits that can be used to provide coaching and facilities for the future, which they hope will lie in native hands. Half of the present squad, including their captain, were born in Britain and the two coaches are both English.

New Zealand have arranged practice games against only the touring Hungarians and a "top British club" (Crystal Palace have offered their services), but at home, Kuwait already have more adventurous plans. On February 22 and 24 they are to play in Stockholm against Gothenburg, themselves in need of awakening from their winter hibernation before meeting Valencia in the Uefa Cup quarter finals early in March. Kuwait will then travel through Europe in May to play sides in Poland, Belgium and West Germany.

Abdel Rahmane, a member of the Kuwait Football Federation, yesterday announced that the government had agreed to build nine new stadiums, one of them with a crowd capacity of 65,000, "in recognition of the importance of the sport in the country". At present there are only five.

Souness thanks critics

Graeme Souness, Liverpool's new captain, thanked his side's critics after the European champions had survived a nervous League Cup quarter-final replay at Barnsley on Tuesday night.

"I've been at Anfield for five years and every year somebody has written that we are finished, over the hill. We have come to regard that as an omen now.

"Every time we are written off we've come back to win something. While we are winning I will stay as captain and my ambition is to lift a piece of silverware.

"When you are on top you are there to be shot at but, hopefully, we will be more consistent from now on this season", he said after his side had ended Barnsley's hopes with a 3—1 victory at the packed Oakwell ground.

Southampton moved into third place in the first division, thanks to an 88th minute equalizer by Steve Moran at Everton.

Everton, who paraded their £700,000 record signing Adrian Heath, went ahead with a goal by Kevin Richardson after 14 minutes and had most of the play.

Luton increased their lead at the top of the second division to seven points by drawing 0—0 at Charlton, where Ron Greenwood was among the spectators.

Sheffield Wednesday came from behind to win 2—1 at Crystal Palace, Mike Pickering heading the winner in front of a crowd of under 9,000, the lowest league gate at Selhurst Park this season.

Walsall went to the top of the third division with a 3—0 defeat of Brentford, whose hopes of achieving a club record sixth consecutive away league victory were dimmed in the first minute when O'Kelly scored.

Previous leaders Chesterfield lost 1—0 at Bristol Rovers, Randall scoring the decider. Grimsby, who recently sacked George Kerr, their manager, reached the first group cup final by beating Shrewsbury 2—1. Kilmore scored both goals, the winner coming in the closing seconds.

Third division strugglers, Chester, who pulled off their first home league win of the season over Portsmouth on Tuesday night, today announced a loss of £137,227 for last year.

City's problem could be solved by Gow

Gerry Gow could fill Manchester City's problem right back spot in their fourth round FA Cup tie against Coventry City on Saturday. Ranson, the regular right back, was due to complete a two-match suspension last Saturday, but City's game with West Bromwich Albion was postponed.

A short-term replacement, Ryan, was signed from Sheffield United, but he is cup-tied. Gow is having talks with Rotherham United with a view to a transfer, but has said he is prepared to stay and fight his way back into the City team.

Gow has been out of the side for three months after a knee operation. He returned for City's third round tie with Cardiff City but was dropped for the next game.

New opponents

Paris, Jan 20.—France will play Northern Ireland instead of England on March 24, it was announced here tonight.—AP.

Tuesday night's football and other results

League Cup
Quarter final replay

Barnsley (1) 1 Walker 29,659 — Liverpool (1) 3 Souness, Johnson, Dalglish

Winners play Ipswich

First division

Everton (1) 1 Richardson 22,355 — Southmptn (0) 1 Moran

LEADING POSITIONS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Ipswich	18	12	2	4	35	23	38
Manchester C	21	10	5	6	30	33	35
Southampton	20	10	4	6	36	29	34
Manchester U	19	9	6	4	29	16	33
Swansea	21	10	3	8	31	33	33
Nottingham F	19	9	5	5	25	24	32

Second division

Charlton (0) 0 7,013 — Luton (0) 0

C Palace (1) 1 Wicks 8,289 — Sheff Wed (1) 2 Bannister, Pickering

LEADING POSITIONS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Luton	20	14	3	3	44	20	45
Oldham	22	10	8	4	33	24	38
Watford	20	10	5	5	31	24	35
QPR	21	10	4	7	28	20	34
Sheffield Wed	20	10	4	6	26	25	34

Third division

Bristol R (0) 1 Randall — Chesterfld (0) 0 4,853

Chester (1) 3 Sutcliffe, Jones, Simpson — Portsmouth (1) 2 Doyle, Hemmerman 1,440

Walsall (2) 3 O'Kelly, Penn, Round — Brentford (0) 0 3,853

LEADING POSITIONS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Walsall	20	10	5	5	28	18	35
Chesterfield	20	10	5	5	27	14	35
Carlisle	19	11	2	6	28	21	35
Southend	20	10	3	7	26	20	33
Fulham	19	9	5	5	31	24	32
Bristol R	23	9	5	9	28	31	32

Fourth division

Bury (0) 1 Johnson 2,997 — Hartlepool (0) 1 Houchen (pen)

Wigan (2) 5 Bradd 2, Methven, Houghton, Barrow — Peterboro' (0) 0 4,111

Tranmere (1) 3 Kerr 2, Craven — Crewe (0) 0 1,609

Group Cup
Semi-final

Grimsby (0) 2 Kilmore 2 3,253 — Shrewsbry (1) 1 Cross

Scottish first division

Motherwell (1) 3 Rafferty, Gahagan, McLaughlin — Clydebank (0) 1 Miller

Q of South (0) 0 — Falkirk (3) 4 Mackin, Perry, Stevenson, Herd

WELSH CUP: Fourth round: Pontardawe 1, Wrexham 6.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Goole 3, Matlock 2; Buxton v Southport postponed; Macclesfield v South Liverpool postponed; Workington v Netherfield postponed.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Dulwich 2, Bromley 1; Leytonstone and Ilford 1, Billericay 0. First division: Walton and Hersham 1, Chesham 1; Wokingham v Kingstonian postponed. Second division: Letchworth 1, Tring 1.
LONDON SENIOR CUP: first round: Carshalton Athletic 4, Finchley 1.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol City 1, Bristol Rovers 0; Chelsea 2, Norwich 2; Orient 1, Tottenham Hotspur 1; Swindon Town 0, Plymouth Argyle 1.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern: Basingstoke 0, Waterlooville 0; Hounslow v Welling United postponed.
MIDLAND: Witney v Milton Keynes postponed.
ESFA U-19 CUP: London 0, Hertfordshire 2; Kent 4, Surrey 1; London 0, Hertfordshire 2.
FA TROPHY: third qualifying round replays: Addlestone and Weybridge 0, Leatherhead 1; St Albans City v Enderby Town postponed. First round proper: Walthamstow Avenue 1, Wycombe Wanderers 1; Aylesbury United 2, Sutton United 4; Runcorn 2, Stafford Rangers 0; Woking 2, Barking 1; Slough 4, Bath 2; Tooting and Mitcham 0; Harlow 0; Northwich Victoria 3, Bangor 2; Marine 0, Scarborough 1; Minehead 1, Worcester 1; Wealdstone v Gloucester City postponed.
FA VASE: third round: Grays Athletic 2, Arlesey Town 1; Hemel Hempstead v Rainham Town postponed; Southall 4, Ruislip Manor 0; Three Bridges v Eastbourne United (at Eastbourne United) postponed; Whyteleafe v Sholing Sports postponed.
MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: second round: Hampton v Ruislip Manor postponed; Hayes 1, Uxbridge 0; Hillingdon Borough 1, Wembley 2; Hounslow 0, Feltham 1.
SUSSEX SENIOR CUP, second round: Burgess Hill 1, Lewes 4.
RUGBY UNION: Coventry 37, Rugby 4; West Hartlepool 6, Gosforth 11; Nottingham 9, Sheffield 4; Thurrock 3, Southend 20; Rosslyn Park 14, Esher 3.
RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Barrow 27, Whitehaven 3. Second division: Swinton 25, Batley 10.

Cycling

ROTTERDAM: International six-day race, leading places: 1, P Sercu (Belgium) and R Pijnen (Netherlands) 332 pts; 2, D Thurau and A Fritz (WG), 161; 3, D Clark and D Allen (Australia), 158; 4, G Frank and H-H Oersted (Denmark), 132, one lap behind; 5, U Freuler and R Savary (Switzerland), 245, 2 laps; 6, G Knetemann (Netherlands) and U Hempel (WG), 256, 3 laps.

Minister at the mike

Macfarlane to join BBC radio team

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The Minister for Sport, Neil Macfarlane, will join BBC Radio's commentary team for the England-Wales match at Twickenham in March. "I hope I am on safe ground in suggesting that it will be the first time a Minister of the Crown, or, for that matter, a member of Her Majesty's official Opposition, has acted in such a capacity."

"Slim" Wilkinson, the head of BBC Radio Outcast Broadcast, has also invited the Sports Minister to join his team from time to time when England are playing their World Cup matches in Bilbao next summer, as well as during the 1982 Test matches against India and Pakistan.

The invitation sprang from Mr Macfarlane's appearance on a *Sport On Two* programme one Saturday last month when he watched the Wallabies playing Glasgow on a television screen. Then, in an interview with the presenter of the programme, Mike Ingham, he aired perceptive comments about it.

It is now well known that Mr Macfarlane captained the Essex Young Amateurs cricket team in the 1950s, and played as an all-rounder for Essex second XI; less so, perhaps, that after captaining his school's cricket and hockey teams he played at stand-off half for Old Bancroftians, and at centre half for the Essex junior hockey side.

A back injury put paid to his rugby ambitions, but he played hockey for Cheam in the early 1960s, and cricket for Sutton until he found all his time consumed by politics. He had two seasons with Sutton, batting at number five, when the great South African lefthander, Graeme Pollock, went in at number four. "A hard man to follow", Mr Macfarlane observed, "but what a pleasurable experience to watch him from the other end."

The England rugby coach, Mike Davis, will also be breaking new ground when he runs in the Gillette London marathon. At 16st and 6ft 3½in he may be the biggest competitor in the event. It is a tribute to his fitness that he weighs much the same now as he did when winning 16 caps as an England lock between 1963 and 1970.

Mr Davis, who teaches games at Sherborne school and administers their sports centre, enters the marathon for three reasons. "It's got to be a new experience", he tells me. "I'm 40 on Saturday, so it seems a good way of starting a new life. And I hope I can do a lot for charity by persuading people to cough up, say, £1 if I finish, but nothing if I don't. That will put the pressure on me!"

Pressure, his England rugby players may recall, is a word they often hear him use. It will be his first attempt at the marathon, although he has run a 20-mile race in Dorset. "I've been training regularly on 10 milers", he reports, "and I'm now starting a gradual build-up, armed with my book of schedules."

The England coach, being one of life's great competitors, I predict that a lot of people will be losing their money in some good causes.

Double for France

DAKAR, Jan 20.—The French brothers, Claude and Bernard Marreau, driving a Renault 20 Turbo and Cyril Neveu, also of France, on a Honda 550XR, won the automobile and motorcycle sections respectively in the 6,200 mile Paris to Daker rally

Golf

Faldo hard at work in the Valley of the Sun

The Phoenix Open, starting here tomorrow in what locals proudly call the "Valley of the Sun", has been run for charity since 1935 by a group of young local businessmen calling themselves "The Thunderbirds".

They wear rather gaudy, Indian-style, purple velveteen blouses with large German silver turquoise-studded belts and necklaces. The "Conquistadores" of Tucson, 100 miles to the east, copied their Open from it when they began in 1945.

The Phoenix Country Club, a 6,726-yard course with a par of 71, is a typical flat desert-type lay-out, heavily bunkered, and with several dangerous lakes, one running down the right side of the 18th hole where Sandy Lyle came to grief last year and just failed to qualify.

Nick Faldo, the PGA champion from Welwyn, opened his campaign here in 1981, as he is doing this year, and played solidly for 71, 70, 74, 75. He flew in with his wife Melanie on Saturday and has been hard at work ever since, practising briefly on Sunday and playing 27 holes on Monday with Brian Waites, another Briton who has a sponsor's exemption.

Faldo is a very keen and popular member of the United States Tournament Players' Association, loving the sheer professionalism, as well as the good weather of American golf: "I was fairly happy about last year", he said. "In Britain I won the PGA title again and was second in four other tournaments, including the Irish and Manchester Opens, winning about £50,000 altogether."

In seven events in the States, he won £12,000, finishing third at Greensboro and 119th in the money list. This season his strategy is different and he says he will play in the next 12 or 13 tournaments before going home.

"Even if I get ill, as I did with flu in Orlando last year, I will stay here to get over it and restart as soon as possible", he said.

His main goal is to finish well inside the top 125 players who next year alone will go straight into every tournament field when Monday qualifying ends. He has a new caddy, Dave Musgrove; "My former caddy, little Andy, and I parted without any bitterness, and he's doing well here now with *Chi Chi Rodriguez*."

Faldo goes out late tomorrow with Gary Hallberg and Mike Holland; Waites is off with Canada's Jim Nelford. Peter Oosterhuis tees off at 8.10 am with Craig Stadler, the winner of the Tucson Open, and Ben Crenshaw.

Birch leads in SA

Cape Town, Jan 20.—Nigel Burch, the Essex-based professional, led the first round of the South African Masters at Milnerton near here today, when he returned a 67, five under par. One behind was Mark McNulty (South Africa) and another Briton, Derek Cooper, returned 69.

LEADING SCORES (SA unless stated): 67: N Burch (GB). 68: M McNulty. 69: G Levenson, D Watson, A Pole (US), D Cooper (GB). 70: C Witcher (Australia), S Hobday, A Henning, H Baiocchi, S Williams, B Barber, D Feherty (Ireland), J Hegearty (Ireland), G Brand (GB), K Waters (GB), P Simmons, S Bennet (GB), T Webber (Zimbabwe), G Watine (France), D Ogrin (US). 71: J Cockayne, T Britz, G Player, N Price, J Le Grange, J Johnson (US). 72: F Allem, B Marchbank (GB), J McGough (US), N Hunt (GB), B Wilson (GB), K Williams (GB), D Hayes, N Job (GB), J Fourie, M James (GB), I Mosey (GB), S Torrance (GB), B Sharrock (GB), A Chandler (GB), C Moody (GB), P Thomas, P Todt, M Runge (US), J McCornish (US), I Palmer, P Harrison, M McCann, D Stratton, D Robertson (US).

Asian golf gold

Tokyo, Jane 20—Mr Atsushi Kida, Japanese representative of the Asian golf circuit, said that seven of the 10 Asian nations have increased their prize money this year to bring the total to $1,065,000 (£572,000), $160,000 more than last year. Reuter.

Boxing

Green is given licence

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Dave Green, the former British and European welterweight champion, who retired from the ring last November, is to join Andy Smith, once his manager, as a trainer at the St Ives gym.

Yesterday Green had his examination at the boxing board and Ray Clarke, the board's secretary, said yesterday that since Green has been strongly recommended the granting of the licence should be just a formality at the board meeting on Wednesday.

A delighted Mr Smith said: "I think we shall make a great team. David will be in charge of the youngsters, 19-year-olds to start with and I shall stand back and watch in a supervisory capacity."

Basketball

CUP WINNERS' CUP: Quarter-final round: Real Madrid 110, Inter Bratislava (Czechoslovakia) 89; Hamat Gan Hapoel (Israel) 85, Sinudyne Bologna (Italy) 72; Stroitel Kiev 74, Parker Leiden (Netherlands) 66.

Hockey

Resourceful Cambridge beat RAF

By Sydney Friskin

Cambridge University 2 RAF 0

Cambridge University won their annual match against the Royal Air Force at Fenner's yesterday with more comfort than the score line suggests, scoring a goal in each half.

The RAF, however, had not played since the end of November and were a little below strength without Draper and Old; but they will have to do better than this against Yorkshire in the preliminary round of the county championship on January 31.

Cambridge were faster and more resourceful, having profited from their recent visit to Barcelona where they won two matches and lost two. One of their victories was against the Spanish Under-21 side.

If a man's reach should exceed his grasp, it was true of Gregory, the Cambridge outside left who scored at full-stretch off a centre from Lewis in the tenth minute.

Cambridge had earlier failed to convert a short corner, and although they made better use of another man before the end of the first half, the shot was ruled out as dangerous. Little was seen up to that time of the RAF as an attacking force.

Cambridge should have increased their lead in the third minute of the second half. Lewis was on his way merrily towards goal until he was rudely interrupted by the goalkeeper at the top of the circle; but Atkinson, who took the penalty stroke, lifted the ball over the crossbar.

Seven minutes later Atkinson made amends from a short corner, stopping the hit from the line himself and beating the goalkeeper with a superb drive along the ground. Within a couple of minutes the RAF would have scored if the Cambridge goalkeeper had not saved a shot from the right by Bollom.

From the 15th minute of this period, Duerden spurred the RAF to greater endeavour and from their first short corner of the match the Cambridge goalkeeper saved well from Hedley. The RAF had bad luck when Don Marshall hit a post, but in the end Cambridge nearly scored again, the RAF goalkeeper saving a stinging shot from Atkinson.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: R W Farr (Kingston GS and Ridley Hall); *A C Locke (Burnham GS and St Catharine's), N Dodds (Millfield and St John's), J I M Bausor (Haberdasher's Aske's and St John's), *T J Walker (Stewart's Melville and Pembroke), R Miles (Kingston GS and Trinity), *D C M Atkinson (Millfield and Downing, captain), R J Scott (Kingston GS and St Catharine's), M Lewis (Cardiff HS and St Catharine's), J Cass (King Edward VI, Chelmsford, and Fitzwilliam), *N D Gregory (King Edward VII, King's Lynn, and St Catherine's).
RAF: J/Tech J Marshall; Sgt C Paddon, F/Sgt C Glaze, Cpl M Dykes, Sgt J Clinton (captain), Sgt C Duerden, F/Lt P Sutton, F/O D Marshall, Sgt R Bates, F/Lt T Hedley, F/O S Bollom.
Umpires: F Hubber (Combined Services) and D C Bruce (Eastern Counties).
* a blue.

Rugby Union

Price, and the cameras, lighten the gloom

Met Police 6 Royal Navy 6

Metropolitan Police and the Navy shared the spoils at Imber Court yesterday, each side scoring a dropped goal and a penalty goal. Apart from a certain fascination surrounding the filming of a new television spectacular on an adjacent football pitch, there was little in this match to lighten the gloom on a dank, grey afternoon.

Apart from a mud bath in Cross Keys when the match was abandoned after an hour, the police have not played since November 28, while the Navy's last match was at Exeter on December 1 when they lost by a try to nil.

Providing the Navy's outside half, Price, remains at the helm during this period, their chances will remain good, for he is a player of some promise with the ball in his hands, and his place kicking is good enough to win a match off his own boot.

Last month Price kicked all nine points for the Combined Services against the Australian tourists and yesterday he was on target again with a penalty goal from 28 metres in the first half, and a dropped goal from roughly the same distance midway through the second.

The police had opened the scoring in the second minute when their full back, Stear, landed a penalty goal from 30 metres after the Navy had been penalized at a ruck. At the start of the second half the police led again through a neat dropped goal by Burrell, before Price restored the balance.

METROPOLITAN POLICE: N Stear; P Tiddy, R Locke, P Thurlow, R Williams; I Burrell, G Porter; N Wood, T Lewis, D Barham, B Ford (rep M Petra), A Patrick, J Hames, S Chaffee (rep M Wood), L Adamson.
ROYAL NAVY: WEA C Youlden; AEM S Creighton, L/Cmdr C Fabian, LPT P Tomlin, LPT R Penfold; MEM (L) G Price, Lt R Davies; POPT W Davies (rep, LWTR J Hirst), A/B (S) (SM) R Jay, Lt J Ackerman, AEN (M) G Woods, MEA (P) M Lane, P/O ACM C Polland, WEA M Sheldon, P/O M Connolly.
Referee: C J Shutle (London).

Scots face Sunday international

The details of Scotland's tour of Australia in June and July were released by the Scottish Rugby Union yesterday. There will be nine games—one more than last year when the Scots toured New Zealand—and the first of the two internationals will be played on a Sunday.

The party of 22 players with the manager, Ian MacGregor, and the coach, Jim Telfer, will leave Edinburgh on June 3, and then fly direct to Brisbane from Heathrow.

The first international is in Brisbane on July 4 and the second in Sydney on July 10.

The Scottish RU have also released details of the visit of Fiji to Scotland in September. The Fijians will play four games, finishing with a fixture against a Scottish XV on September 25 at Murrayfield.

SCOTTISH TOUR ITINERARY (in Australia): June: 10, Queensland Country (Mount Isa); 13, Queensland (Brisbane); 19, Sydney (Sydney); 23, Victoria (Melbourne); 26, New South Wales (Sydney); 29, New South Wales Country (Singleton); July: 4, Australia (Brisbane); 6, Australian Capital Territory (Canberra); 10, Australia (Sydney).
FIJIAN TOUR ITINERARY (in Scotland): September: 15, Edinburgh (Murrayfield); 18, South of Scotland (Hawick); 21, Anglo-Scots (Hughenden); 25, Scottish XV (Murrayfield).

Rugby League

New guidelines on fog

By Keith Macklin

No longer will spectators at fogbound matches peer through the encircling gloom at disappearing shapes. The executive committee, at its meeting in Leeds yesterday, issued new guidelines to referees regarding the playing of matches affected by fog.

Hitherto, it has been sufficient for the referee to be able to see the far corner flags from the centre of the 25-yard line. This has enabled the referee to control play and enable players to see each other, but has not taken into account spectators at the back of the stands or high up on the terraces.

The new instruction to referees is that on grounds affected by fog they must walk to the vantage point enjoyed by spectators farthest away from the action. If the whole playing area cannot be seen from this point then the match must not begin. A rider to the instruction is that once the game has been started, the referee assumes control and can continue play if he can see what is going on. It would be ludicrous for him to be constantly running up and down the grandstand and terraces.

Geoff Fletcher, the Huyton player-coach, was warned about his conduct after using "foul language" during the Huyton v Batley game on November 8.

Protests by Hull Kingston Rovers and Widnes against the playing of a preliminary round in the Challenge Cup were again considered, and the clubs were told to raise alternative suggestions for the annual general meeting in June.

Squash rackets

Jahangir, 18 on top of the world

By Richard Eaton

Jahangir Khan, aged 18, the Pakistani based in Wembley, yesterday became the youngest world No 1 in the history of the game in the new rankings issued by the International squash Players' Association based on last year's results.

Geoff Hunt, world champion four times, British open champion a record eight times and still the holder, is nudged into second place by a lad 16 years younger than himself. Amazing as it sounds, it is no surprise considering recent results. The Australian beat Jahangir in two hours and 13 minutes in the British Open in Bromley in March but Jahangir's revenge in an hour and 50 minutes in the World Open in Toronto in November, was the more decisive victory.

Twelve months ago Jahangir stood at No ten. It is less than 14 months since Jahangir served notice that he was about to ambush the squash world. He was still 16, but came from two games down to beat Qamar Zaman in the Pakistan Open final.

Since that memorable occasion—when the realization dawned on 700 people that a star had been born—Jahangir has won the British under-23 Open, the German Masters, the Patrick International at Chichester, the Welsh Masters, the World Masters and the World Open. He has lost only twice, both times to Hunt but Jahangir has beaten Hunt four times. The last time in Toronto was ominous. It is hard to see Hunt winning again.

TOP TEN: 1, J Khan (Pakistan); 2, G Hunt (Australia); 3, Q Zaman (Pakistan); 4, M Ahmed (Pakistan); 5, H Jahan (Pakistan); 6, G Awad (Egypt); 7, B Brownlee (New Zealand); 8, R Norman (New Zealand); 9, D Williams (Australia); 10, R Watson (South Africa).

Motor rallying

Rally goes flat for Kleint

Jochi Kleint, of West Germany, lost his second place in the Monte Carlo Rally on the final special stage before competitors returned for a rest in the principality at the end of the third section of the event. A flat tyre on the British entered Rothmans Opel meant a loss of two minutes, dropping Kleint to fourth place. Kleint's problem put Hannu Mikkola of Finland into second position

LEADING POSITIONS: 1, W Rohrl and C Geistdorfer (WG), Opel Ascona, 5hr 50min 32sec; 2, H Mikkola (Finland) and A Hertz (Sweden), Audi Quattro, 5:53.17; 3, G Frequelin and J F Fauchille (France), Porsche SC, 5:53.36; 4, J Kleint and G Wanger (WG), Opel Ascona, 5:54.10; 5, J-L Therier and M Vial (France), Porsche SC, 5:57.53; 6, B Saby and F Sappey (France), Renault 5 Turbo, 6:06.31.

Cricket

Uncapped Cook and Richards could go on Australian tour

From Richard Streeton
Madras, Jan 20

Geoff Cook, the reserve opening batsman, and Jack Richards, the deputy wicketkeeper, are the only uncapped members of England's touring side in India, but both, however, must be very much in the selectors minds for the tour to Australia which starts next October.

There have even been hints that Cook could go on to the England captaincy once he has established a regular Test place. This, alone, justifies his inclusion in this series, even though he had his 30th birthday just before the present tour began. Richards on the other hand came to India because of his ability to stand up to medium pace bowling. It underlined his natural ability which put him ahead of Bairstow, Downton and Humpage, who in the past year had all failed to seize their chances.

Cook's inclusion in the tour party was a surprise only in the sense that he gained the extra batting place when unexpectedly only two spinners were chosen. Clearly a late developer, Cook had the best season of his career in 1981. He was one of only four English players to pass 1,700 runs, and, significantly, they came in a summer when he was captain of Northamptonshire for the first time.

"I suppose the two factors might be linked," Cook said. "I found myself enjoying the continual involvement in the game that captaincy brings and was anxious to get off to a good start myself. After this happened the runs kept coming, though it is possible that covered wickets helped. Some people tell me I played far straighter than in the past."

Cook, whose first experience of captaincy came the previous winter with Eastern Province in South Africa, is convinced that covered pitches have made county captains more positive about seeking results than for many years past. "I know in my own case I am always prepared to lose if we have a chance to win."

The hardest part of captaincy is the occasional disciplining of other players. "When you have played mostly with the same people for 10 seasons it is inevitable that your relationship has to alter slightly."

Referring to last September's thrilling NatWest Trophy final at Lord's when he made a memorable hundred, Cook said he had been far less nervous than he had been before Northamptonshire's previous one-day finals in 1979 and 1980. "As captain, you are so concerned about the preparations of the rest of the side you tend to have less time to worry about your own game."

Cook was born in Middlesbrough and like Milburn, Willey and Sharp went to Northamptonshire after making his mark in Durham schools cricket. He first played county cricket in 1971, a year ahead of Larkins, with whom he now forms the most consistent opening partnership in the championship.

He believes Larkins is a better player than himself, or at least that he has more flair. "Having his as a partner helps me a lot. If I am struggling I look at him hitting the bowling and he makes it look so easy that it helps my confidence."

Cook nominates Hadlee as the most difficult bowler he faces in county cricket, and he also has problems with Jackman. He thinks that the present structure of the game is about right and regrets the tinkering that is going on with the one-day regulations, the fielding circle and so on. "I believe the authorities should leave things alone for a year or two. English cricket is clearly on the upgrade. We have some good batsmen, obviously, and a crop of good new fast bowlers coming along."

Like most cricketers, Cook relaxes on the golf course, and he and his wife Judith—a sweetheart from early schooldays onwards—also enjoy camping, though the arrival of their baby daughter Anna has put paid to this for the time being.

Next summer Cook thinks Northamptonshire will be all the stronger for the return of David Steele. "Steele will also give us the left arm slow bowler we have lacked, apart from providing batting insurance if we lose players to the Tests." Cook was thinking of Lamb, and possibly Willey or Larkins being needed by England. It could be that Northamptonshire will also be without their captain more often than they ever thought would be the case.

Richards was born in Penzance in 1958 and his methodical progress up cricket's ladder typifies several West Country virtues, with more emphasis put on dependability than on the spectacular. English cricket is well endowed with young wicketkeepers at the present time and Richards is quietly determined to hold off the challenge still to come from rivals like French, Brassington and Garnham.

As a schoolboy Richards preferred horse riding to other sports, and he was 15 before a casual social visit to a local club aroused any real interest in cricket.

He showed such promise that within two years he was encouraged to write to Middlesex and Surrey for trials, and in April, 1975, Surrey offered him an immediate contract. At that time Long and Skinner were ahead of him on the Surrey book. Richards expected it to be 1979 or 1980 before he clinched a first team place, but he achieved this in 1977, well ahead of the schedule he had planned for himself.

First, Long moved to Sussex and then, when Richards came in at 15 minutes notice for the injured Skinner in a game against Warwickshire, he did so well that he kept his place. Richards has the priceless merit for a wicketkeeper of scarcely ever being unfit. He did not miss a match for Surrey until last summer when a broken toe and thigh strain kept him out of three games.

Richards has always had his sights set on an England place from the time he left Cornwall at 16, and realistically he has worked hard to improve his batting, knowing that runs are expected these days from a Test wicketkeeper. No improvement was really noticeable until 1981 when he scored almost 700 runs, including four fifties which, for a man usually at No 8 or 9, was a useful contribution. He has also opened for Surrey in one-day matches.

Richards, who acknowledges the help he has received from McIntyre, has a reputation for doing well when the pressures are greatest. "I really enjoy taking stick on a turning pitch or dealing with Clarke on a flier. If the cricket is dull my concentration seems to waver a bit."

Richards is one of the new generation of articulate young county players who have never known cricket when it did not have one-day competitions and more sponsorship than was ever thought probable. They remain puzzled at times by what seems a lack of professional administration for what they feel is a professional game. They cannot help wondering if cricket could not attract a larger share of the money that seems available to sport, and they cite tennis and golf as examples of sports players who are far better off.

Richards himself has every intention of staying in cricket for as long as possible. Away from the game he enjoys most music and is something of a backgammon fiend. His wife Brigitta is Dutch and they have a flat in London and another home in The Netherlands.

The night it rained dollars

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Sydney, Jan 20

Mr Lynton Taylor, managing director of PBL marketing, the company which to all intents and purposes runs Australian cricket (without choosing the teams) has revealed what, in his opinion, "the game is all about." "The answer is . . ." "having a big crowd".

At what cost to tradition is, I think, neither here nor there. As he surveyed the scene at the Sydney Cricket Ground yesterday, with the gates closed and more than 50,000 people locked inside, Mr Taylor must have felt a rare sense of achievement.

Not only was the ground full, almost the whole of Australia had been sufficiently indoctrinated to think that beating the West Indians was a matter of life and death. Such is the power of commercial television. As salesmen behind the microphone, Mr Packer's Channel Nine has some of the most famous names in Australian cricket, plus Tony Greig.

To judge from what happened yesterday, they must have the Almighty on their side as well. Within seconds, no more, of Australia nosing ahead of West Indies for the first time, rain ended the match. Had it come at any time in the preceding seven and a half hours, Australia would have failed to reach the one-day finals, starting in Melbourne on Saturday. If that had happened, to quote Mr Taylor again, it would have made them a "non-event". The "million dollars rain" it is called in one of this evening's Sydney papers.

One of the more extraordinary aspects of last night's match was that the longer it lasted and the closer it became, the more the crowd's attention seemed to turn to other revels. By the time Marsh was superbly caught by Greenidge, diving to his left at short mid-wicket, the various beer-can battles that were being waged and the attempts of one section of the crowd to keep a balloon airborne were attracting almost as much attention as the cricket.

As an exercise in pandemonium it was a complete success. It got Australia into the final, no matter how fortuitously; it lured, from out of the woodwork, members of the Sydney Cricket Ground who had never before been seen at a one-day match, and for those taking an intelligent interest in the cricket, it contained, among the slogging and the swiping, some brilliant snatches of play.

With so many people hoping that Australia would win, they did well to do so. It was the fifth time they had met West Indies under lights and they have yet to be beaten. They succeeded in spite of a failure by Chappell, who made nought as they fell to 40 for three chasing 190, and the absence of Laird, who is injured.

Towards the end of the match, the West Indians, urged on by Richards, threw off the indifference which they often, sometimes misleadingly, convey. It was as though they had suddenly decided that they would rather meet Pakistan in the final than Australia. Even the West Indian crocks, and they have several of them, threw themselves around the field and Roberts found it in him to bowl 10 of his best overs for years.

Whether the Ashes will ever mean as much again to the public, we shall find out next winter. That may depend on whether the Australians are winning. For the moment, the achievement of Chappell's side in coming back from the dead in the one-day competition has revived Australians after the disappointment of those incredible defeats in England last summer.

Meretricious though it may be, synthetic though it undoubtedly is, Mr Taylor has found in one-day cricket between Australia and West Indies a formula for filling the grounds and prompting the masses to switch to Channel Nine. With great success, he has caricatured the game of cricket, and where was the seed first sown? In England, is the answer to that—in the Gillette Cup.

The figure PBL have to beat in Melbourne this weekend is 78,142, the attendance when the two sides last met there 10 days ago. The figure to worry about is 33,672, the total attendance when Australia played Pakistan on the same ground a month ago, in a Test match lasting four days.

Quotes from today's Australian papers:

"One-day cricket mania is sweeping Australia." — *Sydney Sun*.

"It was a wild, incredible night, with a bizarre finale somehow appropriate for such a game."—*The Australian*.

"Beer cans flew, drunks fought and women bared their breasts." —Editorial, *Sydney Sun*.

□ The Australian Cricket Board have announced a party of 13 players for the first two World Series Cup final matches on Saturday and Sunday in Melbourne.

PARTY: G S Chappell (captain), K J Hughes, A R Border, W M Darling, J Dyson, B M Laird, G F Lawson, D K Lillee, M F Malone, R W Marsh, L S Pascoe, J R Thomson, G M Wood.

England lose to India but stay top of the world

Wanganui, Jan 20.—India pulled off their best ever win in the women's World Cup when they beat England by 47 runs here today. After a slow start, the Indians made 178 for seven in their 60 overs with the opener, Fowzeli Khaleeki, scoring an invaluable 88 before she was run out in a late scramble for runs.

Miss Khaleeki also played a vital role in England's dismissal for 131 in 55 overs. She made three stumpings and held two catches.

England never looked capable of winning after they lost two wickets with just 13 runs on the board and only the opener Janette Britten, who made 38, and Rachel Flint, who added a spirited 30, showed the necessary application. But both fell to Miss Khaleeki's sharp stumping.

Despite the result, England remained top with 14 points from six matches. But with four points for a win and two for a draw, they look likely to be overhauled by Australia who are unbeaten in five matches.

New Zealand are third with 10 points from five games followed by the Indians with eight from five. An International XI, who complete the line-up, have lost all three matches.

INDIA

G Banerjee, b Bakewell	..	9
F Khaleeki, run out	..	88
N Barve, c Lear, b Court	..	2
S Rangaswami, c Starling, b Court	..	10
A Gurjar, c Goatman, b Bakewell	..	5
S Kulkarni, b Bakewell	..	4
R Dholakia, run out	..	35
D Edulji, not out	..	7
V Bhagat, not out	..	5
Extras	..	13
Total (7 wkts, 60 overs)	..	178

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—35, 2—40, 3—52, 4—63, 5—77, 6—165, 7—166.

BOWLING: Tedstone, 12—3—31—0; Starling, 12—4—30—0; Hullah, 11—2—49—0; Bakewell, 12—6—13—3; Court, 6—1—18—2; Whatmough, 5—0—13—0; Britten, 2—0—11—0.

ENGLAND

J Britten, st Khaleeki, b Edulji	..	38
*S Goatman, b Rangaswami	..	2
C Whatmough, c Khaleeki, b Bhattacharya	..	4
R Heyhoe-Flint, st Khaleeki, b Chakraborthy	..	30
M Lear, c Khaleeki, b Chakraborthy	..	0
J Court, b Kulkarni	..	0
E Bakewell, st Khaleeki, b Kulkarni	..	13
G Hullah, b Kulkarni	..	3
J Tedstone, b Edulji	..	19
A Starling, run out	..	1
†S Hodges, not out	..	3
Extras	..	19
Total (55.5 overs)	..	131

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—8, 2—13, 3—63, 4—64, 5—67, 6—89, 7—103, 8—109, 9—121.

BOWLING: Rangaswami, 11—2—26—1; Bhattacharya, 7—3—13—1; Edulji, 9.5—5—16—2; Chakraborthy, 12—2—23—3; Kulkarni, 8—1—19—3; Banerjee, 8—1—15—0.

	P	W	D	L	Pts
England	6	3	1	2	14
Australia	5	3	0	0	12
New Zealand	5	2	1	2	10
India	5	2	0	3	8
International XI	3	0	0	3	0

Pakistanis end tour on winning note

Geelong, Jan 20.—Javed Miandad, the Pakistan captain, today steered his team to victory in the last match of their tour of Australia, a 50-over game against Geelong districts. The Pakistanis scored 192 for seven wickets in reply to Geelong's 191 for six.

Miandad, as he has done so often on the tour, led the way with a brisk 45 as the Pakistanis took 50 off the first eight overs. After a slight slump in the middle of the innings, Mohsin Khan and Ejaz Faqih, with 34 and 33, batted stylishly to ensure victory.

The game was originally arranged as practice for the Pakistanis for the Benson and Hedges World Series Cup finals, which begin this weekend in Melbourne, but Australia's win against the West Indies in Sydney in the last qualifying match last night eliminated Pakistan from the competition. The team fly home tomorrow.

GEELONG DISTRICTS

C Lynch, c and b Miandad	..	82
M Bowtell, st Ashraf, b Qasim	..	34
P Brady, run out	..	29
M Seeckts, b Imran	..	6
N Petrie, not out	..	3
G Anderton, run out	..	20
G Ward, st Ashraf, b Miandad	..	0
B Salmon, not out	..	3
Extras (b 3, lb 4, nb 7)	..	14
Total (6 wkts, 50 overs)	..	191

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—71, 2—150, 3—161, 4—163, 5—181, 6—188.

BOWLING: Imran Khan, 9—2—24—1; Taher, 6—1—15—0; Majid Khan, 10—3—21—0; Mudassar Nazar, 8—0—28—0; Iqbal Qasim, 7—0—38—1; Ejaz Faqih, 6—1—20—0; Javed Miandad, 4—0—31—2.

PAKISTAN

Mudassar Nazar, c Lynch, b Anderton	..	18
*Javed Miandad, c Degrandi, b Anderton	..	45
Mansoor Akhtar, c Salmon, b Greegan	..	18
Saleem Malik, c Salmon, b Degrandi	..	9
Mohsin Khan, c Seeckts, b Degrandi	..	34
Ejaz Faqih, c Salmon, b Ward	..	33
Majid Khan, not out	..	14
†Ashraf Ali, b Lynch	..	6
Iqbal Quasim, not out	..	4
Extras (lb 3, w 6, nb 2)	..	11
Total (7 wkts, 48 overs)	..	192

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—58, 2—63, 3—91, 4—97, 5—160, 6—170, 7—188.

BOWLING: De Grandi, 10—2—27—2; Greegan, 10—1—38—1; Meek 9—0—55—0; Anderton, 10—2—27—2; Ward, 8—0—29—1; Lynch, 1—0—5—1.—Reuter.

Childs poaching claim

Gloucestershire County Cricket Club have accused other counties of trying to poach John Childs, their left-arm spin bowler. Tony Brown, Gloucestershire's secretary manager, said yesterday: "A number of counties have been making very strong overtures to him, although they were quite illegal." He did not name the counties.

Childs, aged 30, currently coaching in New Zealand, has signed a long term contract with Gloucestershire. Last season he took 75 first class wickets and achieved a career best return of 9—56 against Somerset at Bristol.

□ The financial tide is turning for Sussex. After losses over the past three years totalling £116,112, Reg Phillips, the treasurer, yesterday revealed a surplus of £60,956 for the past year.

There had been a deficit in the previous year of £13,813, but the overdraft has now been reduced from £117,923 to £38,814. Profit from the club's hotel at Hove doubled and totalled £20,025, gate receipts showed an increase of £8,264 and totalled £32,447.

Kent also had a profit last year, of £31,697, which compared with £34,141 the previous year.

Rowing

Happier days: if not for her sense of humour Miss Mitchell might not appreciate the joke now.

Fractured skull threatens Miss Mitchell's season

By Jim Railton

Beryl Mitchell, world silver medal winner last year in the *single sculls, will undergo surgery* today at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, for a fractured skull and facial injuries sustained in a toboggan crash. The accident happened in Richmond Park just after she had returned from a skiing holiday in Italy.

Miss Mitchell's main concern when I spoke to her yesterday was retaining her fitness for her attempt to win the gold medal in this year's world championships in Lucerne, but to be realistic she has to regain her normal health first.

She has been in hospital for 13 days and her convalescence and rehabilitation could take time, though it was quite in character when this attractive ambassadress for rowing said yesterday: "Well at least it will give me a chance for a facelift".

It could be said that the Henley Royal Regatta stewards have created a race specifically for Miss Mitchell this year. Two women's events, the double sculls and coxed fours, were introduced at Henley last year on a trial and invitation basis, but British performances in them were disappointing and they were won by teams from the United States and Canada.

This year the stewards have added the women's singles sculls, undoubtedly influenced by Miss Mitchell's world silver medal performance last year, when she finished just one third of a length down and closing on the Olympic champion, Sanda Toma, of Romania. It was the first world championship medal won by a British woman for 19 years.

Miss Mitchell, a 31-year-old physical education lecturer, has made rapid progress at international level in the last three years. She was unplaced on her first appearance in the event in 1979, finished fifth in the Moscow Olympics, and last year crowned an outstanding season by winning the world silver medal.

Skiing

Hess regains overall lead

Badgastein, Jan 20. Erika Hess, of Switzerland, continued her domination of the Slalom by winning a World Cup race here today and adding a combination victory to regain the lead in the overall cup standings. The 19-year-old, who has won 10 of her last 11 salom races, was fastest in both runs, which had 55 and 52 gates, and her combined time was 1 min 30.66 secs.

This was half a second faster than Liechtenstein's Ursula Konzett, whose 1 min 31.16 sec was a second clear of Fabienne Serrat, of France, who came third.

Miss Hess's victory also earned her a surprising triumph in a combination event taking in Monday's downhill here, in which she finished 23rd. The extra points pushed her past the West German all-rounder, Irene Epple, a strong downhiller but moderate slalomist who was 14th today, in the overall cup standings. Miss Hess has 253 points to *Miss Epple's 240*.

Only 37 of the 104 starters completed both runs, and the unluckiest competitors were the unheralded Polish twins, Dorata and Malgorzata Tlalka, aged 18. They finished second and fourth in the first leg, but both missed a gate halfway through the second.

Miss Epple, who had an 18-point lead over Hess in the World Cup after two fourth places in consecutive downhills was second in the combination, but was *unable to collect full points because* she has exceeded her quota of combination points.

LEADING POSITIONS: 1, E Hess (Switzerland), 1min 30.66sec; 2, U Konzett (Liechtenstein), 1:31.16; 3, F Serrat (France), 1:32.15; 4, C Cooper (US), 1:32.55; 5, D Zini (Italy), 1:32.62; 6, M Epple (WG), 1:33.80; 7, R Steiner (Austria), 1:33.81; 8, A Zavadlav (Yugoslavia), 1:33.23; 9, A Leskovsek (Yugoslavia), 1:34.65; 10, P Marciandi (Italy), 1:34.71.

OVERALL: 1, E Hess, 120 pts; 2, M-R Quario (Italy), 57; 3, U Konzett (Liechtenstein), 50; 4, P Pelen (France), 47; 5, H Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 45; 6, C Cooper (US), 43; 7, A Kronbichler (Austria), 42; 8, D Zini (Italy), 41; 9, F Serrat (France), 25; 10, A Levskosek (Yugoslavia), 25.

WORLD CUP: 1, E Hess (Switzerland), 253 pts; 2, I Epple (WG), 240; 3, L Sölkner (Austria), 118; 4, C Cooper (US), 111; 5, C Nelson (US), 101; 6, E Chaud (France), 89; 7, P Pelen (France), 87; 8, U Konzett (Liechtenstein), 82; 9, G Sorensen (Canada) and M-R Quario (Italy), 77.—Reuter.

Faces to follow: resilience on two wheels

Seven young ambassadors looking for fame in Europe

Few racing cyclists successfully complete the difficult transition from good British amateur to competent European professional. Since the pioneering days of Brian Robinson in the 1950s, the only ones to achieve distinguished careers on the Continent have been Barry Hoban and the late Tom Simpson.

Marathon runners have it easy compared to European cycling professionals, who compete up to 200 times a year in races that are rarely less than 130 miles long. It takes natural ability and a dedicated attitude to training, of course; but above all the profession demands exceptional physical and mental resilience.

Sitting on a saddle for six hours at a stretch; contending with heatwaves, gales or freezing rain; fighting for a sheltered spot in a line racing over cobbles at 30 mph; or pushing the mind to follow the pace up Alpine pass roads, 20 miles long: these are some of the hardships that have restricted the penetration of British riders into the Continental hierarchy.

Happily, our meagre record is at last showing signs of improvement. Instead of a lone ambassador, there will be seven young professionals from Great Britain starting the 1982 season next month in the colours of European teams. The two new faces most likely to succeed are John Herety and Sean Yates, who will be based at Tours in the Loire Valley after spending their last season as amateurs in Paris, racing for the famous ACBB club.

Herety, aged 23, who comes from Cheadle, Cheshire, is a trained chef and the son of a specialist cycle-frame builder. Not surprisingly, he displays a craftsman's perfectionism in his sport. His main strength is a powerful sprint finish that enabled him to win a dozen races for the ACBB last year.

Herety is a happy-go-lucky character, only 5ft 6ins tall, who has the right optimistic approach to professionalism. He will be racing for a team sponsored by *the Co-op retailing* chain and Mercier, a French cycle manufacturer, which also sponsored Hoban for most of his long Continental career.

The squad's famous leader is the Dutchman, Joop Zoetemelk, the winner of the Tour de France in 1980. But Herety is the team's main hope of securing morale-boosting victories in tight sprint finishes.

One such success came in the Paris-Rouen amateur classic last May. A bunch of more than 100 riders contested a final, uphill charge after racing 103 miles across Normandy in less than four hours. And it was the diminutive, but heavy thighed, rider from Cheshire who proved to be the fastest and strongest in the vital, closing 200 metres.

Instrumental in manoeuvring Herety into a winning position was his ACBB team-mate, Yates. *This relaxed 21-year-old from* Forest Row, Sussex has gained a coveted place in another French team, Peugeot-Shell.

Yates is a fitness fanatic, daily pushing himself through a punishing routine of 250 consecutive press-ups and 200 sit-ups, to which he has added four weight-training sessions a week through the winter. At nearly 6ft 2ins and 13 stones, he will not make a Tour de France winner, but he has proved to be an exceptional competitor in time trials and one-day races.

Like Hoban and Simpson before him, Yates first gained national recognition for performances in road time trials and track pursuits. He set a British record of less than 20 minutes for a 10-mile time trial and he was national pursuit champion in 1980.

He travelled to the Moscow Olympics, where he was surprisingly asked to compete in the individual pursuit in preference to the more experienced Tony *Doyle. Yates did not progress* beyond the quarter-final stage, while Doyle immediately turned professional and won the world pursuit title a few weeks later.

With both of them in the professional ranks, there is the intriguing possibility that Doyle and Yates will clash in this year's world championship pursuit competition, which is to take place at Leicester in August. But Yates's principal aim is to succeed in the world of Continental road racing.

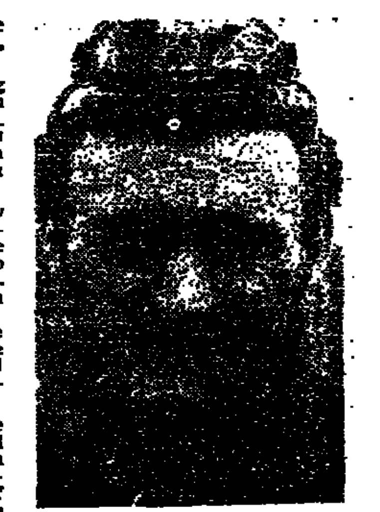
An indication of his chances was given by the remarkable professional debut last year of Stephen Roche, the young Irishman, who gave the Peugeot team four wins in French stage races, including the important Paris-Nice event.

Roche is an impeccable time trial performer, but in one of his last such races as an amateur, the 1980 Grand Prix de France, he was only a few seconds faster than an *inexperienced* Yates. Three months ago, Yates also completed his amateur career by winning the GP de France, by a wide margin. More importantly, this success came less than a week after he had scored an outstanding victory in the Paris-Connerré classic.

Besides Yates and Herety, the other new recruit to European professional racing is Steve Jones, aged 24 from Birmingham, who has signed for the Splendor team in Belguim. They join the four established men: Derek Hunt, aged 23, from Cornwall, Graham Jones, aged 24, from Manchester, Robert Millar, aged 23, from Glasgow and Paul Sherwen, aged 25, from Cheshire.

How tough it is to succeed in their chosen profession is best demonstrated by Sherwen, who is about to start his fifth Continental campaign. He did not have a single win in his first three seasons, nor in the first six months of last season, but he did not lose heart and he was finally rewarded with victory in a 145-mile Belgian race shortly before the world championships. Sherwen's perseverance should be an example, and an inspiration, to both Yates and Herety.

John Wilcockson



Herety (above) and Yates based at Tours.



Carter's destiny seems assured

Doggedness, exquisite balance, and a knack for neat cornering marked Kenny Carter as the young speedway rider to watch almost from his British League debut in 1978. Still two months short of 21, Carter has never been intimidated by the sport's big names, defeating them consistently though not on the big occasions.

None the less, he was capped at the age of 18, becoming the youngest rider to represent England overseas when he rode in two international matches in Poland.

In 1979 *he* was the British junior champion and a year later he represented his club, Halifax Dukes, in the British League Riders' championship. The Grand Old Man of speedway, Ivan Mauger, himself six time a world champion, began to take an interest in young Carter. Midway through 1981, Mauger virtually retired as a competitor, becoming Carter's manager.

Now Carter no longer falls apart at the big events. There has been a considerable increase in his technical nous, not to mention much more confidence. He finished last season with the Golden Helmet and the League Riders' championship, that one a swashbuckling victory at Belle Vue where he scored a maximum 15 points, two points ahead of the runner-up, Chris Morton (who was riding on his home track) and way ahead of the world champion, Bruce Penhall.

Now Carter is on a winter tour of Australia as a member of the Young England team. With such a superb rider as Penhall, the reigning champion, this may not be Carter's season to top the world. But most of the speedway fraternity would echo Mauger's view: "It's no longer a question of 'if' Kenny will be champion. It's a matter of 'when'."

Adrianne Blue



Carter: swashbuckling

Winter sports enthusiasts come out of hibernation

Britain's snowfall windfall

The snow has brought few blessings, but one is that Britain has been turned temporarily into a wonderland for winter sports enthusiasts. Skiers, skaters and tobogganers have taken advantage of the frozen wastes that have taken advantage of the rest of us.

Conditions described as "perfect for skiing with plenty of powdered snow and all runs complet" have enticed at lease 25 per cent more visitors than at this time last year to the Cairngorm slopes at Aviemore in Scotland. The British Alpine championships are being held there in late March and there is every confidence that conditions will still be perfect then.

All over Britain, however, skiers have only had to step outside their front doors to enjoy winter holiday conditions. Richmond Park, in London, for example, may not be quite the Swiss Alps, but the weekend still sees it covered in the tracks of skis, sledges and toboggans.

The Ski Club of Great Britain hope to install a ski-lift on Hampstead Heath and provide instructors for beginners, if there is more snow. Diana Hughes, their press officer, believes that people will go abroad for their skiing holidays anyway, but that beginners would be able to learn elementary things in just a few hours, which would save them money when they arrive on the slopes at their holiday destinations.

The heavy snowfalls of recent weeks have turned not only the hills into downhill runs and the parks into cross-country slogs, but also artificial ski slopes into the real thing.

"It doesn't make any difference, if anything it increases our business," the manager of the slope at Hillingdon, West London, said. "We leave the snow on. The main problem has been people getting here. Even with the travel conditions, last week was the best since we took over the slope in 1979." Snow, he said, was more forgiving than the plastic of the artificial slope.

At least on the artificial slopes—snow-laden or not—the question of equipment, which comes with the price of admission, is no problem. Shops that hire out equipment, however, are few and far between.

One is Alpine Sports, who report a big increase in both the sale and hire of cross-country skis, on which to glide around the home counties—*something which* has been possible recently for the first time in many years. "The snow has been good news for us, at least," the manager at the Kensington branch said.

Skis, boots, bindings and poles can be hired for around £6 for a weekend; it costs about £55 to buy the cheapest equivalent package. Hiring helps the sport reach new converts, although even that has its drawbacks for the supplier. Hired skis have been returned damaged to Alpine Sports by inexperienced exponents.

The inexperienced may be having their day, but more proficient skiers have also been in their element in places like Scotland, the Lake District and the Peak District, where they are more used to home skiing, having suitable conditions on a more regular basis.

Up in the wilds of Derbyshire, the hundreds of weekend skiers apparently have their own lift and keep mum about the locations of the best runs. "They are loath to give away the secrets of where they ski," Diana Hughes said. "The British on the whole have quite a high standard for the amount of time they actually spend skiing," she added patriotically.

Box Hill, in Surrey, is probably the best place around London for downhill skiing, and can also attract hundreds *of tobogganers at weekends.* Red plastic bobs, steel and wood efforts, mum's old tea tray—or even her new one—and just plain plastic sheets have all come out in duplication of the Cresta Run. Thrills there are, but danger also, as broken limbs and other *injuries prove and as Beryl* Mitchell, the oarswoman has discovered (see above).

It is not too often that British speed skaters get the sort of opportunities that this severe winter has brought. The British championships were held for the first time in almost six years in December, after 30 acres of specially flooded grassland in Lincolnshire froze over.

Elsewhere, skaters have been able to take advantage of frozen ponds, and much else, including such unlikely venues as York racecourse. There, two edges sufficed where four legs could no longer venture.

Paul Harrison

Cresta Run

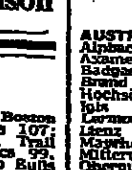
ST MORITZ: Marsden Cup, final placings: 1, M Melcher (Switzerland), 1min 68.77sec; 2, P C Gallian (Switzerland), 1:69.47; 3, N Bibbia (Italy), 1:72.49; 4, C Nater Jnr (Switzerland), 1:76.55; 5, D P Bamber (GB), 1:76.80; 6, J R A Freeland (GB), 1:78.32.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Quebec Nordiques 2, Philadelphia Flyers 2; Buffalo Sabres 2, Montreal Canadiens 2; Los Angeles Kings 4, Colorado Rockies 4; St Louis Blues 5, Vancouver Canucks 4.

Football

KOBE: Tour match: Japanese XI 2, Boca Juniors 3.



Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Boston Celtics 111, New York Knicks 107; Atlanta Hawks 112, Portland Trail Blazers 101; Seattle Supersonics 99, Cleveland Cavaliers 97; Chicago Bulls 110, Indiana Pacers 100; Houston Rockets 120, Kansas City Kings 112; Phoenix Suns 108, San Antonio Spurs 96; Utah Jazz 123, Detroit Pistons 117; Denver Nuggets 140, Los Angeles Lakers 139.

Table tennis

Fine chance for Douglas

By a Special Correspondent

Desmond Douglas, the English national champion who so often performs brilliantly in Germany, this week has a chance to add the *German Open title to the English* and Welsh Opens he has won in the past five years. Douglas had the finest record of any player in the international-flavoured German Bundesliga last season. Although he is only seeded No. 3 in the German Open, starting today at Kiel and continuing until Sunday, he will probably be the most feared man in the field.

Tibor Klampar, the Hungarian whom Douglas beat in the Lambert and Butler invitation at Wembley, is ranked one in Europe and is therefore the top seed.

The former European champion, Dragutin Surbek of Yugoslavia, is Douglas's projected semi-final opponent, and in the quarter-finals he is likely to play *the winner of two* other former European champions, Jacques Secretin of France and Milan Orlowski of Czechoslovakia.

Jill Hammersley, England's other national champion, is also seeded third, but her task looks harder. The top seed is Bettine Vriesekoop, the Dutch player who beat her in the English Open earlier in the month and who recently took over as Europe's No. 1. Mrs Hammersley, however, is in the same half as Lee Soo Ja of South Korea, possibly an even more formidable opponent.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Crans-Montana	100	180	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	2
Good skiing on upper slopes							
Davos	95	220	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-2
Lower slopes icy in places							
Flaine	*130*	*400*	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	0
Superb weather and skiing							
Ischgl	130	250	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	-2
Skiing good above 1,800m							
Les Arcs	130	215	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fine	-2
South-facing slopes icy							
Saas-Fee	90	160	Good	Heavy	Good	Fine	0
Ample snow, good skiing							
St Moritz	55	120	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-1
Worn patches on lower slopes							
Sauze d'Oulx	80	80	Good	*Crust*	*Icy*	*Fine*	-2
Good skiing							
Val d'Isère	140	240	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	-1
Icy patches on lower slopes							
Verbier	80	200	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	2
Good skiing on upper slopes							
Villars	30	145	Good	Crust	Fair	Fine	-2
Slopes icy in morning							
Wengen	30	80	Fair	Crust	Poor	Fine	0
Good skiing on upper slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by the *Ski Club of Great Britain*, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

AUSTRIA	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather —	°C
Alpbach	56	150	—	—	-3
Axamer-Lizum	—	105	—	—	-5
Badgastein	50	150	—	—	-6
Brand	40	200	—	—	-6
Hochsölden	40	240	—	—	-5
Igls	20	60	—	—	-6
Lermoos	70	280	—	—	-3
Lienz	50	80	—	—	-4
Mayrhofen	10	70	—	—	-2
Mitterndorf	100	260	—	—	-12
Obergurgl	130	230	—	—	-4
Saalbach	90	140	—	—	-2
Schruns	10	240	—	—	-10
Serfaus	70	210	—	—	-1
Söll	110	170	—	—	-2
Wildschönau	—	160	—	—	-5
Zürs	180	260	—	—	-8

ITALY	L	U
Abetone	20	80
Bardonecchia	80	200
Bormio	30	150
Canazei	20	80
Cervinia	165	370
Claviere	70	120
Cortina	10	120
Courmayeur	130	270
Livigno	100	130
Macugnaga	60	200
Madesimo	100	200
Madonna di C	90	130
Ortisei	70	80
San Martino	60	140
Selva	50	70
Sestriere	80	100
Vipiteno	20	100

Racing

Aldaniti leads 81 hopefuls on long road to Aintree

By Michael Seely

Aldaniti and Royal Mail, first and third in last year's Sun Grand National, are among the 81 entries for this year's race. In fact, eight of last season's 12 finishers are engaged, the absentees being Spartan Missile, Royal Exile, So and Sebastian V.

The future of our most exciting steeplechase still hangs in the balance. Lord Plummer, the chairman of the Horserace Betting Levy Board, said yesterday "We are still trying to get Bill Davies to the negotiating table. But unless we obtain the increase in the levy we are asking for, nothing is certain as racing has so many other priorities beside the National."

Josh Gifford, Aldaniti's trainer, is abroad on holiday with Fred Winter. However, a stable spokesman said, "We have had Aldaniti back at Findon since the Tuesday before Christmas. He is very well and if we can get enough work into him, Aldaniti may have his first race in the Whitbread Trial Steeplechase at Ascot on February 10, the race he won last year."

As usual there is not a preponderance of good-class horses among the entries. Two interesting possible runners are Richard Head's pair, Border Incident and Uncle Bing. Border Incident is still one of the best chasers in the country, despite his injury plagued career. And Uncle Bing's jumping when winning the Topham Trophy over part of the National course in 1980, with John Francome in the saddle, was spectacular.

Mick O'Toole has entered Chinrullah, who was one of the easiest winners of the Queen Mother Champion Chase in 1980, although the Irish horse was subsequently disqualified in favour of Another Dolly.

Although last year's runner-up, Spartan Missile, is still on the sidelines another well-known hunter-chaser will be trying to blaze the same trail this spring. Last year, Grittar won both the Cheltenham and Liverpool Foxhunters, with the newly-elected Jockey Club member, Dick Saunders, on board. And this time Grittar's owner-trainer, the Cottesmore farmer, Frank Gilman, intends to run his pride and joy in both the Cheltenham Gold Cup and the National.

Some useful stayers engaged are the 1979 Welsh Grand National winner, Peter Scot, and Waggoner's Walk, who won Newcastle's Eider Steeplechase and the Kim Muir Steeplechase at Cheltenham last year. The only previous winner entered, apart from Aldaniti, is Rubstic but the Cumbrian trainer, Gordon Richards, has entered two interesting candidates, Man Alive and Current Gold. Fred Winter's two possible runners are Rough and Tumble and Rolls Rambler.

Although the weights will not be published until next Wednesday, Ladbrokes, the managers of Aintree, have already opened a book on the race. They make Aldaniti their favourite at 14-1, followed by Cavity Hunter, Grittar and Royal Mail, who are bracketed together at 20-1. The four 25-1 chances are Peter Scott, Senator Maclacury, Three To One and Waggoner's Walk. Michael Dickinson said that Cavity Hunter was an unlikely participant and that if his stable is to be represented it will be by Bueche Giorod.

If the go-ahead is given at Lingfield Park today, the spotlight will be focused on David Elsworth's two *Daily Express* Triumph Hurdle hopes, Right Regent and Omnipotent, who are due to run in the first and second divisions of the Keep Novices Hurdle.

Right Regent, a useful stayer on the flat, gained his first victory under winter rules when wearing down Baron Palles at Newbury, and should have little to fear from his rivals. Right Regent is quoted at 33-1 for the big Cheltenham race but only 16-1 is available about Omnipotent who created a favourable impression when giving Brave Hussar such a hard fight for his money at Chepstow.

Gifford could also land a double at Lingfield with Another Duke and Southdown Spirit. Another Duke was quite impressive when beating Oakprime at Kempton and appears to have the Drawbridge Steeplechase at his mercy. Southdown Spirit was winning his second race from three starts this season when coming home four lengths clear of Genovese at Folkestone.



Aldaniti, the 1981 National hero, is likely to reappear at Ascot next month.

ENTRIES: Acrow Lad aged 8, Again The Same 9, Aldaniti 12, Another Prospect 10, Ample Boy 10, Artistic Prince 11, Barney Macbyrne 11, Beech King 8, Blackwater Bridge 10, Border Incident 12, Bueche Giorod 11, Carrow Boy 10, Cavity Hunter 9, Cheers 10, Chinrullah 10, Choral Festival 11, Churchtown Boy 10, Coloured Christy 7, Cooleen 13, Current Gold 11, Deep Gale 9, Delmoss 8, Dollar Bill 12, Drumroan 14, Fethard Friend 7, Flexibility 10, Gandy VI 13, Glen Boy 7, Good Prospect 12, Grittar 9, Helm Free 8, Highway Dragon 10, Hot Tomato 10, Jer 11, Jimmy Miff 10, Jocks Bond 8, Kalimandu 9, Keengaddy 9, Lord Gulliver 9, Loving Words 9, Lucky Vane 7, Man Alive 11, Martinstown 10, Mattie White 11, Medoc 10, Megan's Boy 9, *Mid Day Gun* 8, *Mid Day Welcome* 11, Monty Python 10, Mullacurry 10, Old Society 8, Ottery News 8, *Pacify* 12, Peter Scot 11, Physicist 10, Pongee Boy 9, Rambling Jack 11, Rathlek 12, Right Mingle 11, Rolls Rambler 11, Rough And Tumble 12, Royal Mail 12, *Royal Stuart* 11, Rubstic 13, Saint Fillans 8, Salkeld 10, Scroggy 10, Senator Maclacury 8, Silent Valley 9, Sugarally 9, Sun Lion 12, Sidney Quin 10, The Vitner 11, This Way 11, Three Of Diamonds 10, Three To One 11, Tiepolino 10, Tragus 10, Uncle Bing 13, Waggoners Walk 13. Weights January 27

Lingfield programme

Tote Double 2.30 and 3.30. Treble 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0

1.30 KEEP HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o: £690: 2m) (12 runners)

102 001 RIGHT REGENT (S Hindle) D Elsworth 11-1 ... C Brown
104 0 BOXLAW (H O'Neil) H O'Neil 10-10 ... G Gracey
106 0 CHANEY (G Thomas) G Fletcher 10-10 ... J Snaith 4
107 000 CHARJIM (A Moore) A Moore 10-10 ... G Moore 4
108 000 FIL DE FER (J Peters) M Madgwick 10-10 ... A Madgwick 7
110 0 FLYING SISTER (P Moredew) G Fletcher 10-10 ... G Fletcher 4
111 p GYMER (W Sleeman) W Sleeman 10-10 ... Mr G Sleeman 7
112 0 HAVERING HILL (C Poinion) J Jenkins 10-10 ... M Harrington 4
116 p0 NEVER ENOUGH (Fairfield Transport) A Ingham 10-10 ... Steve Knight
118 f ON THE BEACH (L Wells) K Bailey 10-10 ... A Webb
120 00 SHALL WE TELL (K Roberts) Miss S Roberts 10-10 ... P Guest 7
123 3 UNCLE SALTY (Mrs R Brackenbury) Mrs R Brackenbury 10-10 ... Miss P Fisher

4-7 Right Regent, 9-2 Uncle Salty, 7 On The Beach, 12 Havering Hill, 16 Boxlaw, Never Enough, 20 others.

2.0 DRAWBRIDGE CHASE (£3,603: 2½m) (4 runners)

201 313-211 ANOTHER DUKE (D) (W Pilkington) J Gifford 9-11-6 ... R Champion
204 413043 MERRY MEADOW (B Bird) A Moore 8-11-0 ... G Moore
205 232 BRIGHT DREAM (H Joel) R Turnell 6-10-9 ... Steve Knight
207 00p-233 SHACKLETONS FLIER (R Shaw) R Shaw 8-10-9 ... Mr P Nicholls

11-10 Another Duke, 13-8 Bright Dream, 6 Merry Meadow, 8 Shackletons Flier.

2.30 CASTLE CHASE (Novices: £1,510. 2m) (8 runners)

301 00-2321 ROYAL FRIEND (B Fitzgerald) Mrs J Pitman 8-11-10 ... B de Haan
303 040/00 BY THE RIVERSIDE (Mrs M Langley-Pope) P Harries 8-11-3 ... —
305 100-00p CAUGEEN (W Jasper) Mrs N Smith 8-11-3 ... S Shilston
308 02120/4 GERBY (Mrs C Hodgson) F Winter 7-11-3 ... J Francome
312 020p0/2 PAPER RICH (G Tanner) G Blum 9-11-3 ... S Smith Eccles
314 0000-32 SULIMNOS (C House) C House 7-11-3 ... P Scudamore
315 000-000 TRUNCHEON (Miss L Bower) Miss L Bower 7-11-3 ... —
317 000 GENERAL SANDON (I Moss) Mrs D Oughton 5-10-7 ... C Kinane

7-4 Royal Friend, 3 Gerby, 4 Paper Rich, 7 Sulimnos, 8 By The Riverside, 12 Caubeen, 20 others.

3.0 KEEP HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o £690: 2m) (11 runners)

404 1024 MERCHANDISER (D) (Counter Products Marketing) N Gaselee 11-1 ... M Floyd
406 0010 TOP REEF (J Fry) J Jenkins 11-1 ... M Harrington 4
408 BUCKWHEAT CAKE (P Mellon) I Balding 10-10 ... P Scudamore
409 00 CARRY ON AGAIN (G Thomas) G Fletcher 10-10 ... G Fletcher 4
410 0 CHARLIE DAN (A Moore) A Moore 10-10 ... G Moore 4
412 GOLDEN GINGER (Mrs M Muslen) M Madgwick 10-10 ... A Madgwick 7
413 0 INDAMELODY (Mrs M Thorne) N Henderson 10-10 ... J Francome
414 f LORD OF THE REALM (Mrs A Beeson) E Beeson 10-10 ... J Akehurst 7
417 2 OMNIPOTENT (I Amiee) D Elsworth 10-10 ... C Brown
419 SABA NEJD (Mrs H Maharajh) T Marshall 10-10 ... M Bastard
421 03 SIGIR (D Chisholm) P Mitchell 10-10 ... R G Hughes

1-2 Omnipotent, 4 Sigir, 10 Merchandiser, 14 Saba Nejd, Indamelody, 16 Top Reef, Buckwheat Cake, 25 others.

3.30 FORT CHASE (Handicap: £1,929: 3m) (7 runners)

501 43131-4 SPECIAL CARGO (Queen Mother) F Walwyn 9-11-10 ... W Smith
502 0-00dup KATMANDU (J Ffitch-Heyes) J Ffitch-Heyes 9-10-7 ... A Madgwick 7
503 0022up RIGHT MINGLE (D) (H Haskins) J Gifford 11-10-3 ... C Kinane
508 1112-2f GLENHAWK (C) (Express Newspapers) H Price 6-10-0 ... C Gwilliam 4
513 12p-0u4 MR DARKIE (D) (R Shaw) R Shaw 7-10-0 ... Mr P Nicholls 7
515 0200-p0 NAMPARA (CD) (Maj-Gen R Burges) I Dudgeon 11-10-0 ... P Barton
516 004/300 FISHMONGER (K Seel) K Bailey 8-10-0 ... A Webb

11-8 Special Cargo, 11-4 Glenhawk, 11-2 Right Mingle, 3 Katmandu, 12 Fishmonger, 16 Nampara, 25 Mr Darkie.

4.0 TURRET HURDLE (Handicap: £1,446: 2½m) (16 runners)

601 p144-pp SHUILARIS (N Cohen) F Winter 8-11-10 ... J Francome
603 43p-004 TOYCO (D) (Miss W Dadswell) E Beeson 7-11-0 ... J Akehurst
605 300-101 SOUTHDOWN SPIRIT (C) (R Austen) J Gifford 6-10-11 (5ex) ... R Rowe
608 r04/040 SKYLINE DRIVE (A Amos) C James 8-10-8 ... G McNally
609 00043-0 MENDELITA (J Peers) M Haynes 6-10-5 ... A Wright 7
613 000140 LUXURIATE (D) (Guinea Grill Stakes) I Wardle 5-10-2 ... M Williams
614 000010- CIGARILLO (CD) (Mrs C Williams) R Turnell 6-10-2 ... Steve Knight
616 0102-1 GLENVARA (D) (Rae Goodfellow) T Craig 5-10-0 ... C Grant
617 1002-00 EVA ANNE (G Carlotti) G Ripley 8-10-0 ... C Mann 7
618 2-00030 LINTON (Mrs S Threlfall) D Underwood 8-10-0 ... J Redmond 4
619 4-00000 FOOLISH HERO (D) (Mrs J Wakely) K Bailey 6-10-0 ... A Webb
621 00-0010 WIMSEY (CD) (A Beckwith) R Hoad 5-10-0 ... B de Haan
624 010000 ASHLEIGH BOY (G Martin) R Hoad 5-10-0 ... R Goldstein
625 40/p00 PARNHAM PRINCE (Mrs A Beeson) E Beeson 8-10-0 ... I Cox 4
626 0u3l0-p EXTROVERT (D) (P Burton) D Jermy 10-10-0 ... R Stronge 7
627 pp/p08- PROMALTA (G Harper) A Moore 8-10-0 ... G Moore 4

9-4 Southdown Spirit, 7-2 Luxuriate, 9-2 Shuilaris, 6 Cigarillo, 7 Glenvara, 10 Toyco, 14 Mendelita, 20 others.

Lingfield Park selections

By Michael Seely

1,30 Right Regent. 2.0 Another Duke. 2.30 Royal Friend. 3.0 Omnipotent. 3.30 Glenhawk. 4.0 Southdown Spirit.

Newton Abbot card

1.15 CHELSTON HURDLE (Div I: novices: £798: 2m 5½f) (16 runners)

1 2u2402 CORBY WOOD (B Babbage) Mrs M Babbage 8-12-1 ... Mr N Babbage 7
3 31 GILDED GOLD (D) (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) J Thorne 6-11-10 ... R Hoare
8 0 BOWBRIDGE LADY (D Fletcher) D Fletcher 7-11-5 ... P Carvill 4
9 p BRACELET BELLE (Mrs C Lloyd-Jones) Mrs C Lloyd-Jones 7-11-5 Mr A Sharpe 7
13 0p/b ICED LOLLY (Mrs J Kempe) Mrs J Kempe 8-11-5 ... Mr N Adams
15 0 PARAGON PAUL (W Townsend) N Ayliffe 6-11-5 ... A Ayliffe 4
18 0- TULLYASH (Mrs S Kelly) R Dunn 7-11-5 ... P Hobbs
20 00 FLORILAD (R Long) R Long 5-11-3 ... Mr R Long
22 LITTLE BUSKINBELLE (O O'Neill) O O'Neill 5-11-3 ... J Suthern
23 p LOWDILOW LANE (F Roberts) F Roberts 5-11-3 ... P Newth 7
24 MADAME DE LUCE (Mrs B Hardacre) P Bevan 5-11-3 ... T Wall 4
25 0 MEL TOR (T Whitley) Mrs E Kennard 5-11-3 ... S May
27 SONANT (Mrs B Williams) W R Williams 5-11-3 ... R Millman 7
28 u0 ANTERES (A Chilton) Mrs E Kennard 4-10-4 ... R Muggeridge 7
29 00 APRIL BELLE (A Selwey) R Dimond 4-10-4 ... Miss S Waterman 7
32 WISEMANS BRIDGE (Mrs S Oliver) Mrs S Oliver 4-10-4 ... R Hyett

Evens Gilded Gold, 5-4 Corby Wood, 12 Mel Tor, 25 Madame de Luce, Little Buskinbelle.

1.45 BABBACOMBE CHASE (Selling handicap: £690: 2m 150yd) (11)

2 p-ucf30 FRIENDLY STEVE (G Stickland) G Stickland 10-11-5 ... Mr S Stickland 7
3 3l4/33 BETTER THAN EVER (C Popham) C Popham 10-11-0 ... Mr C Popham 4
6 34l4u3 BOYNE HILL (Mrs L O'Neill) O O'Neill 6-10-8 ... J Suthern
7 p4044a THE GRANDSON (CD) (Dr W Fullerton) W Fullerton 11-10-7 ... G Old
8 000003- WHEATCLOSE (Mrs M Gardiner) R Hodges 11-10-2 ... Mr Peter Hobbs 7
9 00o-p0 COLD GEORGE (J Criddle) J Criddle 11-10-1 ... Mr M Rowley 7
10 000000 PROVOKING (N Mitchell) N Mitchell 6-10-0 ... John Williams
11 p00p WOODMILL (D Tucker) D Tucker 6-10-0 ... Mr M Reeves
13 34/00-0 BRANDY PUNCH (D Baker) Mrs E Harden 9-10-0 ... Mr R Treloggen 7
14 0012ou GENTLE ROSE (Safety in Construction) M Chapman 11-10-0 G Charles-Jones 7
15 202fff EWEN'S ROCK (B) (Mrs P Woodfield) J Bradley 8-10-0 ... G Davies 4

11-8 Better Than Ever, 3 Boyne Hill, 9-2 Friendly Steve, 13-2 Ewan's Rock.

2.15 ELLACOMBE CHASE (Handicap: £3,169: 3¼m 100yd) (17)

1 12-u431 GANDY VI (Capt B Whee-Spunner) J Thorne 13-12-1 ... R Hoare
6 p-00p12 CHINA COTTAGE (B Peppiatt) P Baily 9-10-12 ... Mr A J Wilson
8 11414-4 LUCKY EAGLE (S Harvey) M Pipe 8-10-8 ... P Leach
9 3/4-3u1 ROYAL PORTORA (Mrs M Giles) G Balding 8-10-8 (6 ex) ... B Reilly
10 12-0040 CUMBRIA (D Elin) W A Stephenson 12-10-7 ... —
11 -100413 COLONIAL LAD (Duke of Alburquerque) F Winter 9-10-5 ... Marquis de Cuellar
12 000-41b FLAMENCO DANCER (J Oakes) R Perkins 6-10-3 ... S Keightley 4
13 u0f-u3p THREE OF DIAMONDS (CD) (C Barnes) M Pipe 10-10-2 ... P Leach
14 00420p GODFREY SECUNDUS (Mrs G Taylor) R Keenor 12-10-1 ... P Hobbs
15 04-0314 HAYBALE (Exors of late G Goodman) J Spearing 8-10-0 ... S Morshead
16 /4-0001 BOBBY KEMPINSKI (C) (M Hill) M Hill 8-10-0 ... Mr J Frost 7
17 p-00221 BOOKMARKER (J Geach) W G Turner 7-10-0 ... Jessica Turner 7
18 1r244-3 DAWN FOX (D Lane) P Duggins 9-10-0 ... M Coyle 4
19 p3p-upp SUNDAY EVENING (T Pocock) K Bishop 11-10-0 ... Mr Peter Hobbs 7
21 013204 SANTOSS (J Bradley) J Bradley 9-10-0 ... G Davies
22 422f1-0 SPRING ROCKET (J Messer-Bennetts) J Edwards 8-10-0 ... P Warner
23 op/000- SCOTTISH MEMORIES (J Kendrick) Mrs C Lloyd-Jones 9-10-0 ... J Suthern

9-4 Royal Portora, 7-2 China Cottage, 5 Colonial Lad, 15-2 Gandy VI, 10 Lucky Eagle.

2.45 ST MARYCHURCH HURDLE (Handicap: £1,415: 2m 150yd) (15 runners)

1 00-0004 PRINCE OF BERMUDA (B Babbage) Mrs M Babbage 7-11-12 Mr N Babbage 7
2 4010/24 MANSTON MARAUDER (Lt-Col E Harris) R Hannon 6-11-4 ... P Corrigan 7
3 200-001 HOLEMOOR STAR (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 5-11-4 (7 ex) M O'Halloran
7 02-01 MAN IN THE MIDDLE (B) (P Hutson) D Sasse 6-10-13 ... —
8 41221l0 SANHEDRIN (CD) (D Thorne) G Balding 5-10-12 ... M Lynn 7
10 010-000 DOUCEMENT (Mrs B Cobden) J Cobden 6-10-12 ... R Muggeridge 7
11 3021/0 JAMES HUNT (R Aldridge) (J Old) 7-10-12 ... K Page 4
14 0f102- LIQUIDATE (N Prestwood) W G Turner 6-10-9 ... Jessica Turner 7
15 00400-p CARRONADE (CD) (W Williams) R Blakeney 6-10-9 ... H Davies
16 0002f4 DAVIDGALAXY AFFAIR (Mrs G Taylor) R Keenor 5-10-6 ... A Wathen 7
18 31/0- TOWN SKY (T Smith) R Holder 8-10-3 ... P Richards
19 3p0020 AUTOWAY (R Braune) L Cottrell 9-10-1 ... S G Knight
22 10p0/ GOLLYNO (B Davies) I Wardle 5-10-0 ... T Keddy
27 41p300 PRISONER OF ZENDER (Mrs M Sutherland) Mrs C Lloyd-Jones 10-10-0 Mr A Sharpe
28 01000-p QUANTOCK ABBOTT (CD) (Mrs J Langley) B Langley 7-10-0 ... R Hyett

2 Holemoor Star, 3 Man In The Middle, 9-2 Sanhedrin, 6 Manston Marauder, 8 Prince of Bermuda, 10 Prisoner of Zender, 12 others.

3.15 COCKINGTON CHASE (novices: £2,328: 2m 150yd) (14)

3 12000-2 BLUE PATROL (A O'Connell) N Henderson 6-11-9 ... B R Davies
7 2/00-4b FINE BIRD (M Castell) R Juckes 7-11-9 ... P Carvill
10 00023-3 INSULATION (Mrs B Merson) G Merson 8-11-9 ... —
13 0011/0f LITTLE CANFORD (Mrs D Abbott) F Winter 8-11-9 ... Mr O Sherwood
16 f0031 NEW DANCE Mrs J Foster) Mrs J Foster 8-11-9 ... —
17 2200-00 PARALLELRAY (Shaikh Ali Abu Khamsin) R Hodges 7-11-9 ... —
20 020000- POLLY TOODLE (E Swaffield) E Swaffield 10-11-9 ... P Hobbs
24 20/00f0 ROOK WOOD (Mrs B Norman) R Hannon 6-11-9 ... S Jobar
25 1/03-pf STARSKY (Mrs E Mitchell) N Mitchell 7-11-9 ... Mr N Mitchell
26 400-3fu STERLING MONEY (A Wilkins) J Thorne 9-11-9 ... R Hoare
28 1040p0 SWALLOW HILL (Shaikh Ali Abu Khamsin) R Hodges 8-11-9 ... —
29 0-0fp04 TOM'S LITTLE AL (B) (T Staddon) W R Williams 6-11-9 ... R Millman 7
30 4-300u2 WALTZER (N Ayliffe) N Ayliffe 11-11-9 ... M Ayliffe
33 30-000f YULE STAR (N Thomson) N Thomson 9-11-9 ... Mr N Thomson

7-4 Blue Patrol, 5-2 Waltzer, 7-2 Little Canford, 6 Insulation, 10 Tom's Little Al, 12 others.

3.45 CHELSTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £780: 2m 5½f) (16)

3 0-21000 WELSH DISPLAY (Placard Ltd) R Blakeney 5-11-8 ... H Davies
4 0 ELLENDUNE (Miss L Morrish) B Venn 10-11-5 ... Mr B Venn
6 0 HATHMOOR BRANDY (P Tucker) M Stephens 7-11-5 ... R Millman 7
7 002 LIVE MIKE (G Probert) J Thorne 6-11-5 ... R Hoare
8 4 PINCENTS (Styles Ahead Ltd) R Holder 8-11-5 ... P Richards
9 RYNGH-LORD (Mrs G Norrish) L Cottrell 7-11-5 ... S G Knight
10 0 THAT WOMAN (R Grenville-Webb) J King 6-11-5 ... R Floyd
18 0 PARTON QUEEN (B Bishop) D Wintle 5-11-3 ... R Hyett
19 42 PATMORE (Maj P Ness) G Balding 5-11-3 ... B Reilly
22 0f SOMETHING SPECIAL (J Mills) P Bevan 5-11-3 ... T Wall 4
24 THE PROPHET (T Pocock) R Pocock 5-11-3 ... —
25 0 TREASURES JUBILEE (D Brereton) Mrs C Lloyd-Jones 5-11-3 Mr A Sharpe 7
28 0 CHENSTONE (H Gabb) Mrs E Kennard 4-10-4 ... S May
30 KAI BOGEY (D Brown) W G Turner 4-10-4 ... Jessica Turner 7
31 HAVON AIR (Mrs P Badger) J Spearing 4-10-4 ... S Morshead
32 0 MANSURA (F Roberts) F Roberts 4-10-4 ... P Stone 7

6-4 Live Mike, 3 Patmore, 4 Pincents, 6 Welsh Display, 10 Chenstone, 12 others.

Newton Abbot selections

By Michael Seely

1.15 Gilded Gold. 1.45 Better Than Ever. 2.15 Royal Portora. 2.45 Holemoor Star. 3.15 Waltzer. 3.45 Pincents.

Great Light eclipsed at Folkestone

The few National Hunt enthusiasts, who defied the rail strike to reach Folkestone yesterday, found the Kent course shrouded in fog, and they were further disappointed when the odds-on Great Light was well beaten by Supper's Ready in the first division of the Northiam novices' hurdle.

□ Today's two meetings at Lingfield Park and Newton Abbot are subject to early-morning inspections. Provided there is no overnight rain, racing should go ahead at Lingfield where there is a precautionary inspection at 7.30 am. At Newton Abbot the open ditch and water jump have been omitted and stewards will inspect at 7.0 am if there is any further rain.

There will also be an inspection at 4 pm this afternoon for tomorrow's Catterick Bridge meeting where there is still frost in the ground.

Folkestone results

Going: Hurdles: Heavy Chase: Soft

1.15 (1.21) NORTHIAM HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £778: 2 m 110 yd)
Suppers Ready br g by Nalees Man — Irish Wedding (C Cyzer) 4-9-13 A Curran (9-1) 1
Great Light ... M Harrington (8-13 fav) 2
Rhus ... C Candy (11-1) 3
Tote win: 50p places: 11p, 10p, 42p. Dual Forecast 26p. CFS £1.45. C. Cyzer at Horsham. 5l, 20l, Mon's Beau (4-1) 4th. (16 ran)

1.45 Battle Chase (selling: £645: 2m)
BRACAE BOY b g by Anthony — Ballymagne Walk (B. Babbage) 12 10 10 Mr N Babbage (7-2) 1
Springfieldcracker ... P Scudamore (7-2) 2
Glenturk ... P Carvill (10-1) 3.
Tote win: 81p, places: 58p, 21p Dual forecast 82p. CFS £1.58, Mrs. M. Babbage at Brockhampton. 4l, dist. Bold and Wild 6-5 fav. Golderation (7-1) 4th. 7 ran, winner bought in for 950 guineas.

2.15 (2.18) ROBERTSBRIDGE HURDLE (Amateurs: handicap £991: 2m 5f)
RECYCLED, b g by Ragapan-Sun Cycle (Miss C Coyne) 5-10-10 Mr P Webber (11-4 Jt Fav) 1
Corrib Lad ... Mr Peter Hobbs (12-1) 2
Indiana Dare ... Mr O Sherwood (11-4 Jt Fav) 3
Tote Win: 28p. Places: 14p, £1.16, 29p. Dual forecast £16.88, C.S.F. £4.17. Tricast: £10.05 G. Kindersley at Newbury 3/4l, bl. Dear Octopus (13-2) 4th. 12 ran. nr Parallelray.

2.45 (2.46) HURST GREEN CHASE (handicap: £2,131. 2½m)
FLASH HARRY, ch g by Bing II — Caption II (F Yardley) 9 10 10 C Smith (25-1) 1
Falkland Palace ... B R Davies (8-1) 2
Excelsior ... M Hammond (8-1) 3
Tote win: £1.50. Places: 38p, 42p, 51p. Dual forecast £14.17. C.S.F. £19.81 F Yardley at Droitwich, 1½, 4l. Deer Mount (11-4 Fav) 4th. 10 ran.

3.15 (3.17) BREDE CHASE (Novices: £982: 3¼m)
FABULOUS, br g by Menelek — Great Lark (K O'Mara) 9-10-12 P Carvill (5-2 fav) 1
New Harbour ... R G Hughes (9-2) 2
Rich Encounter ... M Williams (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 22p; places, 10p, 49p, 44p. Dual F: 70p. CSF: £1.55. P Harriss at Newmarket. 10l, nk. Downpayment (33-1) 4th. 11 ran.

3.45 (3.48) NORTHIAM HURDLE (Div II: novices: £760: 2m 110yd)
CAPTAIN FANTASTIC, ch c by Sparkler — Asmara (C Cyzer) 4-10-6 A Curran (6-1) 1
Valeso ... C Candy (6-1) 2
Fitzherbert ... B R Davies (11-8 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 75p; places, 34p, 32p, 10p. Dual F: £4.38. CSF: £4.61. C Cyzer at Horsham. sh hd, 2l. Mayfield Boy (16-1) 4th. 11 ran. NR: On We Go, End of Era.
PLACEPOT: Win, £100.45.

Scholarships 2: developing talents other than purely intellectual

Stirling needs more support

In 1980 Stirling became the first Scottish university to offer sports bursaries. Dr Ian Thomson is the Director of Physical Recreation there, and his reasons for establishing such a scheme were much the same as those at Bath, of "developing talents other than the purely intellectual".

Dr Thomson has met no opposition from colleagues as long as academic standards can be maintained and there is no direct cost to the university. "To be fair, they do recognize that the type of publicity associated with high level sport is beneficial and this may have influenced their judgment", he said.

So far, three students have been admitted to the scheme. The bursary permits a student to extend his or her degree programme by a year. It is used to meet tuition fees and half of the maintenance costs of the extra year.

In addition, each sports bursar follows a planned programme of training at home and abroad and an element of the bursary is used to cover the associated costs. A bursary costs the two sponsors, the Scottish International Education Trust (2) and the International Year of the Child Fund (1) approximately £6,500.

After only one year, Dr Thomson is satisfied that he should concentrate on a maximum of three sports. His reasoning is that "sports bursars consume a great deal of one's time and they need regular access to facilities".

Thus Stirling will concentrate on golf, badminton and canoeing. He is conscious that "bursars are only one, albeit special group in the university, and therefore it is important to ensure a disproportionate amount of time is not allocated to them."

Moreover, it is quite apparent that the type of problems facing badminton players are rather different from those of canoeists. If there are four to six badminton players it will be much easier to share transport, coaching, travel and equipment and thereby reduce unit costs. Equally, it is easier to justify regular bookings in a sports hall for a group than for an individual.

There is an additional advantage in that a group can meet and discuss their progress. This has already begun with the two badminton bursars, Susan Bell and Graham Martin.

In the short term it is hoped to establish four bursars in each of the three sports. "I consider that I could deal with the growth stages of that size of group within my available time, and still give the quality of care and supervision which is required," Dr Thomson said.

He has found that his students have run into similar problems as those experienced at Bath. One was so immersed in his sport that his academic work suffered, and another had a loss of form put down to adjusting to university life.

The first student sport bursary offered must attract national media coverage. At Bath, Martyn Hedges did just that, going from British national and open champion in canoe slalom to pro-world champion in five years.

At Stirling Colin Dalgleish, and accountancy student, has done as well. He had a run of excellent performances in British amateur golf in 1981. He was a quarter-finalist in the British Amateur championship; he won the Scottish Amateur and represented Britain iW the Walker Cup against the United States. What was interesting about the Amateur was that another quarter-finalist was Malcolm Lewis, the second sports scholar at Bath.

Once again, the major problem for Stirling is finding suitable sponsors. Dr Thomson feels it is time the University Grants Committee or the Sports Aid Foundation or student organizations put money into the scheme. He is hopeful that in the near future that his own university will offer a bursary.

It does seem sad that the innovations being carried out to benefit Scottish sport should be placed in jeopardy because funds are lacked. Student sport is in such a mess generally, with four organizations representing colleges, polytechnics and universities. Perhaps, when one considers how much public money is being spent on student sport, it is time for a chief executive for all student sport to be appointed.

It is early days at Stirling. But one interesting development that Dr Thomson has noticed is that even when students do not win a bursary, they still want to go to Stirling. Consequently, there is an excellent spin-off, assisting and improving the University of Stirling's sporting reputation.

January is decision month for next year's bursaries. For the four on offer, there is a field of top junior Scottish internationals. What a pity that when the talent is available, the back-up resources are not.

Derek Wyatt



Dr Thomson: concentrating on three sports

Athletics

Sports call for women

Linsey MacDonald, the Scottish girl who captured the hearts of millions of television viewers in the Moscow Olympics, yesterday urged more women to take up sport. The Dunfermline athlete, aged 17, was speaking in Glasgow, where she launched the Scottish Sports Council's Sport For All Campaign, 1982.

This year's theme is Women and Sport, designed to appeal to women of all ages and make the year in which they decide to take up a sport which attracts them.

Miss MacDonald, who won a bronze medal in the 4 × 400 metres relay in Moscow, said: "It's not necessary to compete in sport at international level to get pleasure out of it, just taking part in whichever sport you fancy is great fun. Sport is for all and that includes women just as much as men. I would like 1982 to be the year in which more women throughout Scotland take part in sport."

The main objectives of the campaign are to increase perticipation by women and increase the opportunities for them. Numerous sporting bodies are being asked to help by offering opportunity for women to take part in sport.

Treacy busy indoors

The Irish long-distance runner, John Treacy, who is aiming for a third success in the World cross-country championship in March, will prepare by competing in three indoor meetings in New York, Toronto and Cleveland before contesting the European indoor 3,000 metres championship in Milan.

Treacy showed with two recent wins in cross-country events in Ireland that he has fully recovered from the back injury which interrupted his training last year.

□ Mary Purcell, one of Ireland's top women athletes until she retired 18 months ago, is making a come-back in a 10,000 metres road race in Dublin on Sunday. She also plans to compete in the Republic of Ireland's marathon and cross-country championships in an attempt to qualify for the women's marathon team championship in Athens next September.

Water-skiing dates

European water-skiing championships will take place at Beekse Bergen in the Netherlands from August 17-22, it was announced by the world Water Skiing Union

Yachting

Tabarly comes creeping up rankings

Mar del Plata, Jan 20 — Euromarche, skippered by Eric Tabarly of France, was the third entry in the round-the-world race, sponsored by Whitbread, to complete the 6,000-mile third section from Auckland. It crossed the finishing line 32 hours behind the first arrival, Flyer (Netherlands) and 25 hours behind Peter Blake's Ceramco (New Zealand), winner on compensated time.

Tabarly's craft is currently rated second on compensated time, ahead of Cornelius van Rietschoten in Flyer, but it is likely to drop down the standings when smaller yachts with easier handicaps reach here in the next few days.

The result is pleasing for Tabarly, who ranked 20th on the first leg from Plymouth to Cape Town, then was placed third between Cape Town and Auckland to take Euromarche to fifth place in the overall compensated time standings at the halfway stage.

Tabarly, aged 50, said on his arrival: "It wasn't bad, especially around Cape Horn, where we had good weather, but the climb up the Argentine coast was gruelling.

Agence France-Presse.

Court of Appeal | Law Report January 21 1982 | Queen's Bench Division

No discovery before details of alleged misconduct

RHM Foods Ltd and Another v Bovril Ltd

Before Lord Justice Lawton and Lord Justice Oliver.

[Judgment delivered January 20]

An order on a motion in interlocutory proceedings granting the plaintiffs in a passing-off action order for discovery of the defendants' briefs to their advertising agents and correspondence relating thereto, after the issue of the writ but before delivery of a statement of claim particularizing the defendants' allegations of misconduct contained in affadavits would be unjust to the defendants and was unnecessary for fairly disposing of the matter. The judge exercised his discretion wrongly because he granted the order on the basis that the hearing of the motion would probably conclude the matter.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the defendants, Bovril Ltd, from an order for discovery of documents sought by the plaintiffs, RHM Foods Ltd, granted by Mr Justice Warner on November 30, 1981.

Mr Leonard Hoffmann, QC and Mr David Kitchen for the plaintiffs; Mr Andrew Bateson QC and Mr Peter Prescott for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that Bovril were competing with their gravy mixture, Gravymate, against RHM's product Bisto which had been on the market since 1910. Bisto alleged that Gravymate had packaged and advertised on television their gravy mixture in such a fashion so as to give the public the impression that it was a Bisto product with the intention deliberately to deceive them.

The allegations were very serious and based on alleged similarities of colour in the packaging and the way the advertisements had been made up and presented.

Those similarities might be enough to establish a prima facie case for the motion for an interlocutory injunction.

However, a case based on similarities was not a strong one. The affidavit evidence stated that Bovril had adopted a deliberate and systematic campaign to appropriate the goodwill of the Bisto product.

Mr Hoffmann submitted that the statements of the deponents amounted to allegations of intent to deceive the public.

As the issue of deception was going to be a live one Bisto applied under Order 24, rule 7 of the Rules of the Supreme Court for discovery of particular documents. Mr Justice Warner was impressed by the submission that as there had been an intent deliberately to deceive and that Bovril would have documents showing that intent and also by the fact that on the motion for interlocutory relief the court would have to consider if there were any evidence of intent to deceive, he therefore made the order sought.

Mr Bateson submitted that the judge had no jurisdiction to make the order, or even if he had the jurisdiction on the facts before him, there was no evidential basis for making it and that it was unfair to Bovril.

In the present case Bisto wanted to preserve, pending judgment, their property rights in their product which they claimed were being damaged by Bovril's marketing and advertising of Gravymate in an unlawful fashion. A motion for interlocutory relief pending trial was an important step towards disposing "fairly of the cause" and Bisto were correct on the jurisdiction point.

Bovril's second and third points turned on fairness. Bisto alleged that Bovril wanted to make profits by deception. The affidavits did not in terms allege fraud and if fraud was to be alleged then it had to be pleaded particularly. Copying the Bisto advertisements did not amount to passing-off.

Although the affidavits gave Bisto reasonable cause for suspicion, there was no satisfactory evidence of fraud or disreputable conduct short of fraud and it would be unfair to allow Bisto to have discovery before they had pleaded in their statement of claim such allegations of deliberate deception as they felt justified in making.

Discovery under Order 24, rule 1 related to "matters in question in the action" and until the statement of claim was delivered the court could seldom know what those matters were.

The need for definition of the issues probably explained why the sort of order made in the present case was so rare.

The application in the present case was not for the purpose of saving costs but was a fishing expedition for evidence to support allegations, which, it was submitted, could be inferred from conclusions set out in affidavits.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER, agreeing said that the order which was made was an unusual one. It was clear that the judge took the view that the basis on which he should exercise his discretion was that the application for injunctive relief pending a trial in a passing-off action often made it not worth while from a commercial point of view for one party or the other to continue with the action for obtaining potentially substantial but invariably speculative damages. The judge did have jurisdiction to make the order and orders for discovery before pleadings were made in cases of personal injuries to employees and on the *Anton Piller* principle.

In the present case, the judge supposed that the hearing of the motion was likely to determine the dispute but the present dispute was between two commercial giants and the judge's supposition was unlikely. If the potential commercial finality of the interlocutory application was to be a ground for discovery, then in fairness it must be a ground for ordering attendance and examination of witnesses which in effect meant a trial of the action on motion without the benefit of pleadings and that would be undesirable.

The probable conclusiveness of the motion was not of itself a good ground for the judge, in the exercise of his discretion, to order discovery.

Discovery was sought, not because of any suggestion that the evidence would disappear or be tampered with, but for assisting Bisto to pursue an interlocutory application which ought to be able to stand on its own but which might be strengthened if discovery of documents containing material tending to support the belief to which Bisto's witnessess had deposed.

The application for such a purpose was a wholly novel one, and although the court had wide powers to order discovery where justice required, it could not be ordered on unparticularised allegations of deponents' individual beliefs. The appeal was allowed.

Solicitors: MacFarlanes; Simmons & Simmons.

Limit on court's discretion

Babanaft International Company SA v Avanti Petroleum Inc

Before Mr Justice Bingham

[Judgment delivered January 20]

The court's discretion to extend the time fixed between the parties to bring arbitration proceedings in section 27 of the Arbitration Act 1950, related specifically to the initiation of such proceedings and did not extend to any provision relating to any claims elsewhere within a specified period.

The vessel owners, Babanaft International Company SA of Athens, appeared before the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division by notice of motion for the determination of a prelimary point between them and the charterers, Avanti Petroleum Inc of New York, pending arbitration proceedings.

Section 27 of the Arbitration Act 1950 provides:" Where the terms of an agreement to refer future disputes to arbitration provide that any claims to which the agreement applies shall be barred unless . . . some . . . step to commence arbitration proceedings is taken within a time fixed by the agreement . . . the High Court, if it is of opinion that in the circumstances of the case undue hardship would otherwise be caused . . . may . . . extend the time for such period as it thinks proper.

Mr Richard Aikens for the owners; Mr Timothy Dutton for the charterers.

Mr JUSTICE BINGHAM said that the owners of the vessel Oltenia and the charterers entered into a charterparty containing a clause with the words: "Charterers shall be discharged and released from all liability in respect of claims the owners may have . . . unless a claim has been presented to the charterers . . . within 90 days from completion of discharge of the cargo . . .".

The owners sought to claim damages for the detention of the vessel but presented that claim outside the 90-day limit. They submitted that section 27 of the Arbitration Act 1950 gave the court a discretion to extend the time limit. The courts had in past cases adopted a liberal approach towards section 27.

It was true that the clause was not itself an agreement to refer future disputes to arbitration and did not itself provide that any claim to which the arbitration agreement applied should be barred unless notice to appoint an arbitrator was given or an arbitrator was appointed or some other step to commence proceedings was taken with a time limit fixed by the agreement, but the clause and section 27 should be read together otherwise "we should render the section almost wholly inoperative because any draftsman could bypass it with the greatest of ease" *per* Lord Justice Ormrod in *Tudor Marine Ltd. v Tradax Export S.A.* ([1976] 2 Lloyd's Rep. 135).

The charterers contended that however liberally section 27 was to be applied, the statutory language made it clear to what the section did and did not apply. It did apply to the mechanical steps necessary to initiate an arbitration. It did not apply to a provision extinguishing claims not presented within a specified period. There was accordingly no discretion for the court.

Section 27 was a valuable provision which enabled the court to relieve a party from the effect of a consensual time limit to which it applied where the interests of justice so required. However beneficial a short time limit might be in intention, cases could arise in which it could become a source of injustice or even oppression, and, the charterers submitted, his Lordship should be pleased to conclude that in a case such as the present the court could, if the circumstances warranted it, grant relief from the time bar in the clause.

On a proper construction of section 27 there could be no warrant in the section for such a conclusion. A time notice clause was entirely different from the provisions to which section 27 applied. Accordingly his Lordship felt bound to accept the charterers' submission

Solicitors: Thomas Cooper & Stibbard; Coward Chance.

Education and Re-Training Courses

A fresh approach needed

[illegible] the need for a fresh approach to professional training, while the introduction of new techniques is having consequences for engineers of all branches. Despite the battering which industry has suffered the prospects for the future seem good.

Electronics is the area where career opportunities are expanding most rapidly. According to Mr Michael Still of SRL, a specialist recruitment consultancy, there is intense demand for people who can cope with both hardware and software and who are versatile in dealing with problems. However valuable specialist training may be, those who have a broad background in engineering are likely to do best.

But while there seems to be no end to opportunities in computers and electronics the ramifications of new electronic techniques also stretch out to other specialities. The introduction of computer-aided design, for example, is equally relevant to mechanical, aeronautical or chemical engineers.

The result, according to Professor I. M. Allison of Surrey University, is that standards will become higher. "Every engineer will have access to computing facilities, especially with the availability of cheap software.

"This means the end to the 'draughtsman's approach' to design. Whereas in the past unprofessional engineers could turn out a shoddy job cheaply and survive it is now possible to do a quality job just as quickly—the mediocre people will have to improve or go out of business."

One effect of the *recession* is that engineers need to look beyond conventional employment prospects. In chemical engineering, for example, it has been necessary for new graduates to explore opportunities in [illegible] as food processing and [illegible] which the more traditional sectors have been unable to absorb.

Chemical engineering is a good example both of a new speciality opening up and of *the way that computing* techniques have become a basic skill. Biotechnology (where living organisms are used to carry out chemical *processes*) *is about to make* rapid progress but it will be chemical engineers who build the plant to make it happen.

Although civil and structural engineers have been going through a difficult time, with little improvement foreseen, prospects in one particular area—the use *of finite element method in* large-scale steel structures, especially off shore—seem encouraging. The moral of this is not that people should still flock into civil and structural engineering but that those already in the *profession* should look carefully at new specialities which may be opening up.

Another clear trend is the continuing and expanding demand for engineers in the energy industry. The recent switch away from oil means that coal mining is very promising, but all three traditional fuels — gas, oil and coal — have good prospects.

According to Mr Vilnis Vesma of the *Institute of Energy*, there will also be expansion in nuclear power and minority energy sources, such as alternative fuels, based on vegetables and alcohol.

Whatever the implications of new technology there are nagging doubts about the calibre of British engineers and their ability to compete effectively in the international market. The setting up of the Finniston Committee of Inquiry was symptomatic of this concern, and major changes are to come.

The universities are responding to this concern. At Surrey, for example, the revised *mechanical* Engineering degree includes a course on "action centred leadership" as well as a structured series of exercises in communication skills.

Edward Fennell

Careers training: a new weekly Feature in The Times

Many parents are concerned to know what they can do to help their children find jobs in a world of change and rapid technical advance. Of particular importance is *post-school training for those who do not go to university.*

To meet these needs, as well as those of job hunters seeking to change their careers, a weekly guide to careers training will be published in *The Times* from January 28. Entitled *Horizons*, it will air new ideas about work patterns and employment trends; it will also alert readers to the latest developments in education and vocational training at all levels and for careers of every kind.

Among regular contributors will be Michel Syrett, former editor of *Jobs Weekly* and co-author of the recent *Institute of Personnel Management publication, How to Survive Unemployment*; Edward Fennell, former senior careers officer, Hampshire County Council, and author of *Parents' Guide to Careers and Courses*; and Philip Schofield, co-author of *The Recruitment Handbook* and a former personnel executive.

Michel Syrett will launch *Horizons* next week by looking at the booming world of careers information and occupational guidance. "Job hunters of the future", he says, "will need to become adroit researchers, able to exploit sophisticated methods of obtaining information and eager to take advantage of the flexibility which new methods of working will generate."

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Salary £17,706-£18,858

Applications are invited from men and women for the above post which will become vacant in April on the retirement of the present holder.
Closing date for applications will be 1st February, 1982 and an application form and further particulars are obtainable from the undersigned.
K. A. ABEL,
Chief Executive,
County Hall, Dorchester,
Dorchester DT1 1XJ

GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
Sites and Monuments Record Officer

With the support of the Department of the Environment, the County Council proposes to establish, maintain and develop an Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record for Gloucestershire.

Applications are therefore invited from persons with a degree or equivalent qualification in archaeology, history or geography and with a wide knowledge of field monuments and finds of all periods, for the Post of Sites and Monuments Record Officer. Experience with current methods of data handling and retrieval will be accorded a high priority. The Officer will be stationed in the County Planning Department, and will be required to give specialist planning advice for the preservation of archaelogical sites either in situ or by record.

The post is offered as a 3-year fixed-term contract commencing 1st April, 1982 (or as soon thereafter as possible), and is subject to the N.J.C. Conditions of Service, together with those local conditions adopted by the County Council.

Salary within range AP3-SO1 £5,652-£8,733 per annum), depending upon qualifications and experience, with casual user car allowance.

Application forms and further details are available from the: County Planning Officer, Shire Hall, Gloucester GL1 2TN.
Closing date: 15th February, 1982.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES AND PERSONNEL

for overseas administration departments required by busy central London tour operator. Telephone Budget Holidays, 01-637 1414 for interview.

JUNIOR CLERK

REQUIRED FOR BARRISTERS' CHAMBERS IN THE TEMPLE. PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AS BARRISTERS CLERK NOT ESSENTIAL. PREFERRED AGE 20-25 YEARS. COMMENCING SALARY £8,000 P.A. APPLICATIONS BY LETTER, ENCLOSING C.V. TO

BOX NO. 0537 G, THE TIMES

City of Winchester
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATOR
WINCHESTER EXCAVATIONS
£4,464-£4,926

An illustrator with flair and ability is required to produce accurate plans and finds drawings and assist with design of publications, twelve month contract.

Application form and further details available from the Personnel Office, City Offices, Colebrook Street, Winchester. Tel: Winchester 68166 Ext. 131.

Closing date for applications 12th February, 1982.

CONFIRMING house and general export traders situated in London with large financial resources require executive with connections abroad to develop and increase present turnover. Excellent salary and participation in profits. Reply with full particulars to Mr Leith, Baxhor Trading Ltd, 17 Redcross Way, London, S.E.1., telephone 01-403 5566.

EAT OUT AT OUR EXPENSE.—Inspectors wanted for pub food guide: expenses and commission. All areas, involving a few evenings and lunchtimes for 2-3 months only. "Snacksman", 89 Powers Hall End, Witham, Essex. Tel: 0376 517682.

TWO DENTISTS wanted for Holland. For total extraction work. High wages. We will take care of your Dutch licence. Write to: Bright Smile Dentures, 's-Gravendijkwal 47 3021 ED Rotterdam, Holland.

THE GREEK ISLANDS. Laskarina Travel require Caretaker/Representatives to look after their clients and villas for 1982 season. Applicants min. age 23, should be responsible, capable and prepared to clean. Knowledge of Greek an advantage. Counter preferred. Tel. Wirksworth (062 983) 2203 for details.

STATE OF KUWAIT MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Ministry of Public Health announces vacancies for the following specialities to work at the Islamic Medicine Centre.

1 Pharmacology
2 Microbiology
3 Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry

Applicants should have Ph.D. degree in one of the above mentioned specialities and 5 years' experience after it.

Application should include Curriculum Vitae, copies of Certificates of qualifications and experience, and copies of published papers.

Preference is given to applicants with experience in Medicinal Plants.

Applications should be sent within three weeks.

Apply to: General Secretariat, Islamic Medicine Centre, Ministry of Public Health, Post Box No. 5, Safat, KUWAIT.

Immigration Act 1971
ADJUDICATORS
(FULL AND PART-TIME)

Additional adjudicators are to be appointed under the Immigration Act 1971 on a full and part-time basis, to hear appeals against decisions taken in the exercise of immigration control. Applications for appointment are now invited.

The primary qualification for appointment is the ability to conduct hearings and decide appeals impartially in a judicial spirit. Legal qualifications and experience are highly desirable.

A full time vacancy exists in the South East to hear appeals at London Airport (Harmondsworth). The salary is £16,765. In addition a London Weighting Allowance of £454 is payable. The appointment will be pensionable.

Part-time vacancies exist to hear appeals in Birmingham and Scotland (Edinburgh and Glasgow). The successful candidates will be added to a panel of part-time adjudicators who are called upon from time to time as the need arises. They are expected to be available for at least one day a week and may occasionally be asked to hear appeals outside their area.

A fee of £67.00 will be paid for each day's duty. Pro rata payments will be made for preparatory work. The appointments will not be pensionable.

Further information and an application form (to be returned by 15th February 1982) may be obtained from the Principal Establishment Officer, Home Office, Room 203, Whittington House, 19/30 Alfred Place, London, WC1E 7EA.



Closing date for Police Graduate Entry Scheme. January 29th.

Because of the complex problems of today's society the Police have an increasing need for highly qualified men and women.

The 'Graduate Entry Scheme' is designed for people considered to have the potential for accelerated promotion to the rank of Inspector and beyond early in their career.

You may apply if you are a graduate, or in the final year of any full-time degree course.

You must also be under thirty and meet the physical requirements.

To discover more about a Police career, and salary levels, contact your Careers Adviser or send in this coupon. But don't delay.

Final closing date for applications is 29th January 1982.

To Supt. John M. Adams B.A., Room 556, Home Office, Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT.
Please send me your booklet and application form.

Name ______ Age ______
Address ______
University/Polytechnic/College ______
My Degree Course ______ Ends ______ DT/G6

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THE REAL ESTATES DEVELOPERS ASSOCIATION OF HONG KONG

Applications are invited for the above position based in Hong Kong.

Applicants should preferably be retired senior government official with ministerial appointment or holders of honours or distinction. Salary will be negotiable according to qualifications and experience. All applications will be treated in strictest confidence.

Please send applications to:

General Post Office,
P.O. Box 11307,
Hong Kong.

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My boss is 24 and very successful. In 4 years he has been promoted 9 times and is now a Divisional Manager in charge of 10 branches. He requires 4 ambitious consultants (23+) determined to earn a 5 figure income and move into management very rapidly.

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The Times Classified Advertising
Ring 01-837 3311

"AND THEY SHALL come from the east, and from the west, and from the north, and from the south, and shall sit down in the kingdom of God." St. Luke 13:29.

BIRTHS

AIREY.—On 20th January, 1982, at Canossa Hospital, Hongkong, to Daisy and Francis—a daughter (Aurora).
ALEXANDER.—On 6th January, at Stirling, to Eileen (nee McCall) and Michael—a daughter (Flora Susannah Mary), a sister for Lucy and Patrick.
ALLHUSEN.—On 14th January, to Miranda (nee Whateley) and Edward—a son.
APPS.—On 12th January, to Aileen (nee Morrison) and Steven—a daughter (Katherine Sarah).
BAYLEY.—On January 19th, in West Germany, to Elspeth and John—a son (Richard James).
CARVALHO.—On January 14th, at St. Mary's Hospital, W.9, to Sue and Richard—a son (Adam Joseph).
FLEMING.—On 19th January, 1982, at Wantage Hospital to Jan and Hugh—a daughter (Flora), a sister for Toby.
HAWK.—On 14th January, 1982, at Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot, to Lorna (nee Mitchell) and John—a second son.
HEMMINGS.—On January 16th at George Eliot Hospital, Nuneaton, to Bridget (nee Cashman) and Mark—a daughter (Amy Laura).
HOGAN.—On January 8th, to Michael and Irmgard—a daughter (Catriona Jane).
JONES.—On 19th January, at Fazakerley Hospital, Liverpool, to Jane (nee Oliver) and Shaun—a daughter (Lynsey Michelle).
KITCHEN.—On January 18th, to Rosalind and John—a son (Edward John), a brother for Charlotte.
LATTER.—On 19th January, at St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, Portsmouth, to Patricia (nee Bromage) and James—a son (Roland Anthony).
MORANT.—On January 12th in Hongkong, to Benetta (nee Nisbet) and Stephen—a son (John Henry Rollo).
NIEDUSZYNSKA. — On January 20th, to Frances (nee Oxford) and Tony—a daughter (Alida Maria).
WHEATCROFT.—On January 18th at Cambridge, to Julia (nee Smith) and Kenneth—a daughter (Lucy Prudence Mary), a sister for Agnes and Ambrose.

BIRTHDAYS

ARTHUR WALTER SLATER. — Loving congratulations on your 75th birthday.—Jean.

DEATHS

ALLEN.—On January 20th, peacefully at his home in Beaconsfield, Bernard Claude Allen, F.R.I.C.S., beloved husband of Jo, and dear brother of Dennis. Cremation private, no letters please, family flowers only, but if desired, donations to Amersham General Hospital, Whielden Street, Amersham, Bucks.
AUGUST, ALF.—On 19th January, dearest grandfather, will always be remembered by Gary and Liz.
BATESON. — On 18th January, 1982, peacefully in her 81st year, Julia Marie, wife of the late William Latham Bateson [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CAPTAIN BEAKY & HIS BAND are at The Wayne Gallery, 17 Old Bond St. 629 4511. Keith Michell will be signing books on Sat. 23 Jan. 11-1 p.m.
IRRESISTIBLE CARPETS from Resista. See For Sale.
INTERESTING Secretarial / research job at Art Gallery. See Creme de la Creme.
GIRL required to collect child from school & babysit in exchange. Room, Central London. Tel 229 7320.
WORLD'S HIGHEST-FI? Listen for yourself and choose from JVC, Hitachi, Akai now at Dixons, 64 New Bond St., W.1. Call in or ring 01-629 1711.
SPONSOR NEEDED for reference books on pets to be published by a well known firm. Box 1060 G, The Times.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENT

ROYAL OVER-SEAS LEAGUE, Park Place, St. James's and also at 100 Princes St., Edinburgh. The elegant conference and banquet venues. Contact Banqueting Manager, 01-493 5051.
THE GASLIGHT of St. James's, London's more exciting businessman's night club. 3 bars, restaurant, danceable girls, tantalizing cabaret acts. In the Happy Hour 8-9 p.m. all bar drinks half price. No membership required. Open Mon.-Fri., 8 p.m.-3 a.m. Sat., 9 p.m.-2 a.m.—4 Duke of York Street, S.W.1. Tel: 01-930 1648/4950.

SEASONAL SALES

ROSENTHAL STUDIO HOUSE. — Warehouse clearance sale. Last 4 days. China, glass, enamel ware & some showroom furniture. 11-5 p.m. Mon.-Thurs. 73 Kinnerton St., S.W.1.

SHORT LETS

INSTANT FLATS, Chelsea. Luxury serviced. Mr Page. 373 3433.
ABACUS. Super flats. £65, £75, £110, £135, £175, £200, £250 pw. Central & suburbs. 997 6477.
SHORT LEASE PREFERRED, wanted: 3-bedroom flat in/close to South Ken. on 5-10 year lease. Write Box 1442 G The Times.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

DISCOUNT FARES TO
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01-434 2573/2574/2576
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[illegible]

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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Our self-catering holidays start at £59.95 per week, our catered holidays at £85 per week. All accommodation at 1800 metres or higher and right on the slopes.
Choose from 4 top French resorts, jet or coach travel. Simply done to give you the best holiday ever. "Outstanding value" — The Times.
Ski Snowball Ltd., 280 Fulham Road, London SW10. Tel: 01-352 1191 (24 hours) ATOL 1502.

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Colourful celebrations, candle-lit processions and warm sunshine on clear waters—this is a lovely time to visit Greece. Stay in one of our comfortable villas which all offer privacy and maid service. From £260 pp 2 wks incl day flights Gatwick. Brochure:
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Tel (09322) 20477 (24 hrs)
ABTA ATOL 848B

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can be yours for a few weeks this summer. Choose from over 150 selected properties on Corfu, Crete or Paxos ranging from the ultimate in [illegible]

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Velvet pile Meraklon at £2.75 sq. yd. Wool blended Berbers at £4.35 sq. yd. Plus many other reductions.
All excluding V.A.T.
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London's largest independent supplier of plain carpeting.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SALE ! SALE ! Extended to 23rd. Pianos, Organs, Guitars, etc. Low prices at Chappell of Bond St. 01-491 2777. Showroom at Milton Keynes 0908 663366.
THE PIANO WORKSHOP'S SALE is now on. Ring 01-267 7671 for our Special Sale Catalogue. Open Sundays. 2 Fleet Rd, NW3.
[illegible]

RENTALS

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS
HAMPSTEAD. There are spectacular views across London from the magnificent double reception room of this sixth floor flat. Located in a well maintained mansion block it has recently been redecorated with new honey coloured carpets laid throughout. There is a master bedroom with en suite shower room, a double bedroom, two further bedrooms, a fully equipped kitchen, a newly tiled bathroom and a laundry room. It is to be let partly furnished at a commencing rent of £275 a week to include central heating and hot water, and is available immediately.
9 Heath Street, NW3
01-794 1125

KEITH CARDALE GROVES
[illegible]

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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SWISS COTTAGE. Modern luxury 4 bed., 2 bath. town house, 2 reception rooms. £196 p.w.
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FINCHLEY ROAD. Modern 2 bedroom flat. Large reception room. £122 p.w.
FITZJOHNS AVENUE, HAMPSTEAD. 3 bedroom flat, 1 reception, 1 bathroom, well [illegible]

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

NANNY/MOTHERS HELP. Quiet, non-smoker required for one child family. Wages to be arranged. Experience not essential. Call 352 6347.

ITALY.—Nanny for English-speaking family, 2 girls.—Telephone: 01-946 5738.
AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or [illegible]

PROPERTY WANTED

CLOSE LONDON. Small period detached cottage wanted. Must be in excellent order and c.h. Details and photo to Box No. 0270 G The Times.

COUNTRY PROPERTY

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
Central Townhouse 1870's near river Cam, heart of the historic city. Needs decorating. Family house or investment. 2 dble. 2 single bedrooms, large much reception, kitchen & bathroom. Great potential. £38,000 or reasonable offer.
01-370 4233 day
01-390 4030 eve.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—Fleming House Probation Hostel Maidstone Kent
The Charity Commissioners have made a SCHEME for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH (ref: 262794-A1-L5).

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH
VARIABLE RATE REDEEMABLE STOCK 1985
For the six months from 20th January, 1982 to 20th July, 1982, the interest rate on the above stock will be £16.1875% per annum.

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

Rolls-Royce
Silver Shadow II, white, 1980, W registration. Mileage 2,500. Mint condition. £32,000 ono.
Contact Miss K. Wilson
01-739 4807

SITUATIONS WANTED

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Speaks fluent French, Italian, Spanish, seeks non-secretarial part-time position. Job interest more important than salary.
01-693 6256

INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING MANAGER
[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of BETAM FURNITURE Company Limited and In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 25th day of February, 1982, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Keith David Goodman F.C.A. of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 14th day of January 1982.
K. D. GOODMAN
Liquidator

No 4521 of 1981
In the High Court of Justice Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of PORTALDRUM Limited and In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.
A PETITION to wind up the above named Company presented on the 21st of December 1981 by Suncity Builders Limited of 21 Ellerslie Road Shepherds Bush London W12 claiming to be a creditor of the above named Company will be heard on 1st February 1982 at the Royal Courts of [illegible]

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: The line-up of subjects today is: — Living in a Developing Country, It's Your Choice, Out of the Past, Science Workshop, Scene, Maths-in-a-Box, Search (A Journey down the River Taff) and On the Rocks; 12.20 Interval; 12.30 News After Noon; 12.57 Financial Report and new headlines; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One; Personalities in the Lake District, including actor Anthony Valentine and film director Ken Russell, and a pack of hounds) 1.45 King Rollo; 1.50 Stop — Go! (sheep in trouble); 2.00 You and Me; (Duncan and the Monster); 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time and Television Club; 3.00 Closedown; 3.15 Holiday: Majorca, the Loire Valley, and Yorkshire Moors (r); 3.55 Play School (see BBC 2, 11.00am).

4.20 **Secret Squirrel:** cartoon; 4.25 **Jackanory:** Joanna David reads part 4 of The Ordinary Princess.

4.40 **Huckleberry Finn and His Friends:** Part 3 of the 12-part serial. Tom is captivated by Becky Thatcher.

5.05 **John Craven's Newsround;** 5.10 **Blue Peter:** the magazine for the young viewer with a lively interest in things.

5.40 **News:** with Richard Baker. And weather; 6.00 South East at Six. And, at 6.25 Nationwide. With Michael Heseltine, in the studio, answers rating questions.

7.00 **Tomorrow's World:** A new device that warms the air before it reaches your mouth (good for joggers on freezing days); and the latest in super-glues.

7.25 **Top of the Pops:** with David Jensen.

8.05 **Wildlife on One: The Gentle Giants.** The remarkable comeback of the once almost extinct Californian Grey Whale.

8.30 **Seconds Out:** Boxing world comedy. The important fight that is outside the ring. Final episode.

9.00 **News:** with John Simpson. And weather forecast.

9.25 **Shoestring: Mocking Bird.** Another drama in this repeated series about a private eye working for a West Country radio station (Trevor Eve). This is the one about the anonymous telephone caller who threatens violence (r).

10.15 **Question Time:** Questions and answers, at the Greenwood Theatre, in London. In the chair, as usual, Robin Day. His panel tonight consists of Terry Duffy, president of the AUEW; Tess Gill, legal officer with the General and Municipal Workers Union; and Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for Industry.

11.15 **Top Sailing:** The return of this series of films aimed at sailing enthusiasts. The setting tonight is Sardinia. Anthony Churchill estimates the chances of a British win in this year's Sardinia Cup Regatta, along the Costa Smeralda.

11.45 **News headlines.** And weather forecast.

BBC1 variations: BBC Cymru/Wales 10.10-10.32am I Ysgolion: 12.57-1.00pm News 2.15-2.40 I Ysgolion: 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 7.00-7.25 Heddiw. 11.45 News Headlines. Scotland 12.55-1.00pm News 3.00-3.30 The Afternoon Show. 3.30-3.55 Closedown 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.00 Current Account. 11.45 News headlines. Northern Ireland 11.30-11.55am For Schools. 12.57-1.00pm News 3.53-3.55 News. 6.00-6.25 Scene around Six. 11.45 News headlines. England 6.00-6.25pm Regional news magazines. 11.50pm Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School: Jan Wahl's story Sylvester Bear Overslept. Also to be shown on BBC1 at 3.55; Closedown follows at 11.25; 12.00 Open University. Today's subjects are The First Years of Life (all yours); 12.25 Health Choices (home cooking): and, at 12.50, Governing Schools (the meeting); Open University Programmes end at 1.15; Intermission until 3.55 when we see Robinson's Travels: part two of the film in which TV and radio programme presenter Robert Robinson travels across the sub-continent of India. Today: Lucknow to the Hills (r).

4.45 **Muggeridge: Ancient and Modern.** Part 2 of the writer and philosopher's life story. Today: from 1927 to 1935 (r).

5.40 **All Creatures Great and Small:** Series about Yorkshire vets. How a dog helps to put his master on a better road (r).

6.35 **Ennal's Point:** Welsh lifeboat serial. Coxwain Quentin (James Warrior) fancies Luke's wife (Beth Morris). Co-starring Philip Madoc.

7.15 **House of Tomorrow:** a cartoon from Hollywood.

7.25 **News:** with sub-titles.

7.30 **History on Your Doorstep:** How one family helped to shape the destiny of Halifax. With Fred Housego and local historian Eric Webster.

7.55 **Too Much Reality:** Portrait of the controversial Dutch film-maker Joris Ivens, still making documentaries at 83.

9.00 **The Nolans:** Chemistry, and Don't Love Me Too Hard are two of the numbers which Bernadette, Coleen, Linda and Maureen sing tonight in this, the second of two programmes.

9.30 **Forty Minutes: Brighton or Bust.** Documentary which follows the fortunes of four competitors in last year's R.A.C. Rally, from London to Brighton. Three hundred veteran cars took part. The competitors are Johnny Thomas, Amanda and Deborah Bennett, and Lord Montagu. Riding shotgun with his lordship is Stirling Moss.

10.10 **The Smallest Theatre:** An Arena film about a converted Scottish cowshed in which Barrie and Marianne Hesketh successfully stage plays, including The Tempest, with a cast of two.

10.45 **Newsnight:** news, comment.

11.30 **The Old Grey Whistle Test:** With the Go-Gos, Level 42 and Curtis Mayfield. Ends at 12.15am.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Physics, My world, Seeing and Doing, Geography, A-level biology, Basic Maths, Over to You (Cats) and Middle English; 12.00 Little Blue: the baby elephant; 12.10 Get up and Go! with Beryl Reid; 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family serial, set in the last war; 1.00 News, and Financial Times index; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish estate serial; 2.00 After Noon Plus: Film about a Harley Street day surgery centre. Both its medical and economic aspects are examined; 2.45 Love Among the Artists: Shaw's novel, adapted as a serial by Stuart Latham. Adrian (Martyn Jacobs) is enchanted by a lovely Polish pianist (Carolle Rousseau). Co-starring John Stride, Geraldine James, Judy Campbell and Jane Carr (r).

3.45 **Three Little Words:** Married couples compete for prizes. With Ray Alan.

4.15 **Dangermouse:** cartoon. Episode five; 4.20 **Little House on the Prairie:** part 2 of The Reincarnation of Nellie.

5.15 **Emmerdale Farm:** More about the best-kept cellar competition.

5.45 **News from ITN;** 6.00 **Thames area news.**

6.30 **Thames Sport:** The local sports scene, surveyed by Derek Thompson, Allan Taylor and Simon Reed.

7.00 **Does the Team Think?** A panel of funny men almost answer questions from a studio audience. With Frankie Howerd, William Rushton, Beryl Reid, Tim Brooke-Taylor and Jimmy Edwards.

7.30 **Film: The Professionals** (1966) Hard-bitten adventure yarn about four men (Burt Lancaster, Lee Marvin, Robert Ryan and Woody Stride) hired to snatch a wife (Claudia Cardinale) from her Mexican kidnappers. Directed by Richard Brooks.

9.00 **Film: The Professionals** (continued).

9.30 **TV Eye: The Freeze — Who Pays?** A special investigation into the snow chaos in Mid-Glamorgan where the county council is facing a major cash crisis. Officials believe the Government misled them over the amount of extra financial help that will come from Whitehall. Ratepayers fear they will have to pay two or three times more than the total they have been told will have to come out of their pockets to pay for the blizzard damage. The reporter is Peter Gill.

10.00 **News at Ten.** And Thames area news headlines.

10.30 **Danger UXB:** Episode two of this repeated drama serial about an Army bomb disposal unit. Starring Anthony Andrews, who played Sebastian Flyte in Brideshead Revisited. Tonight, Ash (Andrews) commits a foolish act, and is reprimanded (r).

11.30 **WKRP in Cincinnati:** Series about a radio station. The owner is about to check the accounts. She is the mother of the station manager.

12.00 **What the Papers Say:** With Barbara Conway of the Daily Telegraph.

12.15 **Close:** with former union leader Jack Jones. His theme is freedom and brotherhood.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint (new series) an investigation of listeners' experience of unfair dealing.
9.30 The Living World. Wildlife on Slapton Ley in South Devon.
10.00 News.
10.02 Your Move or Mine (new series).
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Settling the Account" by Nick Yapp.
11.00 News.
11.05 File on 4.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Never too Late! (series) "Fete takes a hand."
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: "A Glaring Lack of Ambition" by Peter Silcock.
4.00 Report South West.
4.15 Bookshelf. Magazine programme about books.
4.45 Story Time: "The Simple Life" by H. E. Bates (second of two parts).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Any Answers.
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse. Simon Brett presents a selection of "Useful Verse."
7.30 Medici String Quartet† Recital, part 1: Haydn, Mozart.
8.20 Priestland's Cornish Legends. Talk by Gerald Priestland.
8.40 Recital, part 2† Dvorak.
9.10 The Gibsons of the Isles of Scilly. The story of a family that has recorded the islands' history with the camera.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" by James Joyce (4).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF: 6.25 Weather Forecast. 9.05 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Walton, Mendelssohn, Bach, Poulenc; records. †
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Mendelssohn, J. C. Bach, Schumann; records. The works include Schumann's Symphony No 4 and J. C. Bach's Sextet in B flat.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Haydn: records. †
10.00 Philip Jones Brass Ensemble Concert: John McCabe, Johann Kuhnau, Derek Bourgeois. †
10.55 Beethoven String Quartet recital. †
11.20 Ulster Orchestra Concert: Smetana, Berlioz, Sibelius. †
1.00 News.
1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert Piano Trio recital direct from St George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol: Haydn, Dvorak. †
2.00 Numance Lyric tragedy by Henri Barraud, in one act French Radio recording). †
3.10 Mozart, Brahms and Bartok Chamber music recital. †
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. †
7.00 Mozart. Concerto for Flute, Harp and Orchestra (1947 recording conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham).
7.30 The Winter's Tale with Ronald Pickup as Leontes, Hanna Gordon as Hermione. The cast also includes Gary Bond (Polixenes), Barbara Jefford (Paulina), Michael Gough (Antigonas), Angela Pleasence (Perdita), Christopher Guard (Florizel), Derek Smith (Autolycus) and Sir John Sielgud (As Time). Directed by Martin Jenkins.†
10.30 Words (series) Talk by Michael Neve (3).
10.35 Mozart Piano recital. †
11.00 News.
11.05 Chamber Music by Berio: record with Cathy Berberian (soprano) and the Juilliard Ensemble.†

Ronald Pickup: The Winter's Tale (Radio 3, 7.30pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Steve Jones. †
7.30 Terry Wogan. †
10.00 Jimmy Young. †
12.00 Gloria Hunniford. †
2.00 Ed Stewart with Family Favourites shared with Australia. †
4.00 David Hamilton. †
5.45 News.
6.00 John Dunn. †
8.00 Country Club. †
9.00 Alan Dell. †
10.00 Rolf's Walkabout.
10.30 Star Sound Extra.
11.00 Brian Matthew from midnight. †
1.00 Truckers' Hour. †
2.00 You and the Night and the Music. †

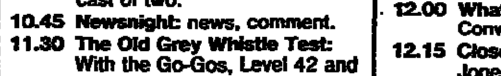
Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2.
7.00 Mike Read.
9.00 Simon Bates.
11.30 Dave Lee Travis.
2.00 Paul Burnett.
3.30 Steve Wright.
5.00 Peter Powell.
7.00 The Record Producers.
8.00 David Jensen.
10.00 John Peel. †
12.00 midnight Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):- 6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Marching and Waltzing. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Golden Treasury 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Rock Salad. 10.15 Ploughman of the Moon. 10.30 Just a Minute. 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Is Sin Out of Date? 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty—Four Hours News Summary. 8.15 Ulster Newsletter 8.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian.. 12.00 World News. 12.09am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Rape. 1.00 Ploughman of the Moon 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Golden Treasury. 2.30 Music Now. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and. VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.



CHOICE

Trevor Eve has the title role in Shoestring (BBC 1, 9.25pm)

● TOO MUCH REALITY (BBC2, 7.55 — 9.00pm) serves as a timely aide-mémoire on two counts. First, it is a reminder that the veteran documentary film director Joris Ivens, now 83, is still alive and well and working. And, second, it is a reminder that excerpts from How Yukong Moved the Mountains, his 12-hour film about China, made in association with his French colleague Marceline Loridan, are to be screened on BBC2 on Sunday afternoon, at 1.50. Tonight's documentary, like Mr Ivens's films, is only incidentally didactic. The situation is classically simple. The splendid old Dutchman spends a few days among people from a coalmining community near Deal in Kent. He listens to them, makes comments-and, in the local cinema, shows 50 of them some of his old films on which they, in turn, comment. The choice of the Betteshanger district could not have been fortuitous. It has a history of militancy. So, of course, has Mr Ivens's film-making, a fact that was never more apparent than when he made Indonesia Calling over which he incurred the wrath of his fellow Dutchmen by coming down on the side of the insurgents. And, to the credit of the director of tonight's film, Sarah Boston, no more than a quiet emphasis is laid on the similarity between Mr Ivens's 1981 identification with the coal-mining folk of Kent and his 1933 identification with the distressed coal-mining folk of the Borinages, the grim fruits of the latter being among the clips we see during tonight's thoughtful and thought-provoking documentary.

● I have made a special point of listening to as many as possible of the varied programmes in Radio 4's week of broadcasts from Devon and Cornwall. There hasn't been one dud among them, and I congratulate BBC Radio on so successfully plugging into the psyche of this busy, beautiful and historically rich region. Of tonight's offerings from the South-West, I recommend Sonia Beesley's account of the photographic Gibsons of Scilly (9.10) — already the subject of a first-rate documentary from late-lamented Westward Television — Gerald Priestland's sinister legend-mongering (8.20) and the Medici String Quartet concert of Haydn, Mozart and Dvorak works at the Guildhall in Plymouth (7.30 and 8.40). Live, of course.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REP

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 What's On Where. 6.40 Take Tuckerham. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.28 News. 10.34 Better Read. 11.05 Medicine Men: Acupuncture. 11.35 Jazz: George Coleman Quartet. 12.05pm Closedown.

HTV WEST
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not for Women Only. 4.20 Palmerstown, USA. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30 Our Incredible World. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28 News. 10.30 Superstar Profile: Burt Reynolds. 11.00 Medicine Men: Acupuncture. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 11.22 am-11.37 Am Gymru. 12.00 Poli a Pili. 12.05-12.10 Calimero. 4.15 Theatre Box. 4.45 Sêr. 5.10-5.20 Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00. Sports Arena. 10.30-11.30 All Kind of Everything: Magazine programme.

BORDER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Here's Boomer. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Golfing Greats: Gene Sarazen. 11.00 Medicine Men: Acupuncture. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

TYNE TEES
As Thames except: Starts: 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Benson. 4.20 Fangface. 4.45-5.45 240 Robert. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 News. 10.32 Job Slot Extra. 10.35 Bizarre. 11.00 Check It Out. 11.30 Medicine Men: Radionics. 12.00 Travelling. 12.05 am Closedown.

TVS
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not for Women Only. 5.15 Watch this space . . . Good news of the week. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Just Williams. 11.00 Medicine Men: Acupuncture. 11.30 New Avengers. 12.30 am Company followed by Closedown.

ULSTER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.20 Adventures of Black Beauty. 4.50 The Flying Kiwi. 5.15 Good News of the Week. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good. Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Bizarre. 11.00 Medicine Men: Acupuncture. 11.30 Bedtime, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN
As Thames except:Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Flying Kiwi. 4.45-5.15 Sport Billy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Entertainers. 10.30 Bizarre. 11.00 Medicine Men: Acupuncture. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 11.45 Living & Growing for Parents and Teachers. 12.15 am News. 12.20 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Sport Billy. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Country Calendar. 11.00 Medicine Men: Acupuncture. 11.30 Ladies Man. 12.00 Closedown.

TSW
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Tele Views. 6.40 Take Tuckerman. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.32 News. 10.35 Controversy: Talk-in. 11.05 Medicine Men: Acupuncture. 11.35 George Coleman Quartet. 12.05am Postscript. 12.11 Closedown.

GRANADA
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 4.50-5.45 Little House On The Prairie. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Barney Miller. 11.00 Medicine Men: Radionics 11.30 What The Papers Say. 11:50 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 12.45 am Closedown.

CENTRAL
As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Young Doctors. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Sport Billy. 4.45 Jason of Star Command. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Venture: How the Midlands earns its living. 11.00 Medicine Men: Acupuncture. 11.30 News. 11.35 Dear Detective. 12.35am Closedown.

SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Bygones. 2.00 Afternoon Plus. 4.20 Palmerstown USA. 5.15 Pet Subject. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Bodyline. 6.30 Now You See It. 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 10.30 Make Mine Music. 11.00 Seachd Laithean. 11.45 Late Call. 11.50 Barney Miller. 12.20 am Closedown.

ANGLIA
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not for Women Only. 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.15-5.15 Further adventures of Oliver Twist 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.30 Supersquash: New series from the Gosling Stadium, Welwyn Garden City. 11.05 Medicine Men: Acupuncture. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Council in Question.

Entertainments Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to: The Times, P.O. Box 7, 200, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ

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Private Advertisers and Births, Marriages and Deaths only	01-837 3311
Appointments	01-278 9161
Property Estate Agents	01-278 9231
Personal Trade	01-278 9351

The Classified Advertisement Department is open for the reception of advertisements Monday-Friday, 9am-5.30pm. Outside these hours messages concerning classified advertisements may be left on the telephone answering machine by dialling 01-837 3311.

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel.: Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, Extn 7180

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

The deadline for all copy is one clear publishing day.

i.e., Monday is the deadline for Wednesday, Friday for Monday and Tuesday. Stops and Alterations to copy is 3.0 p.m. prior to the day of publication; for Monday's issue the deadline is 5.30pm on Friday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

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Personal Columns	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines)
	£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)
	£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)
Appointments	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines)
	£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)
	£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)

Ratepayers say council chiefs' pay has doubled

By David Walker

Detective work by a ratepayers' group has disclosed a doubling of the salaries of some council chief officials in the two-year period from May, 1979, during which the Government was consistently asking for reductions in local spending.

Salary tables compiled by the Fulham and Hammersmith Ratepayers' Association show the basic salaries of borough council officials rising by between 75 and 130 per cent between July 1, 1979, and March 31, 1981. Prices rose during the same period by about 24 per cent.

The engineering director of the Hammersmith and Fulham council, for example, received just under £12,000 in 1979 and £21,000 some 23 months later, an increase of 75 per cent. The borough's director of leisure and recreation received a rise from £8,667 to £20,210, an increase of 133 per cent.

These figures apply, broadly, to other councils. They include an allowance for working in the capital but exclude various travel allowances.

The figures in the table printed below are not publicly available. Under special provisions of the Local Government Act 1972, council accounts are available for inspection by the public at set times of the year. Mr Arthur Blackmun, a Shepherd's Bush shopkeeper and secretary of the ratepayers' group, used information supplied confidentially by a councillor together with material gathered under the Act.

The first column comes from a volume of statistics referred to by council officials as the "Rainbow" book (after the colour of its pages) which lists salaries. The second comes from accounts data supplied to the Inland Revenue.

An official at the Department of the Environment confirmed yesterday that the Government played no direct role in negotiating these salaries.

Position	1st July 1979	31st March 1981	% Increase
Chief Executive	£15,240	£26,588	74.46
Housing Director	12,114	21,222	75.19
Engineering Director	12,114	20,783	71.56
Development Planning Director	11,832	20,705	74.99
Finance Director	10,704	20,342	90.04
Leisure and Recreation Director	8,667	20,210	133.18
Social Services Director	8,682	20,002	130.38
Borough Valuer	10,704	19,620	83.03
Assistant Chief Executive	9,333	19,066	104.29
Head of Personnel	10,704	18,928	76.83
Borough Solicitor	8,715	18,928	117.19
Asst Director of Social Services	9,231	18,752	103.14
Borough Architect	8,037	18,615	131.06

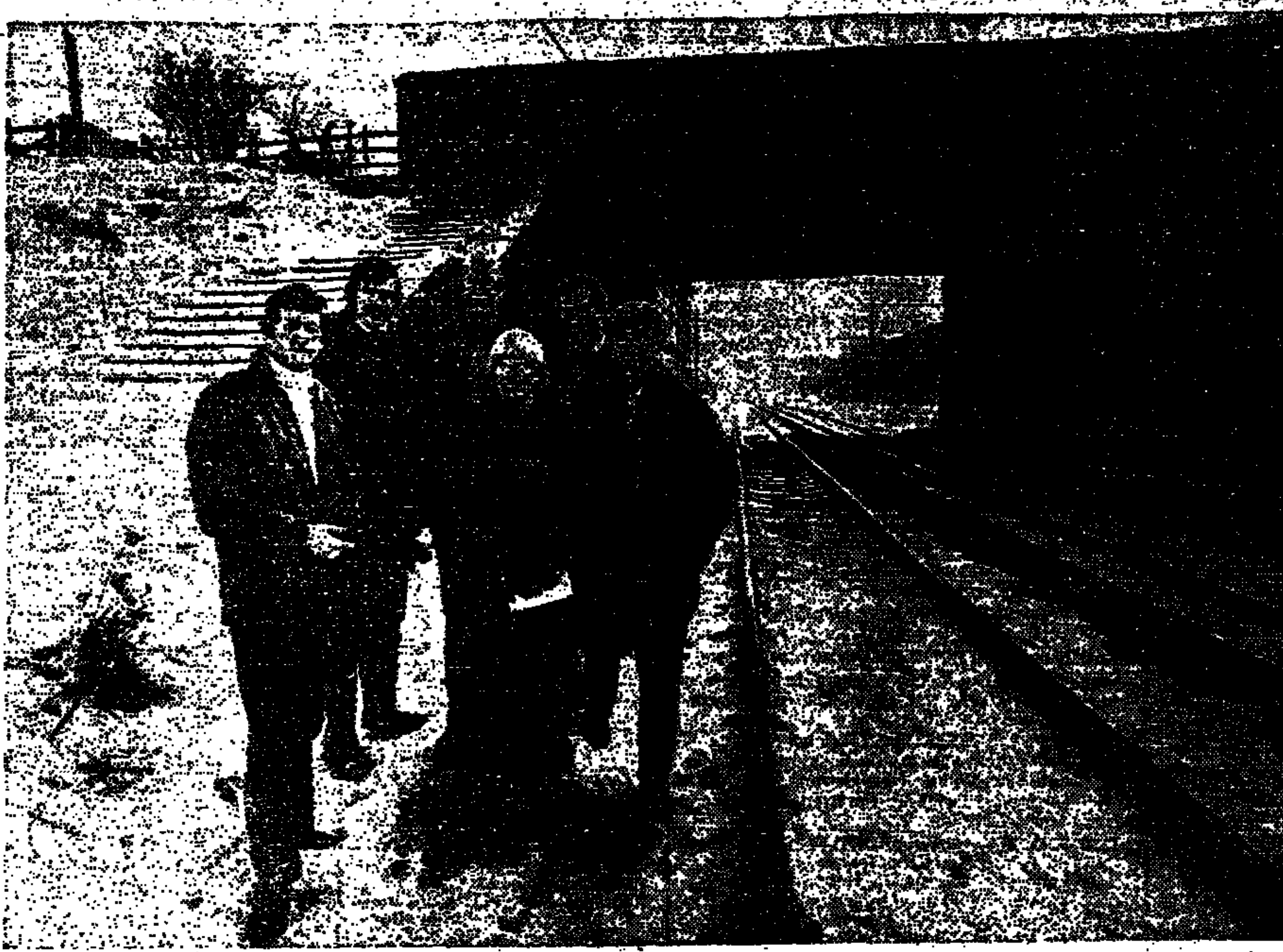
Zoo man safe, rebels say

African guerrillas holding Mr John Burlison, aged 28, the British zoologist, yesterday sent their conditions for his release to his parents in Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland.

The National Resistance movement in Mozambique ordered Mr Sidney Burlison and his wife to make sure that their cause was published in the world's press before their son would be released in a neighbouring country.

The message was received in a telex message sent through the Foreign Office's Central African department.

Mr Burlison, aged 54, an engineer who has also worked in Africa, said last night: "It is wonderful to know that John is all right. We can only pray that this demand is met and that he will be safely home soon". His son was captured five weeks ago.



A long wait: Villagers at Watton-at-Stone (population 2,000) in Hertfordshire are not worried by the rail strike as the last train stopped there in 1939. But British Rail is to rebuild their station and by May a King's Cross-Stevenage train should be stopping at Watton—43 years late.

Why Nancy Reagan's outfits cause a storm

From Our Own Correspondent, Los Angeles, Jan 20

Mrs Nancy Reagan has come under attack for accepting thousands of dollars worth of expensive designer clothing without paying a cent.

At a time of economic recession, and with the spotlight on Government officials such as Richard Allen who accepted gifts, Mrs Reagan's wardrobe is receiving considerable attention.

The White House insists she accepted the outfits solely to promote and benefit the American fashion industry but this has done little to lessen the controversy.

Mrs Reagan this week sent 18 of her favourite outfits to the Parsons School of Design, in New York, for distribution to the nation's museums. She told the *Los Angeles Times* that the designers whose clothes she had worn during the past year "all understood that I would be doing something like this".

Los Angeles fashion designer Luis Estevez, who used to dress Mrs Betty Ford when she was in the White House, believes Mrs Reagan is being unfairly criticized: "She's trying to help the fashion industry. She's even trying to get jewellers to donate permanent gifts for First Ladies to wear, because some of them do not have very much money.

"Our First Lady is American royalty. The British, even when they're dying of hunger, never criticize the opulence of the Queen's clothes." However, he said he had charged Mrs Ford wholesale prices and she had paid her bills.

Most of the other top designers, including Adolfo, Galanos and Bill Blass, who see nothing wrong in the donation of expensive gowns, say they will continue their practice. Adolfo says he will not take a tax deduction on clothes he has "loaned" to Mrs Reagan.

Geoffrey Beene, who designed outfits for Mrs Johnson and Mrs Nixon when they were in the White House, said: "I don't quite understand how clothes can be on loan to a woman. If she donates all her outfits it will put a great burden on the trustees to decide which clothes go to which museums and which don't.

"They also claim she is helping to rescue the American fashion industry. I didn't know it was in such dire straits . . . I think there's something (in Mrs Reagan's plan) that reeks of commercialism. I am more interested in what a President and first lady do for our country than in what they wear."

A 1978 Ethics in Government Act requires high-ranking officials and their wives to report any gifts received worth more than $35 (£18) as well as loans and other financial liabilities exceeding $10,000. But no one seems to know where Mrs Reagan's clothes fit in.

Mrs Sheila Tate, Mrs Reagan's press secretary, told the *Washington Post*: "This is being done to encourage the American fashion industry which Mrs Reagan feels is the best in the world."

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Hardware thoughts by software left

It is the deeply-held belief of this column that all uncontroversial, strictly bipartisan and nonpolitical issues are, essentially, a matter of left versus right. That is what they always come down to in the end, or in most cases, the beginning. Consider yesterday's proceedings.

There were uncontroversial issues all over the chamber. They caused constant arguments. Even when either the right or the left has not yet sorted out its line on a topic, they still take up right-wing or left-wing positions on it. It is just that those positions shift from day to day, pending definitive clarification. Take computers. On Tuesday the Labour left, and the more centrist progressive forces such as the Labour right and the Liberals, had computers as being among the good guys.

Lack of computers, and their proper use, was blamed for the failure of the police, who are always the bad guys except on the Tory right where they are always the good guys, to catch early enough the Yorkshire Ripper. This belief was maintained with tremendous authority despite the fact that, if one's memory serves aright, old-fashioned, non-technological PC Plod-type officers kept on nabbing Sutcliffe, but let him go because he did not fit the description of the killer to be found in the computer.

By yesterday, when the Labour left winger, Mr Michael Meacher, sought leave to introduce a Bill on "data protection", computers were definitely among the villains.

They were sinister things which had information about our citizens: information which could easily fall into the hands of subversive organizations such as the credit card agencies and the police. The only way to stop that was Mr Meacher's Bill.

Mr Meacher spoke with especial concern about a police computer which contained people's names merely because, he claimed, they were "anti-nuclear campaigners and opponents of blood sports".

It was at this point that the trained eye, used to years of observing non-partisan issues, could spot the ideology. It is inconceivable that the average left-winger would protest about a computer which contained members of the National Front and the organizers of hunt balls. Computers, then, are considered right-wing—except when there are rippers about.

Finally, Mr Meacher capped a memorable ideological performance by reading out the names of his co-sponsors of the Bill. They embraced the full political spectrum from Mrs Renee Short on the left to Mr Freeson, Mr Huckfield and Mr Christopher Price on the soft left—opening with the essential non-controversial figure of Mr Tony Benn. Each of these names was greeted by the Tories with ironic cheers. But suddenly, Mr Meacher read out a Tory: Mr Michael Marshall. But he had an excuse. He is a wet. Then came another Tory: Mr Ian Lloyd. He is an absolute snorter of a right-winger. One could only assume that his inclusion was a computer error.

Earlier, during questions to Environment ministers, such matters as fishing and the English World Cup football emblem came up.

Along right-wing lines, Mr Alan Clark denounced Mr Macfarlane, the Minister for Sport, for saying the British Lion as an emblem might be found provocative by the Spaniards.

Mr Clark, a military historian, writes books on such matters as Hitler's campaign in Russia. He has therefore done for barbarism what his father did for civilization. He accused Mr Macfarlane of "excessive zeal in defending foreign susceptibilities", a mistake which Hitler never made. Mr Clark had raised the issue during questioning on a totally different subject. This gave Mr Macfarlane the excuse merely to say he admired Mr Clark's ingenuity in getting the topic mentioned. At this there were backbench groans.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Exhibitions

The Road to Recovery, art, handicraft and other work by patients and staff at Rampton Hospital: Cooper Gallery, Church Street, Barnsley, 10 to 5.30.

Paintings by Harold Gilman, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, 10 to 5.30.

Paintings by Jack Smith, Michael Johnson, Sue Smith and Helen Wilks, Bridge Street Gallery, 7a Bridge Street, Bath, 12.30 to 5.30.

Work by Vladimir Mayakovsky, Fruit Market Gallery, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh, 10 to 5.30.

Contemporary bird art by American, Canadian and British artists, Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh, 10 to 5.

Scottish Young Contemporaries, Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, 10 to 5.

Talks, lectures

Underwater excavation and recovery of Mary Rose, by Dr Margaret Rule, Curtis Auditorium, School of Physics, Newcastle University, 5.30.

Ink or Colour—conflict and collaboration in Japanese painting, Cornwallis Lecture Theatre, University of Kent, Canterbury, 6.

Music

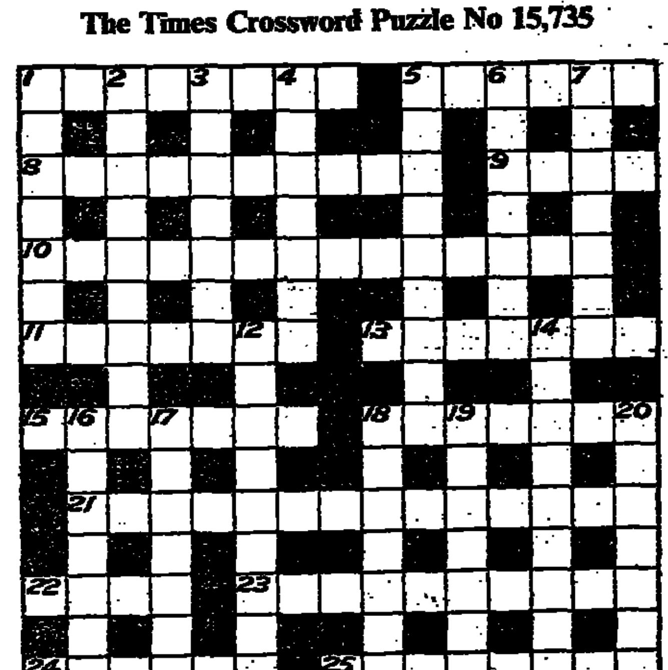
Concert, Coull String Quartet, University Hall, Bath, 7.30.

Concert, Northern Sinfonia of England, City Hall, Newcastle, 7.45.

Concert, City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra conducted by Hikotaro Yazaki, Town Hall, Birmingham, 7.30.

Early Music Centre concert, Frans Brüggen (recorder) and Colin Tilney (harpsichord), Dame Alice Harper School, Bedford, 8.45.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,735



ACROSS

1 Name one work (Elgar's First) after this goddess? (8).
5 River origin of armadillos? Just so (6).
8 Their occupants may be quickly moved to attend the theatre (10).
9 Miller, we hear, is Ben's lowly neighbour (4).
10 Old dandy an important person for this course (8, 6).
11 A run on the Continent for singers (7).
13 Law that classically divides a rebublic (7).
15 Some Turk! He diverted the old viceroy (7).
18 Vehicle for a child who pushes off hastily (7).
21 Shaw's title to an island, a first-class island too! (3,3,8).
22 Lines at last for the little perisher! (4).
23 Decorative lantern a medical officer designed (10).
24 Could be grave in a manner of speaking (6).
25 Arabian remedies insufficient for Lady Macbeth (8).

DOWN

1 One of Macheath's bewitching girls (7).
2 Dish to toss to a Liverpudlian (9).
3 "He's as tall a man as any's in ——" (T. Night) (7).
4 Do this as an act of contrition (7).
5 Possessing a sense of beauty teaches it somehow (9).
6 Month intended, say, for increase (7).
7 Introduce excess fare to obtain a round figure? (7).
12 Little boy left direction inside escritoire (9).
14 Final demand. A tumult I'm creating (9).
16 Such laughter of one who smote 'is bloomin' lyre? (7).
17 Catch in diet arranged herein (7).
18 A German badger-hound, this dog (7).
19 A single person emphatically feels no wrong (7).
20 Gives continual pain, like joints to one side of the body (7).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,734.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.68
Austria Sch	32.00	30.00
Belgium Fr	85.50	81.50
France Fr	11.18	10.53
Germany DM	4.53	4.29
Hongkong $	11.40	10.50
Italy Lir	2460.00	2350.00
Japan Yn	450.00	424.00
Netherlands Gld	4.95	4.59
South Africa Rd	2.01	1.85
Spain Pta	193.00	185.00
Sweden Kr	11.04	10.46
Switzerland Fr	3.66	3.44
USA $	1.94	1.87

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International.

London: The FT Index closed down 0.1 at 545.8.

Sporting fixtures

Football: FA Cup third round replay, Hull City v Chelsea, 7.30. Other games, page 19.

Racing: Meetings at Newton Abbot, 1.15, and Lingfield Park, 1.30.

Tennis: King's Cup, Britain v Sweden, at Huddersfield, 6.

Hockey: Women's territorial match, Midlands v West, at Tettenhall, 2.15.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on closure of British Aluminium smelter at Invergordon.

Lords (3): Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Bill, committee.

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Travel: Rail, road, sea

Rail strike

No trains today; no overnight trains tonight. Disruption expected tomorrow morning, with very early trains cancelled. For times of first trains, call station inquiries, which will be manned today, or for pre-recorded message call 01-248 8030.

Parking

There will be no free parking at metres in London. Parking restrictions will be enforced but there will be extra parking facilities for private vehicles in London, including areas in Hyde Park, Regent's Park, St James's Park, Battersea Park, Victoria Park, Hackney, Dulwich Park, and Peckham Rye fairground.

Space expected to be available at NCP car parks at King's Mall (Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith Broadway); Park Lane; Cumberland Garage (Bryanston Street, Marble Arch). For space availability, call 01-499 7050.

Accommodation

The London Tourist Board has made special arrangements to help workers to book hotels in the city; call 01-730 3450 before 5.30 tonight for bookings over a range of hotels; or bookings can be made in person at National Tourist Information Centre, Victoria Station, from 9 am to 8.30 pm.

First class hotel accommodation in central area may be limited, but plenty of rooms in other parts of London and in other price ranges.

Airport buses

Regular services to an from Gatwick (Flightline 777: from Victoria Coach Station, hourly, and every 20 minutes during rail strike, takes about 70 mins); Luton (Flightline 757: from Victoria, Eccleston Bridge, half-hourly, takes about 70 mins); Heathrow (Flightline 767: from Victoria Coach Station, half-hourly, takes about 40 mins). Call 07372 42411 or 01-222 1234.

Roads

Congestion expected because of rail strike. AA advises commuters to share cars if possible, allow extra time for journeys and stagger departure times.

London commuter traffic likely to be worst hit: A2 and A20 in SE, routes to suburbs and southern Home Counties; also A282 in W Kent.

For pre-recorded information on road conditions and roadworks, call 01-246 8031.

Roadworks:

Wales and West: A39: temporary signals at Stratton between Bideford and Fraddon, Cornwall. A487: temporary signals near Bryncir, between Caernarfon and Porthmadog, Gwynedd. A40: Roadworks at Whitemill, Dyfed.

Midlands: M1: Lane closures from Loughborough turn off (junction 23) to exit 24 (Derby). A5: Temporary signals between Weedon and Hinckley, Northamptonshire. A45: Lane closures on Newmarket by-pass at Waterhole Bridge.

North: A1: Southbound lane closure at Scotch Corner, N Yorkshire. A1: Lane closures between Selby and Wetherby. A66: Temporary lights between North Bitts and Great Bridge, Co Durham.

Scotland: A93: Single line traffic N of Bridge of Cally. A82: Single line traffic with lights between Glencoe centre and Strathclyde regional boundary. A739: Clyde Tunnel expressway closed southbound at Shield Hall Road flyover: diversions.

Roadworks may be cancelled if weather becomes unsuitable.

Sea

Because of Sealink dispute, no Newhaven/Dieppe ferries operating. For special coaches to ports during rail disruption, call 01-828 4142 or 01-834 2345, or Sealink offices at ports.

Pre-recorded sea travel information on 01-246 8032.

Postal delays

Cancellation of parcels and mail trains during rail strike will delay mail posted on Tuesday, yesterday and today.

Anniversaries

Sophia Louisa Jex-Blake, physician and champion of women's rights, was born at Hastings, 1840. Lenin died at Gorki, 1924.

The papers

Commenting on Reagan's first year as President, the *Daily Mirror* says "he has changed from being a B-movie actor to being a B-movie president . . . who may go down in history as one of the few American presidents who didn't go down in history".

The *Washington Post* said yesterday that to gain authority, Reagan will have to risk losing more popularity.

The Times list of best-selling books

Paperback			
Brideshead Revisited	Evelyn Waugh	Penguin	£2.50
Graffiti 3	Nigel Rees	Unwin Paperbacks	£1.25
101 Uses of a Dead Cat	Simon Bond	Eyre Methuen	£2.50
The French Lieutenant's Woman	John Fowles	Granada	£1.95
Travellers' Britain		Pan/BBC	£2.95
Unreliable Memoirs	Clive James	Picador	£1.50
Fame is The Spur	Howard Spring	Fontana	£1.95
A Quiver Full of Arrows	Jeffrey Archer	Coronet	£1.25
Mr Smith's Favourite Garden	Geoffrey Smith	BBC	£1.50
Shaping Rubik's Snake	Albie Fiore	Penguin	85p

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and on the retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

Weather

Frontal troughs approach from W.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, NW, Central N England, Midlands, Channel Islands, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland: Mostly dry, sunny intervals after clearance of fog patches; wind mainly W, light or moderate; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

E Anglia, E, NE England: Cloudy, occasional rain, becoming brighter with sunny intervals; wind becoming W, light; max temp 6 or 7C (43 to 45F).

SW England, S Wales: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, becoming cloudy with rain later; wind moderate; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Cloudy, occasional rain becoming brighter with sunny intervals; wind S, veering W, moderate; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

Argyll, NW Scotland: Cloudy, sunny intervals, scattered showers developing, more general rain later; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 6 or 7C (43 to 45F).

Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, occasional rain; wind S, moderate; max temp 5 or 6C (41 to 43F).

N Ireland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, becoming cloudy with rain later; wind SW, moderate; max temp 6 or 7C (43 to 45F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Becoming a little colder, overnight frost and fog.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind S strong, veering SW, moderate or fresh; sea rough becoming moderate. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind SW, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate. Irish Sea: Wind SW, fresh or strong, locally gale in N at first; sea moderate or rough, locally very rough in N at first.

Sun rises: 7.54 am. Sun sets: 4.30 pm.
Moon rises: 4.51 am. Moon sets: 1.28 pm.
New moon: January 25.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Lighting up time

London 5.0 pm to 7.23 am
Bristol 5.10 pm to 7.32 am
Edinburgh 4.52 pm to 7.55 am
Manchester 5.0 pm to 7.40 am
Penzance 5.27 pm to 7.39 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	8	46	Guernsey	c	9	48
Birmingham	c	7	45	Inverness	f	8	46
Blackpool	f	8	46	Jersey	c	8	46
Bristol	c	9	48	London	c	9	48
Cardiff	c	7	45	Manchester	c	8	46
Edinburgh	f	6	43	Newcastle	c	5	41
Glasgow	c	8	46	Ronaldsway	c	8	46

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1518: 18.35-18.39; WNW; 65 WSW; SSE*. Cosmos 2306 (Jan 22) 6.23-6.26; NW*; 60NW; ENE. Cosmos 185: 17.17-17.26; S; 40ESE; NE and 18.57-19.3; WSW; 60NW; NNE* and 20.39-20.41; WNW; 25NW; NW*. Cosmos 1285: 18.48-18.50; NW; 30NNW; NNW* Salyut 6: 18.34-18.37; W; 65S; S*.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	11.25	5.9	11.49	6.2
Aberdeen	11.06	3.6	11.27	3.5
Belfast	8.49	3.0	9.00	3.1
Cardiff	4.08	10.0	4.36	10.3
Devonport	2.55	4.6	3.19	4.6
Falmouth	2.25	4.4	2.49	4.4
Glasgow	10.46	4.4	10.42	4.3
Holyhead	8.04	4.7	8.26	4.7
Hull	3.38	6.0	4.07	6.2
Ilfracombe	3.18	7.3	3.42	7.4
Leith			12.15	4.7
Liverpool	8.43	7.8	9.10	7.8
Lowestoft	6.46	2.1	7.30	2.2
Newquay	2.35	5.6	2.59	5.7
Oban	3.30	3.2	3.44	3.3
Penzance	2.02	4.6	2.25	4.6
Portland	3.38	1.5	4.03	1.4
Portsmouth	8.53	4.0	9.34	4.0
Swansea	3.39	7.7	4.02	7.8
Tees	1.03	4.5	1.33	4.6
Wltn-on-the-Nze	9.15	3.4	9.41	3.6

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Penzance, Chivenor, Culdrose, 11C (52F); lowest day max: Dyce, Leeming, 5C (41F); highest rainfall: Long Kesh, .59in; highest sunshine: Penzance, 3.5hr.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	0.8	—	7	45	Cloudy	Morecambe	1.3	.06	9	48	Rain pm
Poole	—	.14	9	48	Rain pm	Aldergrove	0.2	.39	8	46	Rain
Swanage	0.1	.15	9	48	Rain pm	Eskdalemuir	—	.13	6	43	Rain
Weymouth	—	.11	9	48	Rain pm	Prestwick	0.6	—	8	46	Cloudy
Teignmouth	0.3	.08	10	50	Showers	Abbotsinch	0.6	.21	9	48	Rain
Falmouth	2.5	.20	10	50	Rain am	Tiree	0.1	.17	8	46	Rain
Penzance	0.7	.08	9	48	Rain pm	Stornoway	1.1	.23	8	46	Rain
Jersey	0.7	.08	9	48	Rain pm	Lerwick	—	.16	6	43	Rain
Ilfracombe	0.2	.23	10	50	Rain	Wick	—	—	6	43	Rain
Tenby	1.6	.16	9	48	Rain	Kinloss	2.2	—	10	50	Sun ints
Anglesey	0.2	.12	9	48	Rain pm	Dyce	—	.20	5	41	Rain am
Colwyn Bay	1.1	.03	9	48	Rain pm	Leuchars	1.7	.13	7	45	Fog

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	14	57	Copenhagen	s	2	36	Locarno	s	3	37	Reykjavik	c	4	39
Akrotiri	s	16	61	Corfu	s	14	57	Luxembourg	c	−5	23	Rhodes	c	15	59
Alexandria	f	19	66	Dublin	r	8	46	Madrid	c	9	48	Riyadh	s	17	63
Algiers	c	14	57	Dubrovnik	s	12	54	Majorca	s	16	61	Rome	c	12	54
Amsterdam	s	7	45	Faro	s	14	57	Malaga	s	17	63	Seoul	s	−1	30
Athens	c	11	52	Florence	s	9	48	Malta	c	15	59	Stockholm	c	−3	27
Bahrain	s	17	63	Frankfurt	c	−2	28	Milan	fg	−1	30	Strasbourg	fg	−5	23
Barcelona	s	13	55	Funchal	c	18	64	Moscow	c	−6	21	Tel Aviv	s	16	61
Belgrade	f	−2	28	Geneva	fn	0	32	Munich	fg	−11	12	Tenerife	c	19	66
Berlin	s	2	36	Gibraltar	s	14	57	Nairobi	f	27	81	Tokyo	s	7	45
Biarritz	f	13	55	Helsinki	s	0	32	Naples	s	13	55	Tunis	f	15	59
Boulogne	d	6	43	Hongkong	s	18	64	Nice	s	14	57	Valencia	s	14	57
Bordeaux	c	12	54	Innsbruck	s	1	34	Oslo	f	−11	12	Venice	fg	−1	30
Brussels	s	7	45	Istanbul	c	8	46	Paris	s	8	46	Vienna	f	−8	18
Budapest	sn	−7	19	Jeddah	s	32	90	Peking	s	5	41	Warsaw	c	−4	25
Cairo	f	19	66	Las Palmas	c	19	66	Perth	c	19	66	Washington			
Cologne	s	2	36	Lisbon	c	9	48	Prague	sn	−9	16	Zurich	fg	−6	21



